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THE TIMES

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Future of US hostages in Iran, page 12

US asks allies to join in new sanctions on Russia

The United States is planning further retaliation against Russia for its military intervention in Afghanistan, and is asking its allies to help. Mr Harold Brown, the American Defence Secretary, said in Peking that China and the United States could answer Soviet actions with "complementary actions in the field of defence".

Middle East air and naval bases sought

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Jan 6

The United States is considering further steps it might take, unilaterally or in conjunction with other countries, against the Soviet Union. It is seeking to persuade other grain-exporting nations, Australia, Brazil, Canada and the European Community, not to sell to Russia the 17 million tonnes of feed-grains they wanted to buy here and which are now embargoed.

A senior official said yesterday: "This is a matter that involves the international community, and we expect its reaction to show the Soviets that this sort of action cannot be taken with impunity."

The United States is also trying to persuade its allies, notably West Germany, France and Japan, to stop selling high technology products to the Soviet Union, and particularly to refrain from stepping into the breach caused by the American embargo on technology exports.

On a military level, the United States is actively engaged in investigating the possibility of arranging port and landing facilities for its ships and aircraft in the Middle East. Mr Warren Christopher, Deputy Secretary of State, said on television today that such facilities might be found in Oman, Somalia and Kenya, and that the possibility of using facilities in Israel and Egypt was also being examined.

Mr Christopher said that the Western response to Soviet aggression in Afghanistan had to be firm, determined, and of considerable duration. He said he had found on his recent visit that European leaders regretted that their reaction to the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 had lasted so short a time.

Very severe reprisals

Above all he said, the Soviet Union must understand that any further act of aggression would meet with very severe reprisals. Presumably the American forces in the Indian Ocean will be kept there and used immediately if there is a new Soviet advance in the region.

Mr Christopher specifically mentioned four ways in which he hoped the allies would respond. They should not supply substitute grain to the Soviet Union; they should terminate aid programmes to Afghanistan; there should be some action with respect to diplomatic representation; and action should be taken similar to America's in the economic sphere.

He said that the Nato group would meet to discuss these matters this week.

Defence cooperation with China: Mr Harold Brown, the United States Secretary of Defence, warned the Soviet Union in Peking today that if the shared interests of America and China are threatened, "we can respond with complementary actions in the field of defence as well as diplomacy".

In a speech condemning the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, Mr Brown said he had come to China to "broaden the security dialogue between our two governments and to exchange views on how we might facilitate wider cooperation on security matters

Taken together with Vice-President Walter Mondale's declaration last August that a strong China is in America's interest, Mr Brown's statement appeared to move the two former adversaries closer to a military alliance.

Promise of close consultation

Mr Brown went a long stride farther than the Vice-President, with promises of "close consultation", expanded professional contracts and exchanges, and discussions of specific defence problems.

The Defence Secretary made these statements at a banquet given by Mr Xu Xiangquian, the Chinese Defence Minister, in the Great Hall of the People. Although Mr Xu also attacked the Soviet Union's "aggression and expansion" as sources of "a serious threat to world peace and the independence and security of all countries", he did not go as far as Mr Brown in emphasizing the mutuality of Sino-American interests.—AP.

Afghan "miscalculation": Mr Donald McHenry, the American representative at the United Nations, told the Security Council today that the Russians had made a "terrible miscalculation" by their action in Afghanistan. Calling for a strong response from the council, he said: "The ramifications of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan are enormous."

He was the first speaker today when the council resumed its bitter debate on the issue (Michael Leapman writes from New York).

Mr McHenry's 15-minute speech was severe and scathing in its condemnation of the Russians, accusing them of a "blatant act of aggression" and speaking ironically of the "deadly assistance foisted on the people of Afghanistan".

Referring to the Russians' claim that they were invited in, he said: "Are we to believe that President Amin invited Soviet troops into Afghanistan in order to oversee his own downfall, his own execution?" He pointed out that the original announcement of the coup came not from Kabul radio but from a transmitter inside the Soviet border.

Among those most critical of the Soviet action were Mr Niaz Niak of Pakistan and Mr Esmat Abdel Meguid of Egypt, who called on the 50 Muslim nations to support the Afghan resistance.

Saudi Olympic boycott: Saudi Arabia announced today that it will boycott the Olympic Games in Moscow this year in protest against the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.—Reuter.

Other Afghanistan news, page 4
Leading article, page 13

Land mine kills three UDR soldiers

From Christopher Thomas
Belfast

Three members of the Third Battalion of the Ulster Defence Regiment were killed and four seriously injured in a land mine explosion last night near Castlewellan, co Down.

It happened at 8.30 pm at the Burren Bridge on the Dublin road when a remote-controlled bomb exploded under the front vehicle in a Land-Rover patrol.

They were on routine patrol travelling in two vehicles.

The land mine claimed the 2,001st victim of Ulster's decade of terror. The three dead were in the first vehicle, which took the force of the blast. The second vehicle ran into the crater.

Talks resume: Ulster's politicians today begin the delicate process of trying to break the political stalemate that has characterized most of the past 11 years of bloodshed.

A constitutional conference, which nearly collapsed before it could start because of disagreement between Roman Catholics and Unionists over the agenda, opens at Stormont against the background of a threatened "imposed solution" by the Government if it fails to reach agreement.

The indications are that with or without accord no proposals will be put to Parliament before the spring. Mr Humphrey Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, who will be chairman at the sessions, is prepared to meet three days a week for at least three months, and longer if necessary.

The two key participants are the Rev Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionists, and Mr John Hume, leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party. The two men, both European MPs, are said to have established a rapport during private discussions in Luxembourg and Strasbourg.

The Official Unionists are barely managing to maintain a public posture of unity over their instant refusal to join the conference. Mr James Molyneaux, the party's leader, remains convinced that the talks will collapse and vindicate his opinion that they are a waste of time.

His strategy is based on the belief that the Government will then hand over extensive powers through a new regional council, a belief that seems increasingly improbable. Mr Atkins is determined not to hand powers back to Northern Ireland without extensive and elaborate safeguards for the Roman Catholic minority.

With the absence of the Official Unionists the "loyalist" banner will be held solely by Mr Paisley, who is being described by the Dublin media as the most important unionist in Northern Ireland.

He emphasized his determination yesterday to make the conference work: "We will talk about things that can be achieved", he said.

"If we are all realistic there could be a measure of agreement for devolved power to elected representatives.

"The Union people will not give in to any system that is going to bring about a united Ireland."

Also out, said Mr Paisley, was an "institutionalized Irish dimension or power sharing as under the old executive".

Somewhere in Whitehall Mrs Thatcher's plan had already been drawn up. "If we do not succeed there will be an imposed solution. I do not think we would like anything the British Government would put upon us."

IRA bomb factory, page 2
Leading article, page 13

Minister killed

Johannesburg, Jan 6.—A minister in the Ovambo homeland government in South-West Africa has been killed by a landmine. Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, the Chief Minister, said today that Mr Thomas Shikango, Minister of Works, and two bodyguards died instantly when their car triggered the mine near the village of Ongandjera.

Rallying support: Bishop Abel Muzorewa, leader of the United African National Council, opening his campaign for the Rhodesian general election with a rally yesterday in Highfield black township near Salisbury.

About 5,000 people attended the meeting, the same number who supported a Patriotic Front rally last weekend. However, many of Bishop Muzorewa's supporters had been brought to Highfield in a fleet of several hundred buses.

The atmosphere yesterday resembled that of an American party convention. There were drum majorettes dressed in party colours and officials handed out sun vizors bearing the words "vote for the UANC—the winners"

Guerrillas flock in, page 5

More public spending cuts essential for growth, Mrs Thatcher says

By Fred Emery
Political Editor

More cuts in the coming year's public spending were essential if there was to be any chance of economic growth and of further reductions in income tax, Mrs Margaret Thatcher confirmed yesterday.

The Prime Minister was resolutely unspecific throughout a 50-minute interview on London Weekend Television. But she said she would be pleased "if we got £2 billion off", meaning a further reduction to 1980-81 public expenditure, which the Government had already cut back by about £3,500m from the last Labour Government's plans.

Mrs Thatcher said that she was looking at everything, "whether it's been a sacred cow or not". That review includes Civil Service manpower, the inflation indexing of unemployment and sickness and supplementary benefits, and subsidies to municipal housing.

Mrs Thatcher said she was not shying away from the battle against inflation and repeated her homily on people earning their standards of living, not expecting to see them keep up with inflation. People must not automatically expect to have their standards of living linked to the retail price index.

"Your standard of living depends on what you earn and not on where the index is."

As surprising as Mrs Thatcher's repeated hopes for further income tax cuts was her rosy view of prospects for a settlement of the steel strike.

She told her interviewer in London Television's *Weekend World*, Mr Brian Walden, that she was "not looking half so black" at the strike as he was.

While she could not tell the British Steel Corporation management what to do, she believed that reason would prevail. "If I've done anything it's just been this: to try to say 'look, you must please go on negotiating'."

Both sides knew where they could achieve more productivity, and hence money. "If they talk, they will come to a reasonable conclusion," she said. If, however, the strike went on, she believed that other sectors of British industry and other workers would "complain" and have an interest in persuading the steelworkers to be reasonable.

Mrs Thatcher's public spending proposals were promptly derided by Mr Denis Healey, the former Labour Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr Healey noted what he termed her "ambiguity".

In a BBC Radio 4 interview on *The World This Weekend*, he suggested that that was the striking difference between Mrs Thatcher in Opposition and as Prime Minister. There was no longer talk of a referendum to decide industrial disputes, and he marvelled that Mrs Thatcher had even agreed that the law could not do everything.

However, the Prime Minister made no bones about her hopes for further income tax cuts—where some of her Treasury colleagues have recently suggested taxes may have to rise.

Three times Mrs Thatcher mentioned her preoccupation with tax cuts as stimulants to producing wealth. She suggested that no one would have remembered the Good Samaritan if he had not had money as well as good intentions.

She conceded that the "Thatcher experiment" for economic revival meant that there would be greater inequality. She insisted that allowing people to exercise talent and opportunity "means more inequality, but it means you drag up the poor people because there are more resources to do so".

Appearing live from 10 Downing Street in her first British television interview since becoming Prime Minister, Mrs Thatcher spent most of the time on fine points of detail, rather than being challenged on more general policy implications.

She was not asked for comment, and ventured none, on further tactics to secure the £1,000m of "our money" back from the European Economic

Continued on page 2, col 5

Fishermen's trip ends in tragedy

From Our Correspondent
Liverpool

A fisherman died and two others were missing in the river Mersey off New Brighton yesterday when their light motor launch capsized in rough seas.

Hundreds of spectators lined the promenade as an air-sea search was mounted. Merseyside policemen plunged into the sea and reached one man but could not bring him ashore. An RAF helicopter from Valley, Anglesey, later recovered the body.

Police last night named the dead man as Paul Richardson, aged 33, of Whitland Road, Fairfield, Liverpool.

The missing men, in their early 30s, were Raymond Bonk, of Sughall Massie, the Wirral, and John Henry, of Edinburgh Road, Fairfield, Liverpool.

Steelmen demand 13% on table before talks

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

The national steel strike reaches a fresh crisis on its sixth day today as union leaders confront the full board of the British Steel Corporation (BSC) with their minimum terms for renewing peace talks.

The Iron and Steel Trades Confederation (ISTC) and the National Union of Blastfurnacemen (NUB) will tell BSC that rises of 13 per cent from January 1 must be "put on the table" if negotiations aimed at calling off the stoppage are to restart.

British Steel is expected to reject these conditions, arguing that the industry cannot afford more than the tentative package of 8 per cent across the board plus an extra 4 per cent guaranteed local productivity money proposed in talks with the unions last Friday.

A joint meeting of executives of the ISTC and the NUB will follow this morning's discussions at the corporation's headquarters, and if, as seems likely, the meeting with the board set up by Mr Len Murray, General Secretary of the TUC, comes to nothing, the steelworkers and blastfurnacemen will consider spreading their successful picketing to steel stockholders and the private sector.

TUC leaders who are anxious about the widening of the dispute and the impact it will shortly have on the manufacturing industry, will take part in the talks with the board, the first since 100,000 workers came out in the industry's first official all-out strike since 1926.

They include Mr David Basnett, chairman of the TUC's influential Economic Committee, and Mr Mostyn Evans, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, which is now officially backing the strike. They and the TUC general secretary will have an opportunity to convey their fears to the Government when they attend the first meeting of the National Economic Development Council to be chaired by Mrs Thatcher on Wednesday.

But the arithmetic of British Steel's offer is almost certain to preclude any early settlement of the dispute. BSC has laid down its own conditions for the 8 per cent offer, which the unions have rejected

And the unions do not like the way BSC has cast its local productivity payments. In the form it now takes, this offer would give workers at plant level 1 per cent for reaching an agreement on improved output and financial performance, and after three months a lump sum of a minimum of 3 per cent reviewable each quarter for proven improvement at the works.

The steelmen want all this money on the table now, to make BSC's offer roughly comparable to settlements for public service workers. The corporation is adamant that bonuses must be earned before they are paid.

A note of personal bitterness is creeping into the dispute which will add to the difficulty of reaching a negotiated solution.

Stockholders' fears and "cheating" on pay, page 2

Investigation of 'Born Free' writer's death continues

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi, Jan 6

Kenyan police are still investigating the death of Mrs Joy Adamson, the naturalist and writer, who died near her safari camp in the Shaba Game Reserve, 250 miles north of here, on Thursday.

Although Mrs Adamson, aged 69, was stated earlier to have been killed by a lion, the police are investigating the possibility that she may have been murdered.

Mrs Adamson's body was flown to Nairobi at the weekend. She is understood to have died from head injuries.

Mr Ellis Monks, Executive Director of the World Wildlife Fund, who flew to her camp after her death, said: "The police investigation is still taking place but it would appear that she was attacked, possibly by a lion, while out walking."

The *Sunday Standard* newspaper here quoted a police source today as saying that there was little blood and no sign of clawing

Mrs Gandhi's party set for sweeping victory in elections

From Richard Wigg
Delhi, Monday morning

Mrs Indira Gandhi's Congress Party appeared today by early results in this country's mid-term general election set to inflict a crushing defeat on the Janata party and return her to power not three years after she herself was stunningly defeated at the polls.

With results declared in only a tenth of thee 544 constituencies which polled yesterday and last Thursday, Mrs Gandhi's party had secured 47 seats and the Janata partly only four. The breakaway Lok Dal party of Mr Charan Singh has none so far.

In Delhi itself Mrs Gandhi's party had taken three of the four results so far declared. The sole Janata seat, New Delhi, out of all seven Delhi constituencies which went to Janata in March, 1917, was won tonight by Mr A. B. Vajpayee, the former External Affairs Minister, by a margin of 4,000 votes.

Mrs Gandhi, self assured as always, had gone to bet before midnight after the early trend was clear with her party ahead in 77 constituencies out of 89 where counting is proceeding.

It was a strange victory night in Delhi, in contrast to March 1977 when I remember the crowds of ordinary Delhi folk completely blocking the Shah Zafar Marg, this capital's Fleet Street, as they watched on the big polling boards astounded and yet proud of themselves, the signs of Mrs Gandhi's defeat.

Last night there was only a small crowd of Mrs Gandhi's party supporters outside the offices of the *Times of India* which had deftly come out for her as the election campaign began. They cheered almost automatically every Indira Congress victory, even when Mr Bansi Lal, Mrs Gandhi's former Defence Minister and friend of Mr Sanjay Gandhi went ahead in his Haryana constituency by 26,000 votes.

Three years ago Mr Lal was judged so malodorous by his party colleagues that they expelled him from the Congress.

A first batch of constituencies voted last Thursday. Yesterday when a second batch of 298 constituencies went to the polls the overall turnout was put at 60 per cent.

Calculations being made here show that, if the present trends hold, Mrs Gandhi will have a comfortable majority in the 542-seat Lok Sabha.

In two other Delhi constituencies India Congress victories could be seen as national pointers. In one where half the voters are Harijans (formerly Untouchables) Mrs Gandhi evidently got their votes and not the representative of Mr Jagjivan Ram, the Janata leader and the country's best known Harijan.

The other win was by a close friend of Mrs Gandhi's younger son, suggesting Sanjay has by no means been the hindrance to his mother's comeback he was widely thought to be during the campaign.

The Lok Dal party of Mr Charen Singh, the caretaker Prime Minister put in by President Sanjiva Reddy after the Janata party broke up in the summer, appeared headed for disaster, with even Mr Brem Prakash, the Agriculture Minister, trailing last night in an outer Delhi agricultural constituency.

Among the former Janata ministers in difficulties were Mr. H. M. Patel, who held the portfolios of Finance and Home Affairs, in his Gujarat constituency, and Mr Biju Patnaik, the Steel Minister, who for years has run Orissa as his political fief.

The only victory for the Government so far came from the Lakshadweep Islands, off the South Indian coast, where Mr Muhammad Sayeed, of the anti-Gandhi Congress which was in Mr Charan Singh's coalition, won his seat again.

It seemed only to underline at this early stage how bad were the fortunes on the mainland of the fatally split Janata, which in 1977 won more than 300 seats.

Last night's turnout was high in West Bengal, where the ruling Marxist Party is expected to do well, but only moderate in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, two states which saw a high turnout three years ago.

Despite units of the Indian Army being put on the alert at some "sensitive" constituencies in the northern state of Bihar, police had to fire into the air yesterday in one constituency to separate violent mobs backing rival candidates.

Frequent attempts by rioting mobs to capture polling booths were reported on a large scale in several Bihar constituencies.

Three people were killed and five others injured when bombs they were carrying exploded in a village in another Bihar constituency. Official sources said last night it was suspected that the bombs were being carried to disrupt polling.

More than 1,000 people were arrested by Bihar police today.

Sicilian leader shot dead by terrorists

From Peter Nichols
Rome, Jan 6

Terrorists murdered Signor Piersanti Mattarella, the president of the Sicilian Regional Council, today. An anonymous telephone call claimed responsibility for the killing for a Movement of Revolutionary Fascists.

Signor Mattarella was shot in his car when he returned home with his wife and other members of his family. His wife was shot in the hand, apparently trying to protect her husband.

The victim, aged 44, was the island's leading Christian Democrat and son of a well-known politician. Though mortally wounded, he managed to leave the car and move towards his assassins before falling to the ground in a pool of blood. He died in hospital.

The assassination took place outside the victim's home and opposite the residence of the Prefect, the representative of the state in the island.

Signor Mattarella's 19-year-old son, Guido, was driving the car. He stepped out to open the garage door when the killers opened fire with what appeared to be large-calibre pistols.

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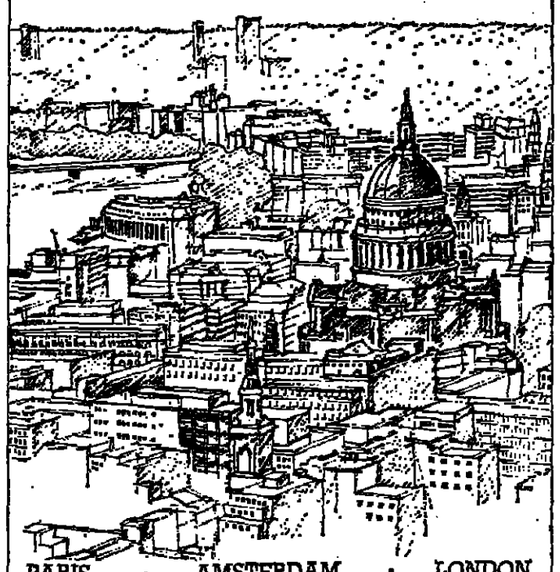

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Lions to tour South Africa

A British Lions rugby team will tour South Africa this summer. The four home rugby unions decided yesterday they would proceed with the planned tour of 18 matches, starting in May and ending in July, shortly before the opening of the Olympic Games in Moscow. England plan precautions against demonstrations expected when they play Ireland next week.

Page 8

Korea CIA blunders

The South Korean secret service, the Korean CIA, is said to have done more to undermine its government's position than any communist plot

Page 5

Tito illness

Two heart specialists, one from America and one from Russia, have been called in to attend President Tito of Yugoslavia, who is 87. The President has a blood vessel ailment

Photograph, page 5

Sunday papers vanish

Two Paris Sunday newspapers, *Le Figaro Dimanche* and *France-Soir Dimanche*, have stopped publication. Production and distribution difficulties are blamed for the disappearance of the first and staff claims for that of the latter

Page 4

1980 crucial year for Labour–Mr Heffer

Mr Eric Heffer, the left-wing Labour MP for Liverpool, Walton, called for the continued growth of a Labour Party dedicated to transforming society rather than allowing itself to become a centre party weakly reforming capitalism. This year could be break year for the party, Mr Heffer told a conference in Nottingham

Page 2

Princess Margaret

Princess Margaret has returned to Kensington Palace after a minor operation at the London Clinic for a benign skin lesion. A spokesman for the Princess said the operation had gone well

Page 2

Teachers' pay: Heads say they will strongly resist claim for a flat 10 per cent increase across the board 2

1949 Cabinet papers: How the Cold War came to Britain with concern at Soviet aims in Europe and subversives at home 3

Viewing figures: BBC says Queen's Christmas television broadcast was watched by total of 28 million 3

By car to the Continent: A Special Report on ferry services, motoring aids and where to eat and stay 10, 11

Name those who died in custody, MP says

Mr Michael Meacher, Labour MP for Oldham, West, has written to Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, demanding the names of the people who have died in police custody from non-natural causes. A minister had said he could not supply the names because it would cost too much

Page 3

Leader page, 13
Letters: On the invasion of Afghanistan, from Professor R. A. Weale and others; on assisted school places, from Mr Merlyn Rees, MP
Leading articles: An honest man's anger; The modest hopes at Stormont
Features, pages 6, 12
Jack Lonsdale on the anniversaries of 1980; Profile of Herr Franz Josef Strauss by Patricia Clough
Obituary, page 14
General Sir Roy Bucher
Arts, page 9
William Mann on *The Force of Destiny*, the first evidence of Mark Elder's musical directorship of the English National Opera.
Sport, pages 6-8
Tennis: Gottfried and Ramirez win world doubles event; Nastase fined £2,500 for bad behaviour; **Cricket:** Australia need 191 to beat England
Business News, pages 15-20
Financial Editor: Rising costs and the chemical companies; UK banking tying up the loose ends

Home News	2, 3	Chess	2	Letters	13	Theatres, etc	9
European News	4	Court	14	Obituary	14	25 Years Ago	14
Overseas News	4, 5	Crossword	24	Property	22	Universities	14
Agriculture	3	Diary	12	Science	14	Weather	2
Arts	9	Engagements	14	Sport	6-8	Wills	14
Business	15-20	Features	6, 12	TV & Radio	23		

HOME NEWS

Private industry and steel stockholders face escalation threat

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

Steel stockholders and independent steelmakers fear that striking steelworkers may extend picketing to their works today.

The move would be a serious escalation of the strike by members of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation (ISTC) and the National Union of Blastfurnacemen (NUB) in support of their pay demands against the British Steel Corporation (BSC).

Widening of picketing to stockholders and privately owner steel companies would be designed drastically to reduce deliveries to main industrial customers. Its effect would lead earlier than expected to layoffs by industrial customers, who have been confident of maintaining normal production because of large stocks.

Requests for a formal decision on widening the dispute are expected to be made at this afternoon's meeting of the NUB and ISTC executives. ISTC strike committees in Yorkshire and Humberside have already threatened to widen picketing.

Steel stockholders, who provide the vital link between steel producers and customers and handle about 40 per cent of all United Kingdom steel deliveries, are particularly vulnerable. Since the strike began, picketing of stockholders generally has been peaceful and limited to about half a dozen small members of the National Association of Steel Stockholders (NASS), which has more than 260 customers as members.

Members of the British Independent Steel producers' Association are not in dispute with the ISTC and have been operating normally. The ISTC has made it clear that it is not in dispute, although it has warned the independent sector that it would not expect companies to increase production levels to make good any shortfall in BSC production.

A senior ISTC official said yesterday: "While there may be a problem with the private sector, I do not think that we have the same qualms about the stockholders, who are out to make a quick killing. There is certainly evidence of a hardening of attitude towards getting the stockholders completely into this dispute."

The NASS has written to Mr William Sirs, general secretary of the ISTC warning him that blocking of deliveries from stockholders to customers will only lead to a reduced volume of orders

1,000 flying pickets on call, leader claims

From Nicholas Timmins
Corby

Flying pickets from Corby and other steelworks will be sent to stockholders in the Midlands this week as steelworkers step up efforts to halt steel movements throughout Britain.

Mr Michael Skelton, strike coordinator for the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation (ISTC) at Corby, in Northamptonshire, said yesterday: "We have got plenty of volunteers to go on flying pickets anywhere at any time and we will be going. We are convinced we can call on 1,000 people if need be."

He said the pickets were prepared to stop movements from stockholders, and if necessary from private steel companies.

The two east coast ports of King's Lynn and Boston face round-the-clock picketing from today from Corby and South Yorkshire steelworks. Mr Roy Bishop, the ISTC's Midlands divisional officer, said there would be picketing right across the Midlands of both steel stockholders and some steel users.

He refused to name targets; but suppliers to car and component manufacturers, including British Leyland, are among those likely to be affected.

Mr Bishop said the official union instruction was to stop movements of British Steel Corporation (BSC) steel. It was, however, difficult when a lorry tried to leave a stockholder to tell whether it was BSC or private steel, and he admitted that some pickets were going beyond instructions and stopping all steel.

Full pay for part-time work, wife alleges

From Our Correspondent
Glasgow

A steelworker was being paid a week's wages before the strike began even though he was not working a full week, his wife claimed on Scottish radio yesterday.

Other workers at the Ravenscraig steelworks had been doing part-time jobs in British Steel Corporation (BSC) time and were still being paid fully, she said on a phone-in programme on Radio Clyde, the Glasgow commercial radio station.

Mr Jake Stewart, managing director of BSC's Scottish division, said on the programme that he would open inquires into the matter today.

From her home in Tarbolton, the women said: "My husband has been in the steel industry for 20 years. He has not worked a full week in all those years and I am so ashamed to say this about my own man."

She added that many steelworkers' wives were against the strike. "If we had any say in the matter there would be no strike at all, because British Steel have bought our homes for very little work."

Mr Stewart, pressed on whether that was possible, said: "Possible, yes, but very unlikely. If she will send me details I will investigate it tomorrow. Obviously this is just the sort of thing that no industry can afford, and I am very surprised at her statement.

"My message to the steelworkers' wives is: 'Put pressure on your husbands to get into negotiations on the local productivity deals'. That is the solution to this dispute."

Mr William Sirs, general secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, said on the programme: "It is our duty, we suggest, to help the corporation to run its plants efficiently and we do not subscribe to the statement which has been made on this sort of pattern at Ravenscraig, and I would very much doubt if it does happen as the lady says.

"It may happen on one or two isolated occasions. As for all the wives being against the strike, I doubt that very much."

Mr Thomas Brennan, chairman of the Ravenscraig works council, another caller, complained about the "extremely poor" performance of senior management.

Policeman hit by dart: Police Constable David Large with a dart stuck in his cheek after it had hit him during the FA Cup match on Saturday between Northwich and Wigan. Last night a boy was being questioned by the police.

A police officer said that it was the first time a dart had been thrown at a Cheshire football match, and as there were relatively few important clubs in the area there had been no concern about spectators.

PC Large was released from hospital after treatment, but yesterday he was off duty sick.

Princess home after operation

By Annabel Ferriman

Princess Margaret returned to Kensington Palace from hospital last night after a minor operation for a benign skin lesion.

She went into the London Clinic, in west London, on New Year's Day and the operation took place on Thursday.

It had been planned several weeks ago to avoid clashing with public engagements. A skin lesion could be a mole, wart, cyst or an abscess.

Her children, Lord Linley, aged 18, and Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones, aged 15, are on holiday with their father, Lord Snowdon, and his wife.

A Buckingham Palace official said: "The Princess had to have this skin lesion dealt with. It all went well".

1980 could be make or break year for Labour, Mr Heffer predicts

Nineteen-eighty could be make-or-break year for the Labour Party, Mr Eric Heffer, a member of the party's national executive, said yesterday. Addressing a conference organized by the Institute of Workers' Control at Nottingham University, he said: "The party could continue to grow and fully develop as a socialist party, dedicated to transforming society in accordance with the party constitution."

In a side blow at "moderates" in the party, he added: "Or it could allow itself to be side-tracked into becoming not a mildly reformist socialist democratic party, much favoured by the right-wing in our party, but far worse, a USA-type democratic party, or a centre party like the Liberals, prepared weakly to reform capitalism, but only so long as the fundamentals of the system remain intact."

Mr Heffer, MP for Liverpool, Walton, said that it was unlikely the party could continue as at present with a confused attitude towards the mixed economy. Three things must be done:

The entire movement must be mobilized to support all workers, whether in steel, or elsewhere, involved in struggles for better wages and conditions;

Support must be mobilized for all workers involved in struggles against closures and mass redundancies leading to the deindustrialization of Britain;

And it was essential to build party and trade union unity to fight the Tory cuts, both for nationally owned public industries and at local authority level.

Mr Heffer said that the unity forged in those struggles must reflect itself in all wings of the movement.

"It is by such a unity that the brush-off will be given to those who advocate splits in the Labour Party and to those very few trade union leaders who may be tempted by the press to refrain from contributing or paying the political levy to the Labour Party.

"It is important to have a united front against the Tories, but it is equally important to have a clear vision of what is required within the party.

"I make no bones about it. For the future of socialism in Britain it is necessary for the gains made at last year's Labour conference to be consolidated at this year's conference and for even further advances to be made.

"This may not be to the liking of a small number within the party, but I believe it is what the party wants.

"The unity of the unions and the party is essential, but that unity must not be manipulated behind closed doors, with patronage used to foist policies on the movement which it does not really want", Mr Heffer said.

Mrs Thatcher: No instant solutions

Continued from page 1

Community; nor did she speak on unemployment and general economic prospects, the coming decision on Britain's independent nuclear deterrent, or even the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Having been committed to domestic policy, Mr Walden took Mrs Thatcher through the intricacies of trade union immunities and extended detail of the indexation of social security benefits.

The result was to show Mrs Thatcher to be a master of her brief.

In the long passage on the unions, Mrs Thatcher made clear that the Government would move to change the law on secondary blacking and on trade union immunities from damages in commercial contracts.

However the Government had not decided whether to amend the Employment Bill, given its Commons second reading just before Christmas, or to bring in a separate Bill next winter.

What had been dropped, it seemed clear, was the Conservative's wish for "no strike" agreements with workers in key public utilities. Mrs Thatcher noted the "enormous cost" of securing such agreements which might throw up other difficulties.

On another Conservative favourite, she indicated she had become "a little bit wary" of the so-called "deeming" of strike pay (which would lead to a reduction of social security payments) in moving to cut social security benefits for strikers. Her stock phrase to nearly all these matters was "we are looking at it". At one point she sharply observed that she was not going to provide "sudden, instant solutions".

Nevertheless her remarks on the need for ending certain union immunities are, although predictable, bound to rile union leaders.

Mrs Thatcher said she was not going to tamper with the original 1906 immunities given to trade unions. That caused little difficulty compared with "trade union power allied to monopoly" of the nationalized industries.

The immunity she wanted to change was the one arising from the breaking of commercial contracts.

Mrs Thatcher with Mr Brian Walden, presenter of "Weekend World", at No 10.

Family guest from Turkey detained at airport

From John Chartres
Lancaster

A Lancaster businessman has asked his MP to find out why an immigration officer at Heathrow airport refused entry to his family's Christmas guest from Turkey.

Mr Alistair Clark, who with his mother runs a Lancaster restaurant, was so impressed with hospitality he received while on holiday in Turkey last year that he invited Mr Sedal Yorulmaz to spend Christmas in Lancaster.

He complains that his guest who had been provided with a solicitor's letter and who arrived with a 21-day excursion ticket and was met at the airport by Mr Clark, was detained for 24 hours and then released for only 48 hours after representations had been made on his behalf.

Mr Clark has asked Mrs Elaine Kellett-Bowman, Conservative MP for Lancaster, to take up the matter with Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary.

The letter from his solicitors stated that he would meet his guest and be responsible for his accommodation, Mr Clark said.

After Mr Yorulmaz did not appear off the flight from Istanbul, which arrived at 1.30 pm on Christmas Eve, Mr Clark was told by an airport official that Mr Yorulmaz was not on the aircraft.

Later he discovered that his friend had been detained by the immigration authorities. After seven hours he was allowed to see his guest for about 20 minutes, but was told by an immigration officer that he did not believe Mr Yorulmaz had come only for a holiday.

Mr Clark drove the 300 miles back to Lancaster, but on Christmas Day he was told he could collect his friend that evening but must return him to Heathrow for a flight back to Turkey on December 27.

He finally got his friend back to Lancaster at 3 am on Boxing Day, when Mr Yorulmaz became seriously ill with gastroenteritis.

Mr Clark obtained a doctor's certificate and was able to obtain permission for his friend to stay until New Year's Eve.

The Home Office said yesterday: "The immigration officer who interviewed Mr Yorulmaz was not satisfied that he was a genuine holiday visitor or that he intended to stay for only 21 days."

Motorway crash kills three

Steven Humphries, aged 18, of Bury, Manchester, died yesterday after the car he was driving on the M6 in Cheshire hit a bridge.

Sharon Humphries, aged 15, his sister, and Gary James Bridge, aged 17, of Radcliffe, Manchester, also died.

Compensation for 'beefburger' liner passengers

Holidaymakers who were served beefburgers for Christmas lunch on board a luxury cruise liner have been told that they will be paid compensation.

Passengers returning to Liverpool after a 14-day trip taking in Casablanca, Tenerife and Madeira complained of water rationing, cancelled trips ashore and delays in the schedule, as well as a lack of traditional Christmas fare.

Mr Royston Allen, aged 60, an electrician, of Sandown, Isle of Wight, and his wife Ellen, aged 57, who paid £690 for the trip, said: "Most people were glad to get off."

Mrs Audrey Hall, aged 58, of Liverpool, added: "Some of the cabins were roasting hot, some were without heat."

Mr Colin Wright, a solicitor acting for the chairman of the Wallasey-based Cruise Club, said passengers affected will get some of their money back. The Cruise Club intended making a claim for damages against the Greek owners of the liner.

Immigrants plan Commons vigil over new rules

By a Staff Reporter

A mass lobby of Parliament and a vigil outside the House of Commons has been called for next week by a group of immigrants' organizations protesting at the Government's proposed new rules on immigration.

The amendments to the Immigration Act, 1971, put forward by Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, are expected to be debated early in the new session.

At a meeting in London yesterday called by the Indian Workers' Association of Southall and attended by 40 representatives of racial and welfare groups, delegates voted to maintain strong opposition to the introduction of what they described as still more racialist immigration rules.

Mr Tarsem Toor, general secretary of the association, which says it has 16,000 members in the west London area, said: "Unless we continue the fight our enemies will think we have tacitly accepted these undemocratic rules".

Heads opposed to flat-rate pay rise for teachers

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

The National Association of Head Teachers said yesterday that it would "strongly resist" the claim for a flat 10 per cent interim pay increase for all teachers, which is to be put to teachers' employers today.

The association, which represents two thirds of all head teachers in England and Wales, said that any pay rise must be graded according to seniority in order to start the restoration of differentials immediately. Unless the principle of greater pay for greater responsibility was restored, teachers would lose the incentive to work towards promotion.

Mr Fred Jarvis, leader of the teachers' panel of the Burnham Committee, the national negotiating body on teachers' pay, announced on Friday that teachers' leaders would press for a 10 per cent all round pay rise, back-dated to January 1, pending the final report on teachers' pay relativities by the Clegg commission.

Professor Hugh Clegg had earlier told teachers' leaders that the commission could not produce an interim report by the end of this month. It would therefore press ahead with a full and final report.

The Burnham teachers' panel, on which the National Association of Head Teachers is represented, agreed unanimously last month to demand a flat 10 per cent increase for all 482,000 teachers in England and Wales, should there be no interim report on which to base an increase from January 1 as agreed by the employers' side on Burnham.

Students' training demand: The National Union of Students' university conference at Coventry yesterday passed overwhelmingly a resolution urging that all lecturers should have compulsory training in teaching skills when they arrive on the campus (the Press Association reports).

IRA bomb factory found

From Christopher Thomas
Belfast

The security forces in the Irish Republic, whose success rate in capturing Provisional IRA explosives has increased substantially in recent months, found another bomb factory on Saturday, 25 miles south of the border.

The police raided a farm at Dunleer, near Drogheda, and seized a huge haul of explosives made mostly from nitroglycerine. It was enough for a concerted bombing raid right across Northern Ireland.

In Belfast Mr Gerry Adams, vice-president of the Provisional Sinn Fein, was released from police custody on Saturday after being held for three days under the emergency powers.

Mr Adams and another man were detained at a house in west Belfast on Wednesday. Both were released from Castlereagh interrogation centre without being charged.

Coal board suspension

By a Staff Reporter

A senior projects manager at Hobart House, the National Coal Board's London headquarters, has been suspended on full pay in the course of a police inquiry into alleged corruption.

The inquiry started a month ago and has extended to about a dozen pits in South Wales and Yorkshire. It is being handled by No 3 Regional Crime Squad based at Cardiff, and coordinated by Det Chief Supt Victor Butler.

The suspended projects manager has denied acting improperly.

MP's questions: Mr Dennis Canavan, Labour MP for Stirlingshire, West, said last night that he would table questions in the Commons about the allegations both to Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy, and Sir Michael Havers, QC (the Press Association reports).

Press Council rejects complaint

Although *The Daily Telegraph* incorrectly attributed a quotation to the director of a charity, its account of his views was not unfair and damaging, the Press Council ruled today. The council said it was not false for the newspaper to say he claimed to have cheated and deceived in order to break the law.

Rejecting a complaint by Mr Frank Field, former director of the Child Poverty Action Group and now Labour MP for Birkenhead, the council found there had been no cause for *The Daily Telegraph* to publish a retraction.

In a feature article Edward Pearce had compared Mr Field's view of a former civil servant who had disclosed details of social service swindles with Mr Field's view of himself. The article said Mr Field had published details of ministerial minutes and devoted a memorial lecture to telling how he and an informant had cheated and deceived to break the law.

Mr Pearce had said Mr Field commented that the former civil servant was "dishonourable, even mercenary".

Three days later Mr Field wrote to the editor criticizing Mr Pearce's views on child benefits but not mentioning the lecture and the quotation. His letter was published.

Separately he asked the editor for the sources of quotations attributed to him. After almost three months delay Mr Pearce replied that he could see only one inaccuracy: "dishonourable, even mercenary" was the former civil servant's account of Mr Field's description of him. Mr Pearce said the lecture mentioned was the Quetta Rabley Memorial Lecture at Southwark College, London.

Asking for a retraction and the opportunity to submit an article, Mr Field told Mr William Deedes, the editor, that there was no evidence for alleging he had cheated and deceived. His published letter had not challenged that statement or the quotation because he had not then seen the sources.

Mr Deedes recalled that it was five months since publication, and declined to publish anything more on the matter.

Asked by the Press Council whether he used the words quoted about the former civil servant, Mr Field said that he did not keep cuttings but had no recollection of using.

Earlier Mr Field had provided the council with an item from *The Times* giving a preview of his memorial lecture.

It quoted from the text of the lecture to show how Mr Field would disclose the technique by which secret information was passed to him about Cabinet discussions on the child benefit scheme.

His source, called "Deep Throat", transmitted information to Mr Field while both took part in group discussions.

The adjudication was:

The Press Council does not consider that the incorrectly attributed quotation amounted to an unfair and damaging account of the complainant's views, nor was it false to say that he had claimed he had cheated and deceived in order to break the law. The council, therefore, finds no cause for the publication of a retraction.

The complaint against *The Daily Telegraph* is rejected.

Report on priest's interview 'misleading'

The Press Council has upheld a complaint against the *Daily Star* by Mgr Michael Buckley.

The council said it was misleading that in reporting a BBC radio interview after IRA bomb explosions the newspaper failed to give in early editions the priest's statement that he had previously given a warning of the explosions to the authorities.

The *Daily Star's* first edition report of Mgr Buckley's radio interview said he "confessed" he knew that the weekend bombing would happen, which it said was an "astonishing admission" over which Mr Enoch Powell, MP for Down, South, wanted him prosecuted under the Prevention of Terrorism Act. It reported Mgr Buckley's description of that response as ludicrous.

In later editions the report began the same way but contains dcomments from Mgr Buckley that he had alerted the authorities, told the police and voiced his warning in a Radio Leeds programme the previous week.

The next day, in a fuller report, the *Daily Star* said Mgr Buckley had declared that he had warned the Northern Ireland Office and the security forces. The priest's solicitors asked the editor, Mr Peter Grimsditch, for a correction and an apology.

The editor said the newspaper did not know of the Leeds interview and did not receive the press release. Its report was based on the BBC interview, in which the priest did not mention passing information or his earlier forecast. His full response to the reporter was filed too late for early editions.

The adjudication was:

The newspaper's failure to report in its first story that the complainant had told it he had notified all the relevant authorities of the information in his possession relating to actual or intended criminal activities was in the Press Council's view misleading.

The council also finds that the use of emotive language and innuendo in later editions was unjustified, and inconsistent with their report of the statement that Mgr Buckley had informed the authorities.

The complaints against the *Daily Star* are upheld.

Andersson set to increase lead in Hastings chess

From Harry Golombek
Chess Correspondent
Hastings

The Swedish grandmaster, Ulf Andersson, should have strengthened his hold on the lead in the ICL grandmaster chess tournament at Hastings when his adjourned game against Stean in round nine is finished.

It looks a likely draw, whereas his nearest rival, the 1978 British champion, Jonathan Speelman, has an adjourned game against the American grandmaster, Christiansen, in which he is two pawns down and has no hope of saving the game.

Play in that round was far from flawless; in the Christiansen-Speelman game both players overlooked that Christiansen could have taken a rook for nothing.

The Liberzon-Short game, too, was a complicated struggle in which the Israeli grandmaster overreached himself and lost a piece. Though it was a highly creditable win for Short, who is 14 years old, it must be admitted that Liberzon played in an unusually careless fashion.

Zilber threw away a piece against Mestel by a complete oversight and resigned on the twenty-third move. The scores at the end of round nine are:

Andersson 6½ and one adj; Speelman 6 and one adj; Leln and Nunn 5; Makarychev 3½; Short 3½ Christiansen 4 and 1 adj; Georgadze, Liberzon, Raicevic and Sebrawan 4; Stean 3½ and 1 adj; Mestel 3½; Biylasa 3 and 1 adj; Zilber 3; and Bellin 1½ and 1 adj.

Results in round nine:
Liberzon 0, Short 1. French def; Biylasa adj against Bellin. Sicilian def; Stean adj against Andersson. English opening: Nunn ½, Makarychev ½. Bishop's opening: Christiansen adj against Speelman. English opening: Mestel 1, Zilber 0. Sicilian def: Raicevic 0, Sebrawan 1. English opening: Leln 1, Georgadze 0.

Results in round eight:
Short 0, Nunn 1. Pirc def: Bellin ½, Liberzon ½. Sicilian def: Andersson 1, Biylasa 0. QP King's Indian def: Makarychev ½, Christiansen ½. English opening: Speelman 1, Mestel 0. Catalan system: Zilber 1, Raicevic 0. QGD Catalan system: Sebrawan 0, Leln 1. English opening: Georgadze ½, Stean ½. King's Indian opening.

Adjourned games results:
Round six: Zilber ½, Sebrawan ½. Round seven: Nunn 1, Bellin 0; Biylasas 1, Stean 0; Raicevic ½, Speelman ½.

Bolted door stops rescue of couple in fire

From Our Correspondent
Brighton

A couple died yesterday when fire broke out in their barred and bolted flat. Neighbours were unable to force open the door of the first-floor council flat in Davey Drive, Brighton.

Firemen had to smash down the door, which had three locks, a metal grille and an iron bar. They found Mr Roy Gower, aged 40, dead in a hallway and Georgina Holman, aged 35, in a bedroom.

Neighbours said the couple had fitted extra locks after a raid by drug squad officers. It is believed the fire began in a sofa.

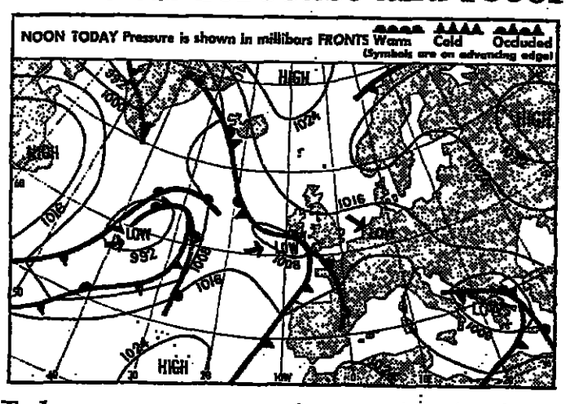
Rugby men get a surprise in the showers

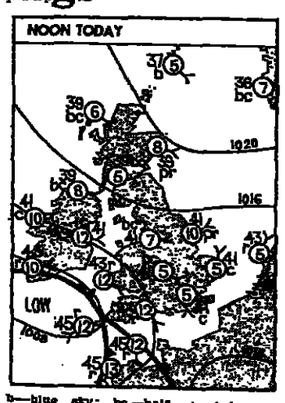
Rugby players who ran naked into a shower room after a match found it occupied by women hockey players, Mr Keith Pring, a member of the Plymouth Sports Council, said yesterday.

The women in the showers were unaware of the rugby match on another pitch at Elburton, Plymouth. The men left when they realized

"A rugby referee reported the matter to me because he was concerned about the congestion generally and the fact that there is only one shower room, although there are separate changing rooms for men and women", Mr Pring said.

Weather forecast and recordings





b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow.

Today

Sun rises: 8.05 am. Sun sets: 4.08 pm
Moon sets: 10.35 am. Moon rises: 9.46 pm
Last Quarter: January 10.

Lighting up: 4.38 pm to 7.35 am.

High water: London Bridge, 4.38 am, 6.8m; 5.04 pm, 6.8m. Avonmouth, 10.01 am, 12.3m; 10.22 pm, 11.9m. Dover, 1.38 am, 6.4m; 1.52 pm, 6.0m. Hull, 9.07 am, 6.5m; 9.01 pm, 6.8m. Liverpool, 2.0 am, 8.4m; 2.11 pm, 8.6m.
1ft=0.3048m 1m=3.2808ft

A depression will approach SW Britain, with a strengthening E airstream across N areas.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

Midlands, N Wales, NW and central N England: Mainly dry, some sunshine after early frost and fog patches; wind variable, light, becoming E, moderate; max temp 6°C (43°F).

London, SE England: Mainly dry, sunny intervals, cloudy later; wind W, light, backing E, freshening; max temp 7°C (45°F).

East Anglia, E England: Mainly dry, sunny intervals, wind W, light, backing E, freshening; max temp 6°C (43°F).

Central S England, S Wales: Bright at first, rain spreading from SW, possibly snow on hills; wind variable, light, becoming E, moderate or fresh; max temp 6°C (43°F).

Channel Islands, SW England: Cloudy, periods of rain, hill fog; wind SE or E, moderate, increasing to fresh or strong; max temp 6°-9°C (43°-48°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Rain or sleet clearing from S, mostly dry, apart from wintry showers near E coast, further rain or snow reaching SW on Wednesday; rather cold, with some overnight frost.

Sea passages: N Sea, Strait of Dover: Wind NW, becoming mainly SE, moderate, occasionally fresh early and later; sea slight or moderate.

Irish Sea: Wind SE, moderate or fresh, occasionally strong in S; sea slight or moderate, occasionally rough in S.

English Channel (E): Wind SE, moderate, increasing to fresh or strong; sea slight, becoming moderate or rough.

Saturday

London: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 9°C (48°F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 4°C (39°F). Humidity 6 pm, 75 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 6 pm, a trace. Sun, 24hr to 6 pm, 0.4hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,008.1 millibars, rising.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 9°C (48°F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 5°C (41°F). Humidity 6 pm, 74 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun, 24hr to 6 pm, 2.8hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,010.6 millibars, steady.
1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sl, sleet; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Algiers	f	16	61	Copnhgn	sn	1	30	Locarno	s	0	32	Nice	s	13	55
Amsterdm	c	7	45	Dublin	f	6	43	London	c	8	46	Oslo	sn	-3	27
Barcelona	f	10	50	Funchal	r	16	61	Luxembg	c	3	37	Paris	c	7	45
Beirut	c	13	55	Geneva	c	5	41	Madrid	c	2	36	Reykjavik	c	2	36
Belfast	c	6	43	Gibraltar	s	16	61	Majorca	s	13	55	Rome	f	3	41
Berlin	c	0	32	Guernsey	c	8	46	Malaga	s	16	61	Stockhlm	sn	-3	27
Biarritz	c	10	50	Helsinki	sn	-4	25	Malta	s	14	57	Tel Aviv	f	14	57
Brussels	c	6	43	Innsbruck	f	3	39	Montreal	s	-10	14	Toronto	f	-5	23
Budapest	c	-5	23	Istanbul	s	5	41	Moscow	s	8	18	Vancouver	f	-3	27
Cardiff	c	7	45	Jersey	c	8	46	Munich	sl	1	34	Venice	s	5	41
Chicago	c	-2	28	L Palmas	s	18	64	Naples	c	9	48	Warsaw	s	-5	23
Cologne	f	5	41	Lisbon	fog	9	48	New York	s	-3	27	Zurich	c	[illegible]	37

Overseas selling prices
Australia $1.50; Austria Sch 20; Bahrain BD 0.600; Belgium B frs 30; Canaries Pes 80; Cyprus 350 Mils; Denmark Dkr 4.75; Finland Fmk 3; France Frs 4; Germany Dm 2.50; Greece Dr 40; Holland Gl 2.25; Iran Rials 110; Iraq ID 0.450; Irish Republic 20p; Italy L 900; Jordan JD 0.375; Kuwait KD 0.500; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 55; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 4.50; Norway Kr 5.00; Oman OR 0.640; Pakistan Rps 9.00; Portugal Esc 35; Qatar QR 6.00; Saudi Arabia SR 4.20; Singapore $4.5; Spain Pes 75; Sweden Skr 5.00; Switzerland Sfrs 2.70; Syria LS 4.50; Tunisia Din 0.355; USA 2; Canada $1.50; UAE Dh 6.50; Yugoslavia Din 25.

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HOME NEWS

Home Office refuses to supply the names of people who have died in custody from non-natural causes

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

The Home Office has refused to provide names of people who have died in police custody from other than natural causes since 1970. A letter from Lord Belstead, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State at the Home Office, says they "could be obtained only at disproportionate cost".

He was replying to a parliamentary question by Mr Michael Meacher, Labour MP for Oldham, West, who has now told Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary: "I do not accept this. Since the statistics of each individual case have been collected, it can be scarcely more costly now to provide the actual names."

Mr Meacher notes in his letter to Mr Whitelaw that there have been 245 deaths in police custody in England and Wales since 1970, including 143 from non-natural causes, or about fifteen a year (rising from three in 1970 to 30 in 1978).

In nearly 10 per cent of the cases (23 of 245) there was apparently no inquest, Mr Meacher says, even though it had repeatedly been said that no investigation was necessary because there was always an inquest.

What concerns him most about the figure, he says, is that according to notes attaching to the Home Office statistics cases where no inquest was held include deaths due to cerebral haemorrhage caused by a fractured skull, "heart attack" (in several cases) and "acute heart failure".

Mr Meacher wants to know why the coroner in each case failed to initiate inquest proceedings.

He is also disturbed by the causes in 15 cases where an open verdict was returned rather than, for example, misadventure or suicide. They include "hanging" and "fractured skull".

Inquiring about the distinction between 62 cases of "misadventure" and 39 cases of "accidental death", he says: "For example, if a man chokes on his vomit, that may go down as death by 'misadventure', but what if he had been roughed up in his cell beforehand?

"Also, the distinction between natural and non-natural causes of death is not clear either. If a man dies of a heart attack, presumably that would be a natural cause; but what if it followed his having been manhandled with some violence? So how genuine are the categories of 'natural causes' or 'suicide'?"

Mr Meacher adds that he is disturbed at the "apparent futility" of the procedure for complaints against the police regarding violence.

He tells Mr Whitelaw: "In 1978, according to the annual report of the Police Complaints Board, there were 2,154 complaints referred to the Director of Public Prosecutions alleging police assault and 2,220 complaints of assault submitted to the board under section 2(1) of the Police Act, 1976.

"Yet in not one case did the board recommend disciplinary charges being taken.

"I find this strains the credibility of the system beyond belief and I hope you will therefore agree that a radical overhaul of this system is now urgently needed."

Kelly inquiry call: Sir Harold Wilson, the former Prime Minister, has renewed his call for an immediate public inquiry into the death of his constituent, Mr James Kelly, the Huyton labourer who died after his arrest last June by Merseyside police (a Staff Reporter writes).

After Sir Thomas Hetherington, Director of Public Prosecutions, announced on Friday that no charges would be brought against police officers in the case, Sir Harold said that the decision meant no sub judice rules could be invoked to inhibit the production of evidence to an inquiry.

He said a public inquiry should be set up at once, and its report published without delay.

Mr Martin Flannery, chairman of the Tribune Group and Labour MP for Sheffield, Hillsborough, called for an inquiry into the Directorate of Public Prosecutions itself.

"Never does this body prosecute a policeman", he said. "It will be far easier to catch the Yorkshire Ripper than to get the DPP to act properly where the police are concerned.

"There has not been a charge in one single case of this type, even though massive evidence has often been available."

Too many acquittals–Sir Robert

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

Sir Robert Mark, the former Metropolitan Police Commissioner, says in this month's *Security Gazette* that the criminal justice system is ineffective to a damaging extent in two ways.

"It makes the prosecution of wrongdoers unnecessarily difficult and sometimes impossible, and it ensures the acquittal of too many of those actually charged".

Most of those acquittals could not be described as perverse, he says. "In arriving at them, counsel, jury and judge are simply observing the rules.

"It is the system, rather than the participants, which is at fault, though this is not to suggest that some wrongdoers and their advisers do not abuse it".

He says that the public was startled to hear that his research into jury trials in 1965 disclosed that acquittals in contested cases amounted to 39 per cent, not the 8 to 10 per cent which had previously been wrongly assumed.

He writes in January's *Security Gazette*: "That figure has now increased to 50 per cent, no doubt partly as a result of 'paper committals' by the lower courts in obviously inappropriate cases, resulting in the present high number of acquittals directed by the judges.

"Direct acquittals aside, I think it likely that an unknown proportion of those found not guilty will have, nevertheless, committed the act with which they were charged. They are, nevertheless, rightly entitled to acquittal under our present system if the burden of proof cannot be discharged.

Sir Robert relates his arguments to the abolition of the death penalty. In the article Sir Robert says: "The realization that judicial execution was inseparable from the process of criminal justic as a whole, and that its continuance could not do other than weaken its effectiveness and prevent long-overdue reform of the investigatory and trial procedures was for me the only unanswerable argument for its abandonment."

He argues that if judicial execution was to be one of the possible results of the criminal process it was essential, in a civilized society, that an innocent person should not suffer it.

There was only one way in which that immunity could be achieved, namely by strict rules restricting the procedure to be followed by the police during investigation and evidential rules governing the criminal trial which operated heavily in favour of the accused.

It was not possible to have two sets of rules for investigation and trial, one for five or six capital cases, the other for 2,500,000 other crimes reported to the police every year.

"The robber, the burglar, the fraudsman, all these and many others enjoy the safeguards rightly intended to avoid putting the innocent to death."

He adds: "The cost of the dubious satisfaction to be got from the execution of four or five admittedly detestible murderers each year is the acquittal of literally thousands of other wrongdoers of varying degrees of wickedness, many of whom will have certainly not been innocent.

The 1949 Cabinet papers–5: The Cold War comes home with double challenge

Concern at Soviet aims in Europe and subversives in UK

By Peter Hennessy

The Cold War came home to Britain in 1949. Worry over Soviet intentions in Europe was supplemented by anxiety about subversives furthering the Communist cause inside the United Kingdom.

Mr Clement Attlee, the Prime Minister, established a Cabinet Committee on Subversive Activities under the chairmanship of Mr A. V. Alexander, the Minister of Defence. It was concerned about the employment of "communists and fascists" (fascists were always included to give an impression of balance) in Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Supply outstations and by companies engaged in secret contract work for the Government.

Mr Alexander prepared a paper for the Cabinet meeting of May 19, 1949, which was not released at the Public Record Office last week under the 30-year rule on ground of continuing sensitivity. The discussion of it, however, is available in the Cabinet minutes.

Alexander reported, in the language of the minutes, that "the service and supply departments had evidence that unreliable persons were being employed on highly secret work by firms with which the Government must place contracts because of their specialized knowledge and equipment".

The matter was resolved on December 8 when the Cabinet decided that communists and fascists should not be employed on such work, but no public announcement would be made. The ministers concerned would ask affected firms to "remove" such people.

On May 19 the Cabinet had decided that communists and fascists in departmental outstations should not be employed "in connexion with work the nature of which is vital to the security of the state". An early example of the purge in operation is revealed in a "personal minute" of the Prime Minister dated August 19, stating that there was no option but to discharge a Mr Nobes, a communist employed by the Stationery Office, at its Harrow establishment, which "must be treated as secret".

Mr Attlee: Ordered removal of Communist.

Mr Chuter Ede: Saved idea of Commonwealth.

Another 1949 Cabinet paper still too delicate to release last week dealt with information about the United Kingdom's "war potential" which the Soviet Union and its satellites seemed intent on collecting. A brief for the Prime Minister, prepared by Sir Norman Brook, Secretary of the Cabinet, on July 20 gives away much of the story, however.

The Chiefs of Staff, according to Brook's minute, were particularly worried. A working party established by the Joint Intelligence Committee had found "a compromise between the defence and civil points of view". Brook told Attlee:

The working party did not consider that any substantial changes are needed in the published economic statistics. The control of the publication of operational information (ie, information about specific factories, etc) presents greater difficulties and they recommended that the Security Service [MI5] should consult with certain firms, selected on the basis of the Key Points List drawn up for defence purposes, with a view to safeguarding the production of key commodities [Brook's italics], that is, products of exceptional importance to our war potential. There is good reason to suppose that industry will be willing to cooperate with the Government on this basis, and that such action would have important security value without involving serious economic or commercial disadvantages.

Five days later the Cabinet received a memorandum from Mr Chuter Ede, the Home Secretary, prompted by Commons questions suggesting that Canadian communists (British subjects under the British Nationality Act, 1948) visiting Britain to inspire dockers to strike in sympathy with the Canadian Seamen's Union should be deported. On that occasion, however, the Commonwealth idea triumphed over Cold War fears. Chuter Ede told his colleagues:

At the present critical stage in the development of the Commonwealth it would be a serious mistake to depart from our traditional policy of giving all British subjects the right to enter the United Kingdom and to enjoy the same rights and privileges as are given to United Kingdom nationals. It is important that the status of being a British subject should have a real meaning, and freedom to enter and remain in the United Kingdom is one of the main practical benefits that British subjects enjoy.

The 1949 papers contain one collector's item for students of the secret world whose doings normally remain carefully concealed from the public as they are not covered by the 30-year rule. Sir Percy Sillitoe, Director-General of MI5, 1946-53, flits across the pages of the Prime Minister's personal minutes. Attlee wrote to Mr Creech Jones, Secretary of State for the Colonies, on July 4:

I am arranging for Sir Percy Sillitoe to visit Hongkong to deal with the security situation as proposed in your minute of July 1. I should like you to inform the Governor that he is going out with my authority and will report to me on his return.

The Government was worried about the colony as the communists moved closer to their final victory in the Chinese civil war. The Cabinet Office's "weeder", when sifting the file, must have failed to notice the offending item as the minute does not give Sir Percy's title.

Concluded

In brief

One body on raft is identified

Cornish police expect to be able to name tomorrow the woman whose body was found on a liferaft off Land's End last Wednesday. They believe she was a German who lived on the Isle of Wight.

Her dead companion was identified on Saturday as Mr John Raymond Povey, aged 31, the director of a firm of computer consultants, of Hackney, London.

Off for record attempt

Mr David Springbett, a Lloyd's underwriter, left London for Los Angeles yesterday on board a Concorde airliner for his attempt to travel around the world in under 46 hours and set a record. The journey is to start tomorrow.

Briton found dead

Mr George Blackford, aged 57, of Perth Street, Hull, who has been missing for nearly six weeks, has been found dead in a river at Nuremberg, West Germany, where he was on contract work as a welder for his Hull-based employers.

New law should protect job opportunities for the disabled, commission says

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

The employment quota scheme for disabled people should be strengthened, not scrapped, the Manpower Services Commission has been told by the Disability Alliance.

Employers should be obliged to meet their quota or pay a levy into a central fund, and job opportunities for disabled people should be safeguarded under a new law.

The commission is expected to publish its recommendations for the future of the present quota system in the latter half of this year, after issuing a discussion document last June. The present system, which requires companies with more than 19 workers to employ 3 per cent of registered disabled people, has been widely evaded since it was introduced in 1944.

But the alliance argues in its comments that the quota system has failed because of the ineffective way it has been administered by the employment services. Fewer than 10 companies have been prosecuted since 1944 for failing to meet the quota.

"Many employers are evading their obligations towards the employment of disabled people with impunity", the alliance says.

"An improved quota system should embody the idea that all employers have an obligation to take the needs of disabled people into account and should include sufficient penalties and incentives to make this a reality."

It recommends the adoption in Britain of a quota and levy system similar to that introduced in West Germany in 1974 to help disabled people to find employment. Britain already has experience of a similar system under the Industrial Training Act, introduced in the 1960s.

The German system requires employers in both the public and private sectors to employ 6 per cent severely disabled people if their work force exceeds 16. Those who employ less than the quota pay an "equalization levy" of about £28 for each unfilled quota place each month, and the money raised is used partly to subsidize employers who give jobs to particular categories of disabled people.

Such a system would have a number of advantages in Britain, the alliance says. It would place an obligation on all employers that could be met by implementation or default, instead of reliance on the cumbersome and little used sanction of prosecution.

It would also provide employers with an incentive to consider how their work could be made suitable for disabled people, both through the levy and through a system of grants to compensate them for any extra expenditure incurred.

In addition a grant and levy system would provide a source of revenue for the range of policies disabled people needed in seeking and keeping jobs.

'Raise child benefits as incentive'

By Our Social Services Correspondent

The question of work incentives should be tackled humanely by raising child benefits to help working families, the Child Poverty Action Group says in a letter to the Prime Minister published today. The group points out that higher child benefits would boost the incomes of working families without helping those out of work because child benefits are deducted from their social security benefits.

Miss Ruth Lister, director of the group, argues in her letter that raising child benefits is a more effective and humane way of tackling the "why work" syndrome than ending the index linking of short-term benefits. The latter move would penalize some of the most vulnerable people who could not work or cannot find work.

Keep 'quango' for countryside, ministers urged

By a Staff Reporter

The Council for the Protection of Rural England is seeking assurances from ministers that the Countryside Commission will not be abolished in the Government's review of "quangos."

The commission is a government agency independent of Whitehall which is charged with promoting conservation of the beauty and amenities of the countryside and its enjoyment by the public.

Mr Christopher Hall, director of the council, in a letter to Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, and Mr Norman Fowler, Minister of Transport, said that there was hostility to the commission inside and outside the Government.

But he hoped the ministers most concerned valued the expertise and independence of the commission, which served as the "amenity conscience" of the Government. That role had resulted in a good deal of criticism of the commission from government officials and from the Country Landowners' Association, he said.

The Queen had an audience of 28 million

By Our Arts Reporter

The Queen's annual Christmas television broadcast had a total audience of 28 million in Britain, according to figures issued yesterday by the BBC.

About 19 million people watched the afternoon transmission on BBC 1, 7,500,000 watched it on independent television at the same time and 1,500,000 saw it in the evening on BBC 2.

The film with the most viewers was *Where Eagles Dare*. The audience of 25.5 million on Boxing Day was claimed by the BBC to be the best figure for any channel over the period.

The Sting, the main film on BBC 1 on Christmas Day, was seen by an average audience of 19.5 million, and on the same day, again quoting the BBC figures, independent television had its best holiday audience for the film, *Goldfinger* (14.5 million).

The return of Eric Morecambe and Ernie Wise on the commercial channel on Christmas Day attracted 10.5 million and the same number watched *This Is Your Life*.

The BBC said that the viewing ratio in its favour for the three days of the holiday was 57-43.

Council treasurer on how to abolish rating system

By Christopher Warman
Local Government Correspondent

Domestic rates could be abolished without the need to introduce a substitute tax and without any loss in local accountability, a local authority treasurer claims in a report in the *Local Government Chronicle*.

Since the Conservative Party promised to abolish domestic rates a suitable alternative has been sought, but no new system has been devised that satisfies all requirements. The solution proposed by Mr Michael Beasley, county treasurer of Berkshire, is simple in essence, but while it may create a good deal of interest there will also be considerable opposition.

It depends basically on charging a realistic price for many local services now either subsidized or free.

This year the yield from the rates is £6,100m, of which £2,800m comes from domestic rates and £3,300m from industrial and commercial rates.

The rates were a reasonable system when property was a convenient and fairly equitable measure of ability to pay, at a time when many people had little more than enough to sustain life, let alone pay taxes and rates, Mr Beasley says.

"Those circumstances have long since gone. An alternative method of financing local government is needed which ensures that democratic control remains with the electorate and is, if anything, strengthened. It needs to stimulate efficiency and economy. It needs to reduce or abolish the well known anomalies of rating."

Mr Beasley's plan is radically to extend the power and duty of local authorities to charge for many services and to require that their cost is fully or substantially covered by charges.

Paying the full economic cost would soon demonstrate how much services were required, and citizens would soon say whether services should be provided, reduced or abolished, he says.

Accordingly, he suggests savings of £2,188m out of a rate-borne cost in 1979-80 of £2,894m on local services. The savings include the ending of subsidy from the rates for housing.

Where people cannot pay the full rent the Government should provide the subsidy.

Soviet farm produce gives food for thought

Agriculture

Hugh Clayton

The presence of Russian processing ships off the Cornish coast and the periodic outcry about sales of cut-price EEC butter remind us that the Soviet Union is one of the most influential of all food-importing nations.

Lack of published information, combined with restrictions on movements by foreigners, mean that much of Soviet agriculture remains a mystery to outsiders. Almost nothing is known in the West about an important section of the Russian food trade, that between the Soviet Union and its allies in Asia and eastern Europe.

Little is known about its trade with the West, except to those who sell to it. The Irish Livestock and Meat Board said in its annual report last week that Russia had probably bought more than 250,000 tons of meat last year. That is more than the total weight of lamb produced annually in the United Kingdom.

"The bulk of beef imports are likely to come from eastern Europe", the board continued, "although trade reports also indicate purchases from Australia and EEC intervention stocks". In other words, Russia has again chipped discreetly at the slopes of the Community's beef "mountain".

Western observers of Russian agriculture, headed by the United States Department of Agriculture, believe that the Soviet Union and its allies face rapidly increasing demand for livestock products of all kinds which they cannot yet meet.

The need for greater output of farm produce and some of the restrictions on achieving it have been described occasionally by Soviet leaders. Russian grain import figures for 1979 are expected to be at least twice as high as Britain's total production for the year.

The latest detailed examination of Russian agriculture to appear in the West has been published by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development. "The Soviet leaders are under socio-economic pressure to raise meat production at a rapid rate", it says.

"They have pledged themselves to do so repeatedly, the last time being at the July, 1978, plenary session of the central committee of the Communist Party." Grain provides the key to the expansion of Russian food production because of the poor quality of pasture, which is exacerbated by the harsh climate in much of the country.

"The optimal consumption norms set by the Soviets will not be attained by the mid-80s", the OECD report says, "nor is the actual demand for high quality foods, mainly animal products, being satisfied at present".

Figures published in the United States suggest that Russia imported about a tenth of its wheat requirement last year and communist countries in eastern Europe met about a sixth of their demand by import.

The Soviet Union and its east European satellites together bought more than a sixth of their supplies of other grains abroad. Russia grows far more wheat than the United States, which is often assumed to be the leading producer in the world of temperate foodstuffs. It is only the leading exporter, however, and the leading overseas supplier of grain to Russia.

The Soviet move into Afghanistan has provoked calls to restrict grain sales to Russia.

Any sudden interruption to the normal flow of international food trade has repercussions in several directions. Two questions are raised for British farmers and traders by the decision of President Carter to curtail sales of grain from the United States.

First, there is the effect on prices. That is impossible to estimate at this early stage. Second, and perhaps much more serious, there is the possibility that allies of the United States may try to impose similar restrictions.

Individual food consumption (kg/year):

The Soviet Union is an erratic trader with EEC member states. Its presence in the European food market is seldom visible to consumers except in the form of products such as the tinned Russian salmon which appears in British shops.

EEC farmers and other suppliers of agricultural goods to Russia and its satellites will doubtless hope that their businesses will not be affected by political decisions. If there is any interruption, they will hope devoutly that it will be brief.

If trade is allowed to continue, Russia will remain dependent on western agricultural goods for many years. Improvements in Soviet production and distribution have been made in the 1970s, but many difficulties remain.

The compilers of the OECD report say that Russia is short of farm machinery of all kinds and that many country roads are still inadequate for rapid distribution of harvested crops.

The report quotes a Russian survey of 1971 which stated that one combine harvester should be available for every 100 hectares (about 250 acres) of grain sowings. "In view of past and planned slow progress, it is unlikely that this will be achieved even by 1985", the report says.

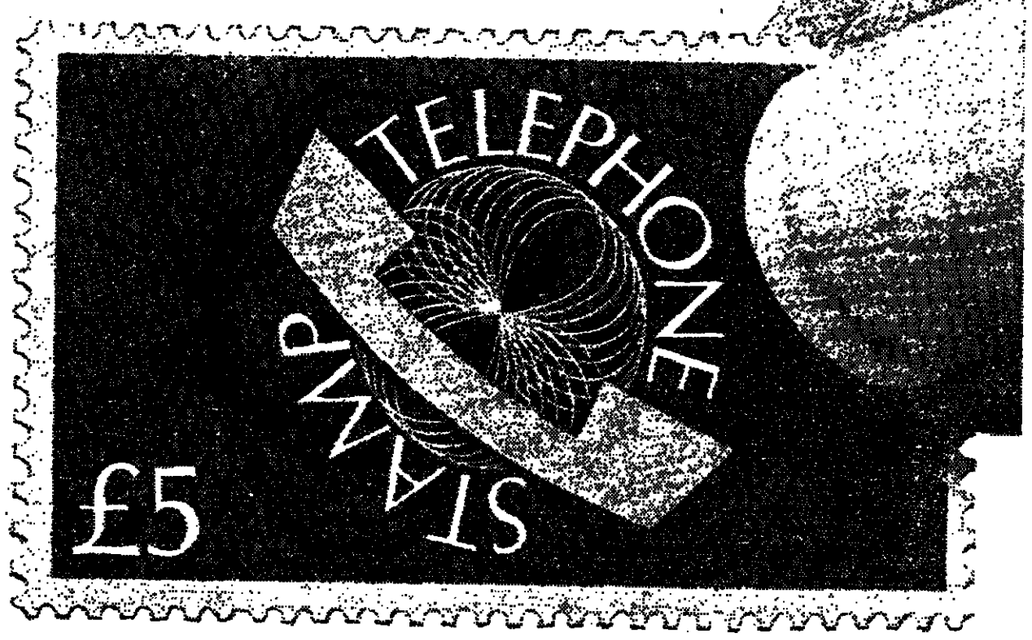
"On the whole the supply of energy and machines is still insufficient and uneven", it continues.

Prospects for Soviet Agricultural Production (OECD) (Stationery Office, £2.90).

	UK	USSR
Meat*	95	57
Grain products	74	140
Fish	8	18
Sugar	50	42
Potatoes	100	122

* Includes animal fats.
Sources: MAFF, OECD.

A few of these could fill the bill.



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Post Office Telecommunications

WEST EUROPE

Distribution problems kill two Paris Sunday newspapers

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Jan 6

Two Sunday newspapers, *Le Figaro Dimanche* and *France-Soir Dimanche*, appeared for the last time today, only a few months after they were launched. This proves once again that whatever they do in bed on Sunday mornings, Frenchmen, unlike their British counterparts, do not read newspapers. They are, statistics prove, far less voracious consumers of newsprint in any case than their neighbours on the other side of the Channel.

One reason is probably that newspapers are not delivered on their doorsteps, either on Sunday or on any other day. And even if they have the courage to go out and buy one on Sundays, with half the kiosks and newspaper shops closed, this can be quite a painstaking operation.

Another reason is that the choice, until recently, was extremely limited. Only two newspapers were available. These were, the semi-popular *Journal du Dimanche*, owned by the Hachette group, and separated from its parent organ *France-Soir* when M Robert Hersant, the press magnate, acquired control of the latter four years ago; and the unashamedly sensational *France-Dimanche*, a rather pale French version of the *News of the World*.

Here then, some newspaper publishers felt, was a vast potential market ready to be tapped. *Le Figaro Dimanche*, launched last October, has a circulation of about 60,000. As for *France-Soir Dimanche*, it achieved the creditable score of 100,000 copies after only four months. But both lagged far behind the *Journal du Dimanche*, which has been going for 20 years, and thanks to a network of distribution through street sellers and cafés, nearly tops the half million mark.

Le Figaro Dimanche announced today that it was abandoning publication because of "production difficulties and an inadequate system of distribution on Sundays".

As for *France-Soir Dimanche*, it was being wound up because the claims put forward by its editorial staff were said to be "incompatible with the economic situation". But the real grounds for both newspapers' disappearance are the same.

Before Christmas, the management of *France Soir* told the joint works committee that it wanted to couple the entertainment and sports pages of the newspaper with those of *France-Soir Dimanche*, in order to achieve a better operation of both titles. An overwhelming majority of the editorial staff of *France-Soir* rejected the move on the ground that "seven pages of the daily are going to be incorporated in the Sunday without any financial or moral compensation".

The National Union of Journalists and other journalists' unions demanded a meeting with M Hersant and condemned what they described as another attack on the pluralism of the press.

M Hersant, who has centralized the production of the three Paris daily newspapers he controls at his ultra-modern computerized plant in Saint-Denis, just outside Paris, was reported to be planning to couple several pages of *Le Figaro Dimanche* and of *France-Soir Dimanche*, and also a projected *Paris-Normandie Dimanche*, yet to appear, in order to reduce costs.

Already, most of the inside pages of the independent right-wing newspaper *L'Aurore*, which he directs in all but name, are the same as those of *Le Figaro*. On Friday, for the first time, on its front page, which alone gave *L'Aurore* its distinctive character, it carried an article which also appeared on the same day in *Le Figaro*.

It is this disturbing trend which is just as strong if not stronger in the French provincial press that prompts many critics of M Hersant to say that he has preserved only a semblance of pluralism in the publications he controls, in contravention of the 1944 Ordinance on the Press.

By contrast with the difficulties of the Sunday Press, a number of daily newspapers have successfully branched out in the publication of weekend supplements sold with their Saturday editions. The most successful are *Le Figaro Magazine*, a well-produced and profusely illustrated glossy publication, which in three months has topped the 100,000 mark; and *Le Monde Dimanche* which has increased its sales on Saturday by 67 per cent. The independent left-wing *Le Matin* paved the way last June by abandoning its Sunday edition for a Sunday supplement.

Whatever the staff and distribution problems of the Sunday press, it would seem that Frenchmen's reading habits were satisfied with these supplements and that the market shows signs of becoming saturated.

AFGHANISTAN

Kabul jail opened to free 10,000 detainees

Islamabad, Jan 6.—Afghanistan's new Soviet-installed government today opened the gates of Kabul's main jail, freeing thousands of political prisoners who had been detained by the country's two previous Moscow-backed administrations, diplomats arriving in Pakistan said.

The diplomats, who were invited to the opening, said a queue of cars and people miles long snaked along the main road from Kabul to the Pul-e-Chakri prison beside hills on the capital's eastern outskirts.

Pul-e-Charkri, built with West German aid as Kabul's main prison, was the site of numerous executions carried out by officials of the former governments of President Tarakki and his successor, President Amin.

The prison was crammed with an estimated 10,000 to 15,000 prisoners, many of whom had been rounded up by Kabul's secret police on orders from Mr Amin and his followers.

Its name means "gateway to the sky", but it was frequently referred by Afghans as "gateway to heaven".

The hundreds of Afghans who went to the prison today were trying to find out if missing relatives were inside or still alive after their disappearance from homes and off the streets during night-time raids by secret police squads, the diplomats said.

President Karmal, on taking power, promised to free all political prisoners. He described Mr Amin as a tyrant who was responsible for the deaths of thousands of innocent Afghans.

The diplomats said Kabul airport had returned to normal following last week's huge airlift of Soviet troops.

Soviet supplies were being landed at airports across the country, particularly Bagram, the main Russian staging post 50 miles north of Kabul, at Shindand air base near Herat close to the Iranian frontier and at Jalalabad

The Soviet presence in Kabul had been substantially reduced.

Afghan troops now guarded main installations in Kabul but behind them, usually inside buildings or in the walled compounds of government offices, Soviet troops could be seen.

The diplomats said that pairs of Soviet soldiers often toured the city at night and an unknown number had been killed in knife attacks.

Meanwhile a spokesman for the United Nations High Commission for Refugees said an average of 1,000 refugees a day fled from Afghanistan to Pakistan during the last two weeks in December.

According to figures compiled by the Pakistan Government and the High Commission there were 402,000 Afghan refugees in Pakistan at the end of the year.

The official figure does not take into account the estimated several thousand refugees who are being looked after by relatives outside the camps
Reuter.

Photograph by David Jones

Afghan protest: Demonstrators, mostly Muslims, chanting anti-Soviet slogans at Speakers' Corner, Hyde Park, in London yesterday, before marching to the Soviet Embassy. The demonstration, against "Russian imperialism", was called by the Muslim Solidarity Committee of the United Kingdom, which condemned the invasion of Afghanistan and demanded that the Soviet Union withdraw its troops. In a resolution, the committee also condemned the United States and its allies which had used the invasion "as a cover-up for their own crimes" and said that any "puppet" Muslim government making military bases available to the United States would be regarded as making "war against Islam".

Patrols pass streets of silent crowds

Kabul, Jan 6.—Afghan soldiers and civilians crowded the pavements here today in the atmosphere of uneasy waiting that has settled over the city.

Soviet Army trucks, jeeps and armoured cars have been patrolling, their armed occupants surveying the crowds. As they pass, the Afghans watch without a word, gesture, or sign.

Just outside the city, an Mi-24 helicopter gunship bearing the Soviet emblem today made several noisy swoops over thousands of Afghans who were gathered outside the Pol-e-Chaki prison, awaiting the release of 2,000 political prisoners.

The Soviet crew waved from the open cockpit as the helicopter passed over, but none of the Afghans below returned the salute.

All official buildings are guarded by armed Afghan soldiers who are loyal to the new regime.

Russian soldiers can still be seen in the streets, although the Soviet military presence in Kabul has decreased considerably.

The troops appear to be in their twenties, with equal numbers of Asian and European origin. The officers looked older and were apparently professionals.

In spite of heavy military concentrations outside Kabul, particularly near the airport, the reduced Soviet presence in the capital and renewed access to the city for foreign journalists has been viewed as a kind of "operation charm", planned by Soviet authorities and the new Afghan leaders to present a better image to the world.

Afghans seen in private by foreign journalists, who were allowed into the country only today, more than a week after the coup, try to communicate in broken English: "English, French good, Russia no good."

The only sign of politics in the streets is an occasional bus adorned with red banners bearing the emblem of the Afghanistan People's Democratic Party.—Agence France-Presse.

Republicans differ over wisdom of imposing grain embargo on Russia

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Jan 6

Six Republicans seeking their party's presidential nomination met in Iowa last night and jointly attacked President Carter's foreign policy for "weakness and appeasement". But they differed over the wisdom of imposing a grain embargo on Russia. It was noticeable that those who expect to do well in the Iowa caucuses on January 21 opposed the embargo. Iowa is a farm state and will suffer severely from the loss of grain sales to Russia.

Senator Robert Dole said that the embargo "will devastate American farmers", Senator Howard Baker said that foodstuffs were not a useful weapon of foreign policy and that the only people seriously harmed by the embargo were American farmers.

Mr John Connally, former Governor of Texas, said: "Our people (in Tehran) are hostages because we have shown weakness and appeasement."

The other contestants appearing were Mr George Bush, a former congressman who, like Mr Connally, opposed the embargo though with less vehemence than some others; Congressman Philip Crane, who opposes it passionately; and Congressman John Anderson, who supports the President.

Indeed, Mr Anderson wanted the embargo extended, and said it was strange to hear people calling for strong measures against the Soviet Union and at the same time opposing the most effective measures Mr Carter has used.

A notable absentee was Mr Ronald Reagan, the former Governor of California, who is in the lead among Republicans in the opinion polls and who could see nothing to gain from taking part in the debate. Mr Connally won laughter and applause from the audience when he said: "I wish Mr Reagan were here. I don't know where he stands on the issues. I read, I watch, I listen, but I don't hear anything. I think he has different ideas—if he is running. I think he is running."

"Debate" is really the wrong word for this sort of exercise. A panel of four reporters asked a series of questions and the first man to be asked had three minutes in which to reply, the others having each a minute in which to comment.

Each took his turn to answer, and there were 18 questions between them. Mr Anderson once refuted his rivals' assertions and passionately reasserted his faith in the merits of a 50 cents a gallon tax on petrol, but otherwise, they all sedulously avoided debating together.

On such an occasion, the candidates could do little more than state their opinions generally on the questions put to them, and endeavour to differentiate themselves from the others. They all tried to impress favourably the voters of Iowa, who will gather in precinct caucuses on January 21, to choose delegates to a state convention which will meet in the spring to select delegates to the party nominating conventions.

The candidates' success may be measured, in opinion polls, in the next few days. Mr Dole, for instance, said plaintively at one point that Iowa voters did not seem to be aware of his war record, his achievements in Congress and his candidacy for the vice-presidency, with President Ford, in 1976. Those who watched him know now.

The real test will be on January 21, although it is not a very important one in terms of next summer's conventions. In the Democratic caucuses in 1976, the largest block of delegates chosen went to "uncommitted" candidates. Mr Jimmy Carter came second, and this apparent victory over his rivals started his "momentum" towards the presidency.

Moscow ire roused by export cut

Moscow, Jan 6.—The Soviet leadership tonight dismissed President Carter's decision to cut grain supplies to the Soviet Union as a "hopeless undertaking" which would not influence Soviet foreign policy.

The statement, quoted by Tass, referred to President Carter's announcement on Friday that he was ordering a cut of 17 million tonnes in grain shipments to the Soviet Union.

The statement said: "If the White House has decided to influence the Soviet Union and its foreign policy, this is a hopeless undertaking. Such attempts have flopped in the past and will flop now."

The Soviet leadership said President Carter's speech was largely couched in the language, and permeated with the spirit, of the "cold war".

His remarks and decisions were unbalanced and neglected the vital long-term interests of peace, relaxation of international tension, and constructive development of Soviet-American relations.

President Carter was "heating the passions of those circles in the United States that have long been displeased with the policy of détente".

He had also overestimated the "potentialities" of the United States and was underestimating those of the states against whom he intended to take action. "No one in the United States should have any doubts that the Soviet Union will be able to uphold its lawful interests, the interests of its allies and friends."

The statement added that President Carter's words were not in keeping with the responsibilities which the United States had to bear

Earlier today, the Soviet Communist Party newspaper, *Pravda*, accused President Carter of resorting to intimidation and blackmail.

Mr Yuri Zhukov, the *Pravda* commentator, said America's retaliatory moves "brought to paroxysm the bellicose hysteria being deliberately fanned in the United States over events in Afghanistan."

President Carter had taken up again the "rusty weapons" of intimidation and blackmail which the United States had used many times, always without success, against the Soviet Union, Mr Zhukov said.—Reuter.

Four-hour seizure of embassy

Tehran, Jan 6.—A group of Afghan theological students and workers occupied their country's embassy in Tehran for about four hours today and locked up 13 people.

After talks with a Foreign Ministry official, they left peacefully, chanting "God is great" and "Soviet troops, get out of Afghanistan." The group, numbering about 40, sifted through files and hung banners from the windows.

Islamic revolutionary guards were posted outside but made no attempt to remove the unarmed intruders, waiting for a police chief and the official to negotiate an end to the occupation.

Before dispersing, the demonstrators were allowed to read a lengthy statement condemning the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan over a megaphone mounted on a revolutionary guard vehicle.

They said they were Afghan Shia Muslims with links to the guerrilla movements fighting in northwest Afghanistan. They pledged allegiance to Ayatollah Khomeini.

Three people were shot and wounded in clashes today in the Gulf port of Bandar Lengueh, the scene of bloody fighting yesterday between Sunni and Shia Muslims.

A convicted adulteress was shot dead in a hospital mortuary in northwest Iran when it was found she had survived a firing squad, the Pars news agency reported. The woman, Parider Babaie, was transferred to the mortuary in the city of Ardebil after being shot by the firing squad. Several hours later she showed signs of life and a guard was ordered to kill her by the local revolutionary court.—Reuter.

Pope visits boys in detention

Rome, Jan 6.—The Pope spent the whole afternoon today with some 60 inmates at a juvenile detention centre in Rome. He hummed to their guitar tunes, ate snacks with them, told them stories of love and hope and prayed with them.

The boys at the Casal del Marmo facility, all between ages of 14 and 18, prepared for weeks for the papal visit. They gave the Pope a mosaic portrait of the Black Madonna of Czestochowa of Poland.

The parents of the boys, many of them in tears, applauded as the Pope accepted the gift, an enamalled mosaic work on a copper plate and mounted on wood.

The boys, serving time for robberies, muggings and other crimes committed in the Rome area, welcomed the Pope at the institute's chapel.

Responding to their welcome the Pope told the boys: "I have come here today because I love you and have faith in you—in your goodwill, honesty and diligence. When you feel lonely, and sometimes you do feel that nobody cares for you, I want you to know that the Pope is with you and prays for you for the speedy return as responsible members of the society."—AP.

Climber dies

Madrid, Jan 6.—Manuel Pages Font, who was 25 and one of the most promising Spanish climbers, died in an avalanche while climbing the 9,444ft Pic de Mauberme in the French Pyrenees. His two companions escaped.

Britain in EEC budget initiative

Sir Ian Gilmour, Deputy Foreign Secretary, flew to Rome yesterday on a diplomatic initiative to start negotiations for a refund of Britain's £1,000m EEC budget contribution.

His talks start with the Italians because their Prime Minister is the current President of the EEC.

It will be for them to decide whether there is enough support for the calling of a special summit, probably in February, to discuss Britain's demands.

Sir Ian intends to tour the other eight Community capitals over the next week and Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, will also be involved in visits.

Whitehall now talks less of the "broad balance" required in Britain's contributions, which was the theme of Mrs Thatcher's forceful demands at the Dublin summit.

Instead, officials seeking to soften the approach, now talk of her later remarks to the Commons on "the search for a genuine compromise."

Sir Ian is expected to explain that Britain is ready to accept the £350m budget reduction mentioned in Dublin, on the understanding that more Community money should be spent in Britain on such things as regional aid or the coal and steel industries.

However, the French made it clear in Dublin that the £350m reduction was conditional on this being accepted by Britain as a final settlement.

They are expected to take the most unyielding stand against Sir Ian, who will make Paris the last stop on his tour.

Egypt decides to reduce Soviet Embassy and offers to train Afghan guerrillas

Aswan, Egypt, Jan 6.—Egypt said today that it had decided to reduce the size of the Soviet Embassy staff in Cairo and would consider breaking relations with the Soviet Union, because of the invasion.

Mr Mansur Hassan, the Minister of State for Presidential Affairs, said that Egypt considered the Soviet intervention a serious threat, not only in Afghanistan but in the Middle East.

Mr Hassan said Egypt was prepared to train Afghan volunteers militarily in Cairo and added: "We have no objections in sending arms (to the Afghan people) whenever possible to resist the Soviet aggression."

He called for an Arab Islamic conference to discuss developments in Afghanistan.

He said Egypt would consider the formation of a league for Arab and Islamic peoples to replace the Arab League.

Arab countries suspended Egypt's membership of the Arab League and transferred its headquarters from Cairo to Tunis last March.

Mr Hassan said Egypt had also decided to end all relations with "the Marxist regime in Aden (South Yemen) and the Baathist regime in Syria for their support of the Soviet aggression against Afghanistan".

In Tel Aviv a report on Israeli television claimed that Egypt will put a large airbase at the disposal of the United States Air Force.

The report, quoting Israeli security officials, said the Egyptian position was unprecedented and "was without a doubt an integral part of the large weapons deal made recently with the United States."

The report emphasized that Israel was ready to offer the United States similar facilities and said Israeli officials were offended that they had not been told of the development officially.—Reuter and UPI.

Threat to consulate: In South-East Asia, Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia strongly attacked the Soviet action (our Correspondent in Kuala Lumpur writes).

Muslim groups in several Indonesian cities passed strong resolutions and threatened to occupy the Soviet consulate in Surabaya.

The Malaysian Government is considering withdrawing from the Moscow Olympics in protest.

France against any steps in retaliation

Paris, Jan 6.—France will not take retaliatory measures against the Soviet Union although it considers the Russian intervention a severe blow for detente, M Jean François-Poncet, the Foreign Minister, said today.

Answering questions during a radio news programme, he said: "Before drawing pessimistic consequences, France considers it better to pursue a dialogue with the Soviet Union to stress its responsibility".

He added: "We do not envisage retaliatory measures. Our talks with Soviet leaders will show them that we are deeply attached to detente but without weakness or complacency".—Reuter.

King Juan Carlos praises army chiefs' calm

Madrid, Jan 6.—King Juan Carlos today praised Spain's military chiefs for maintaining discipline in the face of terrorist attacks and cautioned them against attempts by extremists to provoke them.

In a speech marking traditional armed forces festivities, the King said he shared their "most intense sorrow when our companions are vilely assassinated"—a reference to the death of 11 military men last year in terrorist attacks. The serenity, discipline and silent suffering of the armed forces were an example for all Spain to follow, he said.

But, in an apparent reference to calls from extreme rightists for the Army to take over power, the King added: "Let no one identify you with his own interests."

The King's discreetly worded speech was warmer in tone than last year when he delivered a sharp reminder to the military chiefs that he expected firm discipline.

Extreme rightists, nostalgic for the days of General Franco's dictatorship, have made repeated calls for the Army to reverse Spain's transition to democracy.

A military coup is also thought to be an aim of Basque separatist terrorists, who apparently believe that it would provoke a popular leftist uprising.

Trade union pact: Spain's second largest trade union yesterday signed a two-year pact covering wage increases with the employers' federation despite opposition from the country's main communist-led union.

The agreement, signed by the socialist - orientated General Union of Workers (UGT) provides for wage increases ranging from 13 to 16 per cent in collective bargaining this year. Salaries will be retroactively readjusted if the cost of living index rises more than 6.75 per cent by the end of June, not taking into account petrol price rises.

The communist-led Workers Commissions have dropped out of the talks and said that the agreement is against the interests of workers. They particularly criticized a provision under which companies operating at a loss would not be bound by the 13 per cent minimum wage increase.—Reuter.

US and Turkey near accord on defence pact

From Our Correspondent
Ankara, Jan 6

Talks between Turkish and United States delegations on concluding a defence cooperation agreement between the two countries began this afternoon in Ankara.

The head of the American delegation, Mr Marthew Nimetz, a State Department counsellor, held an hour and a half of "fruitful" talks with Mr Hayrettin Erkmen, the Turkish Foreign Minister

He is reported to have told Mr Erkmen of the importance the United States gives to its relations with Turkey and of American interest in Turkey's defence and economic requirements.

Diplomatic sources in Ankara said they expected all or part of the agreement, which consists of a global document and three annex agreements, to be initialled before the departure of Mr Nimetz next Wednesday.

This is also the date on which the "temporary status" enjoyed by some 20 American military installations in Turkey will expire.

This "temporary status" was accorded by Turkey after the signing of a previous defence agreement between the two countries in 1976

Turkey had taken over the control of the American bases in 1975, after a congressional decision to impose an arms embargo against this country because of its military intervention in Cyprus

Full text of President Carter's Afghanistan declaration

Here is the full text of President Carter's statement on Friday night on the Iran crisis and Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

I come to you this evening to discuss important and rapidly changing circumstances in south-west Asia.

I continue to share with you the sense of outrage and impatience because of the kidnapping of innocent American hostages and the holding of them by militant terrorists with the support and approval of Iranian officials.

Our purposes continue to be the protection of the long-range interests of our nation and the safety of the American hostages.

We are attempting to secure the release of the Americans through the International Court of Justice, through the United Nations and through public and private diplomatic efforts. We are determined to accomplish this goal. We hope to do so without bloodshed and without further danger to the lives of our 50 fellow Americans.

In these efforts we continue to have the strong support of the world community.

The unity and common sense of the American people under such trying circumstances are essential to the success of our efforts.

Recently there has been another very serious development which threatens the maintenance of peace in south-west Asia. Massive Soviet military forces have invaded the small non-aligned, sovereign nation of Afghanistan, which had hitherto not been an occupied satellite of the Soviet Union.

Fifty thousand heavily armed Soviet troops have crossed the border, and are now dispersed throughout Afghanistan, attempting to conquer the fiercely independent Muslim people of that country.

The Soviets claim falsely that they were invited into Afghanistan to help protect that country from some unnamed outside threat. But President Amin, who had been the leader of Afghanistan before the Soviet invasion, was assassinated—along with several members of his family—after the Soviets gained control of the capital city of Kabul.

Only several days later was the puppet leader even brought into Afghanistan by the Soviets.

This invasion is an extremely serious threat to peace—because of the threat of further Soviet expansion into neighbouring countries in south-west Asia, and also because such an aggressive military policy is unsettling to other peoples throughout the world.

It is a callous violation of international law and the United Nations Charter.

It is a deliberate effort of a powerful atheistic government to subjugate an independent Islamic people.

We must recognize the strategic importance of Afghanistan to stability and peace.

A Soviet-occupied Afghanistan threatens both Iran and Pakistan and is a stepping stone to their possible control over much of the world's oil supplies.

The United States wants all nations in the region to be free and to be independent. If the Soviets are encouraged in this invasion by eventual success, and if they maintain their dominance over Afghanistan and then extend their control to adjacent countries—the stable, strategic and peaceful balance of the world will be changed. This would threaten the security of all nations including, of course, the United States, our allies and friends.

Therefore, the world cannot stand by and permit the Soviet Union to commit this act with impunity.

More than 40 nations have petitioned the United Nations Security Council to condemn the Soviet Union and to demand the immediate withdrawal of all Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

We realize that under the United Nations Charter the Soviet Union and other permanent members may veto action of the Security Council.

If the will of the Security Council should be thwarted in this manner, then an immediate action would be appropriate in the General Assembly of the United Nations where no Soviet veto exists.

In the meantime, neither the United States nor any other nation which is committed to world peace and stability can continue to do business as usual with the Soviet Union.

I have already recalled the United States ambassador from Moscow to Washington. He is working with me and my other senior advisers in an immediate and comprehensive evaluation of the whole range of our relations with the Soviet Union.

The successful negotiation of the Salt 2 treaty has been a major goal and a major achievement of this administration—and we Americans, the people of the Soviet Union, and indeed the entire world will benefit from the successful control of strategic nuclear weapons through the implementation of this carefully negotiated treaty.

However, because of the Soviet aggression, I have asked the United States Senate to defer further consideration of the Salt 2 treaty so that the Congress and I can assess Soviet actions and intentions and devote our primary attention to the legislative and other measures required to respond to this crisis.

As circumstances change in the future we will, of course, keep the ratification of Salt 2 under active review in consultation with the leaders of the Senate.

We will delay opening of any new American or Soviet consular facilities, and most of the cultural and economic exchanges currently under consideration will be deferred.

I have decided to halt or reduce exports to the Soviet Union in three areas that are particularly important to them. These new policies will be coordinated with those of our allies:

I have directed that no sales of high technology or other strategic items will be licensed for sale to the Soviet Union until further notice, while we revise our licensing policy.

Fishing privileges for the Soviet Union in United States waters will be severely curtailed.

The 17 million tons of grain ordered by the Soviet Union in excess of that amount which we are committed to sell under a five-year agreement will not be delivered. This grain was not intended for human consumption but was to be used for building up Soviet livestock herds.

I am determined to minimize any adverse impact on the American farmer from this action. The undelivered grain will be removed from the market through storage and price support programmes and through purchases at market prices. We will also use increased amounts of grain to alleviate hunger in poor countries and for gasohol production here at home.

After consultation with other principal grain exporting nations, I am confident that they will not replace these quantities of grain by additional shipments to the Soviet Union.

These actions will require some sacrifice on the part of all Americans, but there is no doubt that these actions are in the interest of world peace and the security of our own nation, and are also compatible with actions being taken by our own major trading partners and other nations who share our deep concern about this new Soviet threat to world stability.

Although the United States would prefer not to withdraw from the Olympic Games scheduled in Moscow this summer, the Soviet Union must realize that its continued aggressive actions will endanger both the participation of athletes and the travel to Moscow by spectators who would normally wish to attend the Olympic Games.

Along with other countries we will provide military equipment, food, and other assistance to help Pakistan defend its independence and national security against the seriously increased threat it now faces from the north. The United States also stands ready to help other nations in the region in similar ways.

Neither our allies nor our potential adversaries should have the slightest doubt about our willingness, our determination, and our capacity to take the measures I have outlined.

I have consulted with the leaders of Congress and am confident they will support legislation that may be required to carry out these measures.

History teaches perhaps few clear lessons. But surely one such lesson learned by the world at great cost is that aggression unopposed becomes a contagious disease.

The response of the international community to the Soviet attempt to crush Afghanistan must match the gravity of the Soviet action.

With the support of the American people and working with other nations, we will deter aggression, protect our nation's security, and preserve the peace.

The United States will meet its responsibilities.

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OVERSEAS

Guerrillas flock in as deadline passes

From Nicholas Ashford
Salisbury, Jan 6

By tonight more than 18,300 Patriotic Front guerrillas had gathered at the 16 designated assembly areas around the country as their part of the Lancaster House ceasefire agreement.

Major General John Acland, the British commander of the Commonwealth ceasefire monitoring force, told a press conference tonight that about 5,000 were members of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe Peoples Revolutionary Army (Zipra) and the rest belonged to the Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army (Zanla), the military wing of Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu organization.

There was a huge increase in the number of guerrillas reporting to assembly areas and rendezvous points during the last day of the ceasefire implementation period.

Mr Nicholas Fenn, the spokesman for Lord Soames, the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, said that during the last 24 hours before the midnight deadline on Friday night more than twice the total of the previous six days had come forward to take part in the ceasefire arrangements.

Many others were still arriving at rendezvous points during Saturday even though the deadline for assembling had long passed. Although Lord Soames was not prepared to extend the ceasefire period, the Commonwealth monitoring force was instructed to take in late arrivals.

The last of the 23 rendezvous points where the guerrillas first arrived before being transferred to assembly areas were dismantled only today, more than 24 hours later than they should have been—due to a last-minute increase in the number of guerrilla arrivals.

Although General Acland said it was too early to make an accurate assessment of the operation so far, it is clear it has been an outstanding success. The number of armed guerrillas operating inside the country before the ceasefire started to be implemented was estimated by the Rhodesian security forces at about 16,000-17,000, although the Patriotic Front at one stage claimed a total of 31,000.

Even allowing for the fact that a number of those now in assembly areas may be only "mujibas" (young guerrilla supporters), it is nevertheless clear that the majority of the Patriotic Front forces have agreed to participate in the ceasefire.

However Mr Fenn did admit there were still some Patriotic Front forces who were unaccounted for and that some armed units were explicitly refusing to observe the ceasefire.

Any guerrilla who has not gone to an assembly area is now considered to be "unlawful" and will be dealt with "by the Governor with the forces under his control."

In the first place this means the police, but if the police are unable to cope the Governor can call out the Rhodesian security forces who are supposed to be confined to their camps during the ceasefire period.

The security forces have already been called out on a number of occasions.

Muzorewa doubts: Bishop Abel Muzorewa yesterday cast doubts on the number of guerrillas reported to have emerged from the bush. He said he believed most of the so-called guerrillas were "Mujibas" or teenage go-betweens used by the insurgents.

He said the guerrillas had armed the Mujibas but had themselves stayed in the bush.

President's murder throws light on feared group's dubious role

Blunders of Seoul intelligence prove more dangerous than any communist plot

From Peter Hazelhurst
Tokyo, Jan 6

As the dust begins to settle around the political upheaval in South Korea, it is clear that the assassination of President Park Cheung Hee at the hands of his own intelligence chief has left an embarrassing spotlight on some of the more dubious achievements of the country's much feared secret service the KCIA.

The issue was illustrated aptly in Tokyo the other day when a group of South Korean residents were discussing North Korea's attempts to subvert the South.

"They do not have to", one cynic retorted. "The KCIA is doing it for them."

And there can be little doubt in the minds of many South Koreans that some of the hamfisted tactics and blunders of the KCIA have, in fact, done more than any communist plot to undermine South Korea's position in recent years.

Founded in 1961 after President Park came to power in a military coup, the KCIA is charged with the normal duties that any nation would think necessary to protect itself.

The organization collects and analyzes information from abroad. It is responsible for internal security against communist espionage and sabotage. The KCIA is in fact divided into a powerful network of eight operational bureaus.

The first bureau is responsible for administration and training. The second bureau—the "cultural affairs division"—is in charge of internal propaganda and indoctrination. It also censors and supervises Korean newspapers and radio stations. The third bureau combats communist infiltration.

Mr Kim Dae Jung: Korean Central Intelligence Agency planned to assassinate him.

The fourth, and most feared bureau, is responsible for internal security. The division maintains a myriad of informers in all walks of life—from commercial offices to the world of art. The fifth bureau examines all applications for passports.

Known in intelligence circles as the "dirty tricks" brigade, the sixth bureau is responsible for assassinations, abductions and sabotage.

The seventh division gathers political information from abroad and the eighth bureau is responsible for psychological warfare against North Korea.

A powerful and impressive network on paper, but the agency's record for brutality, political ineptitude and a series of disastrous operational blunders has backfired on South Korea in recent years.

It was just over 12 years ago when the KCIA did South Korea its first disservice. Mounting a clumsy operation in Europe, South Korean agents kidnapped 17 students—alleged to be members of a communist spy ring—from West Germany.

At first the authorities in Seoul claimed the students had volunteered to return home. Ignoring strong protests from the West German Government, the KCIA placed the students on trial.

When the State demanded death sentences for many of the abducted students later that year West Germany threatened to suspend DM70m (£18m) in economic aid to South Korea.

Relations between Bonn and Seoul remained under considerable strain for about a year until South Korea, bowing to West German demands, was forced to return all 17 students to Europe.

This humiliating experience did not deter the KCIA. The organizations activities in the United States in the late 1960s and early 1970s became the centre of an embarrassing investigation by the American Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The State Department asked the FBI to investigate the KCIA plan to assassinate Mr Kim Dae Jung, the South Korean opposition leader.

And in October this year when President Park began to turn more and more to his bodyguard, Mr Cha Chi Chol, for advice, Mr Kim Jae Kyu, the director of the KCIA, turned on his mentor in an apparent fit of jealousy, and shot down South Korea's leader—achieving Pyong Yang's most cherished objective for 18 years.

Kampuchea refugees flee fighting in camps

From Neil Kelly
Bangkok, Jan 6

Khmer Rouge guerrillas today captured an important anti-communist stronghold in western Kampuchea, near the Thai border, after three days of intermittent fighting at refugee camps in the area.

Thai Army officers and international aid workers who were near the fighting said that Mr Vong Atichvong, the leader of the largest group of "Free Khmer" guerrillas in the border area, had been captured by the Khmer Rouge.

Three Khmer Rouge soldiers and two Free Khmers were killed and at least 30 refugees were wounded in today's fighting which continued for an hour in and around a refugee camp in Kampuchea opposite the Thai village of Nong Samet. Unsubstantiated reports say that 200 people were killed and 400 wounded in fighting in the camp on Friday and yesterday.

More than 200,000 refugees are believed to have abandoned the camp and fled to Camp Rebou, a few miles to the south.

About 60 Kampucheans have been wounded in three days of fighting in the Thai refugee camp at Khao I Dang.

In the same period, fighting in Kampuchea forced more than 10,000 refugees into Thailand north of Aranyaprathet.

Disagreement between Free Khmer factions on military collaboration with the Khmer Rouge against the new Vietnam-backed regime was the main reason for the fighting near Nong Samet. One Free Khmer leader, Mr In Sakkan, has been mounting joint military operations with the Khmer Rouge, but Mr Vong Atichvong has refused to cooperate with the communists.

Kampuchea will have its first public holiday for a year tomorrow when the first anniversary of the capture of Phnom Penh by Vietnamese backed forces will be celebrated by a parade through the city. —Reuter.

Soviet menace haunts Sadat-Begin summit

From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem, Jan 6

The possibility of forging closer strategic links between Egypt and Israel to counter the growing Soviet threat in the Middle East is expected to be discussed during the summit meeting between president Sadat and Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, which opens tomorrow in the Egyptian resort of Aswan.

Both leaders are seriously concerned about the implications of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the course of events in Iran. According to Western diplomats, one result could be a significant strengthening of the new Egyptian-Israeli axis in the Middle East.

In separate and uncoordinated moves, both the Egyptian President and the Israeli Prime Minister have recently made offers to America of military facilities, including bases, to help deal with the deteriorating security situation. As yet, official spokesmen in Washington have not reacted publicly beyond acknowledging that the offers are under review.

Mr Begin has been quite specific in his offer to President Carter, stating in a recent interview with the state-controlled Israeli radio that he will personally recommend the Cabinet to accede to any request from America to make use of facilities at the large Mediterranean port of Haifa.

According to reliable reports reaching Jerusalem today, President Sadat has also indicated over the weekend that Egypt is prepared to provide the Afghan rebels with aid to face the recent Soviet intervention in the country.

It was not immediately clear if this would include military assistance.

An Egyptian government official quoted by the BBC said that the aid would have to be channelled through Pakistan. Speaking after consultations between President Sadat and members of his National Democratic Party in Aswan, the official pointed out that one of the main difficulties was the lack of unity among the various Afghan rebel groups, of which there were at least seven.

Commenting on tomorrow's summit meeting, a leading Israeli government source said tonight: "One of the most important features is the fact that the leaders of the two strongest and most important nations in the Middle East have now found the basis for regular joint consultations on matters affecting the region."

In Israeli political circles, there has been speculation that the known similarities of view between Mr Begin and President Sadat over the dangers of Soviet expansionism may be used to camouflage the wide disagreements which still exist about many of the fundamental elements of the peace process.

Although the Aswan summit will be the eighth between the two leaders since President Sadat's visit to Jerusalem in November 1977, it is regarded as one of the more important because of its timing.

It comes less than three weeks before the scheduled restoration of normal relations between Israel and Egypt and close to the main deadline set for the completion of talks on the vexed issue of Palestinian autonomy in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

It is acknowledged that hard bargaining and flexibility will be necessary to break the deadlock in the autonomy negotiations. One suggestion being circulated by Israeli commentators is the possibility of another trilateral summit with America.

Confirmation is also likely during the summit of a report in the authoritative Cairo weekly *October* that Mr Saad Murtada, a career diplomat and former envoy in Morocco, will become Egypt's first ambassador to Israel on February 26.

Dons under the beds of S Africa opposition

From Ray Kennedy
Johannesburg, Jan 6

Rather to their surprise, opposition politicians in South Africa have discovered Dons under their beds. Until now it has been cosily assumed that agents of the Department of National Security (Dons) were concerned with exposing foreign threats to the country.

The disclosures by Mr Arthur McGiven, aged 36, a former Dons agent who has "defected" to Britain, has changed all that. He has revealed that mail is intercepted and telephones tapped as part of an internal operation to build up dossiers on critics of the Government.

Mr Harry Schwarz, of the Progressive Federal Party and chief opposition spokesman on defence, said this weekend: "We can't have this continuing." He would demand a debate in Parliament and call on Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister, to explain exactly what role Dons played in internal affairs.

"The issue is their actual role," he said. "What must individual politicians and political parties now expect? The public wants to know the position of surveillance in this country, what degree of privacy individuals have and what safeguards there are."

Among letters intercepted was one to Mrs Helen Suzman, the veteran Progressive Federal Party MP, from Mr Winston Churchill, conservative MP for Stretford. She has accused the Government of misusing its "immense powers" under the 1972 Post Office Amendment Act.

In his latest disclosures, Mr McGiven claims that Dons also keeps files on such prominent people as the South African mining magnate Mr Harry Oppenheimer, who is the principle backer of the Progressive Federal Party, Sir Robert Birley, former headmaster of Eton and visiting professor at the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, Mr "Tiny" Rowlands of Lonrho, Sir Harold Wilson and President Carter.

Singapore lifts ban on papers

Kuala Lumpar, Jan 6.—The Singapore Government has withdrawn cancellation notices issued to two Chinese-language newspaper after their proprietors promised to change their editorial policies, Mr Ong Teng Cheong, The Acting Minister of Culture, said yesterday.

The *Shin Min* and *Min Pro*, which have a combined circulation of 120,000 had their licences revoked for what the Government said was excessive coverage of "news of prurient and permissive nature."

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Radio comes of age in Solomons

By Tony Samstag

The twenty-first anniversary of broadcasting in the Solomon Islands passed at the weekend with few of the celebrations that normally attend a coming of age. Mr Bryce McCrirrick, the BBC's director of engineering did, however, send his congratulations, and Mr Ron Evens, head of broadcast and computer systems planning, sent his greetings along with a special request: "Walkabout 'long Chinatown", a pidgin ditty written by a resident of the leper colony just down the road from the Solomon Islands Broadcasting Corporation studios.

The request commemorates the night of January 5, 1959, when Mr Evens, then on secondment from the BBC to the Colonial Office, went through Chinatown in search of the only electrician on Guadalcanal who could replace a fuse that had blown and cut off the mains current to the opening ceremony.

Mr Evens spent the last, vital pre-broadcast minutes climbing up an electrical pole in his dinner jacket and cummerbund.

The opening represented almost a year of hot, dusty work. Starting from scratch, Mr Evens had to build his own studio, erect his own masts and dig a two-mile trench for the cables between the studio and the transmitter building. He had some help, but not much.

"I had to collect the transmitters from the dockside and transport them to the final site", Mr Evens recalled. "That was no easy task because there was very little heavy plant on the island. When the American forces left they pushed it all into the sea.

"One of the transmitters arrived early and had to be stored away; but the white ants got to the crates and I rescued them just in time".

The studio was the first air-conditioned building on the island. When Mr Evens ventured out into the tropical heat, the results were often memorable: one of his outside broadcasts was from an island populated entirely by girls at a mission school. The only man was an old caretaker.

Mr Evens installed two transmitters, one for medium wave serving Guadalcanal and another for the short wave service to outlying islands. As the BBC puts it, the transmitters "operated with vertical incidence arrays that sent signals straight up to the ionosphere to be bounced down again to fill the 600-mile spread of the Solomon Islands".

Tito illness: President Tito of Yugoslavia entertaining his doctors to lunch at Brdo castle in Slovenia yesterday after an announcement that he is to be treated by two prominent heart specialists, one from the Soviet Union and one from the United States.

The specialists, Professor Michael Debakey, from Houston (left) and Professor Merat Kniezneyev from Moscow (right) were called in after the disclosure that the 87-year-old Yugoslav leader (second from right) is suffering from a blood vessel ailment. They examined him at Brdo where he went yesterday after spending a day in hospital in Ljubljana.

Nigeria trims its military machine

From Alain Boebion,
Agence France-Presse
Lagos, Jan 6

Nigeria, Africa's most populous country and leading oil producer, is building an efficient military machine by trimming the fat from its once-swollen army and buying a modern arsenal with petroleum earnings.

The Government, which came into civilian hands on October 1 after 13 years of military rule, still believes that it has a military mission: helping maintain peace throughout the continent.

Mr Iya Abubakar, the Defence Minister, said after his recent appointment that "the Nigerian Army would become not only the best army of Africa but the best in the world".

In a recent interview he said the new administration would continue to participate in collective security, under the auspices of the Organization of African Unity.

This policy was intended to confront "external aggression" and to reach "African goals" in Nigerian foreign policy.

Mr Abubakar also said that Nigeria would be willing, as a member of the United Nations and the Commonwealth, to participate in specific defence actions.

The Nigerian Army now has about 150,000 men and is the third largest in Africa after Egypt and Ethiopia. It had 230,000 men in 1975.

The cutback in manpower stemmed from a realization by the then-military rulers that the army had become far too large and costly. The growth had come during the Nigerian civil war between 1967 and 1970 when throngs of civilians enlisted, only to remain in uniform after secessionist Biafra was defeated.

General Olusegun Obasanjo, the last military head of state, said that by December, 1978, the army had been reduced by 50,000, leaving 180,000 men. Another 30,000 or so were demobilized during 1979 and the Government expects to be able to reach its goal—an army of 120,000 men—during 1980.

In addition to regular demobilization, there have been purges because of corruption. The army's monthly magazine *Soja* announced in September that about 100 commissioned and non-commissioned officers had been either demoted or jailed for various offences, notably embezzlement of army funds.

Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments also on pages 21 & 22

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PUBLIC NOTICES

"DR. MAREK ROMUALD KARPINSKI, son of Lt.-Col. Marian Karpinski, M.C. (Rtd.), gives notice that he is re-incorporating the Clan signification of Karski in his surname and assuming the use of the coat of arms pertaining thereto. (Woodward/Burnett:—Gold Noah's Arc, prow/poop Lions' Heads, silver embattled tower mounted upon Arc on red background.)"
Notice is hereby given that MANFRED DAVID MONOSS of 3, Bolney Gate, Ensimore Gardens, London SW7 1QW, is applying to the Home Secretary for naturalisation, and that any person who knows any reason why naturalisation should not be granted should send a written and signed statement of the facts to the Under Secretary of State, Home Office (Nationality Division), Lunar House, Wellesley Road, Croydon CR9 2BY.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 004059 of 1979
In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court In the Matter of SIGNMOSS Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act 1948.
A petition to wind up the above named company presented on the 13th December, 1979, by the Post Office whose head office is at 23 Howland Street, London W1P 6HQ, claiming to be a creditor of the Company will be heard at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, WC2A, on January 21, 1980.
Any creditor or contributory wishing to oppose or support must ensure that written notice reaches the undersigned by 1600 hours on January 18, 1980.
A copy of the petition will be supplied by the undersigned on payment of the prescribed charge.
SAUL ROTHSTEIN, Solicitor to the Post Office, the Post Office, Civil Litigation Division, Euston Tower, 286, Euston Road, London, NW1 3DE, Solicitor for the Petitioner.

No. 004060 of 1979
In the HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court In the Matter of EUROPARELAY Limited and in the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT 1948.
A petition to wind up the above named company presented on the 13th December 1979 by the Post Office whose head Office is at 23 Howland Street, London W1P 6HQ claiming to be a creditor of the Company will be heard at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, WC2A, on the 21st January 1980.
Any creditor or contributory wishing to oppose or support must ensure that written notice reaches the undersigned by 1600 hours on the 18th January 1980.
A copy of the petition will be supplied by the undersigned on payment of the prescribed charge.
SUL ROTHSTEIN, Solicitor to Civil Litigation Division, Euston Tower, 286 Euston Road, London, N.W.1. 3DE, Solicitor for the Petitioner.

No. 003705 of 1979
In the HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE Chancery Division, Group A in the Matter of FIRST CHICAGO Limited and in the Matter OF THE COMPANIES ACT 1948.
Notice is hereby given that the Order of the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division) dated 17th December 1979 confirming the reduction of the capital of the above-named Company from £1,000,000 to £250,000 and the Minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the above-mentioned Act were registered by the Registrar of Companies on 19th December 1979.
Dated this 2nd day of January 1980.
COWARD CHANCE, Royex House, Aldermanbury Square, London EC2V 7LD, Solicitors for the above named Company.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY
COMPONENT DATA BASE (CDB)
—(formerly known as Manufacturers' Data Base (MDB)).
INVITATION TO TENDER FOR THE MANUFACTURE AND DELIVERY OF MARK 3 DOORSETS.
The Department invites applications from firms interested in securing a place on the CDB list of manufacturers of doorsets, in addition to those already selected by the tender action advertised in October, 1976.
This supplementary tender action will, as before, involve the preparation of a special product specification booklet to the Department's format, and (as a basic condition for inclusion in the list of approved firms) the printing and supplying of such a booklet in quantity to the Department at the manufacturer's expense, for distribution to health building authorities throughout the United Kingdom.
The range of doorsets called for comprises medium duty, heavy duty, and fire resisting grades (each doorset comprising leaf or leaves and frame).
Offers of proprietary products are invited, or alternatively, offers to manufacture in DHSS accredited details and specifications which will be supplied on request.
As before, no contractual relationship with the Department will result from this tender action. Contractual relationships can only be entered into at project level, and no guarantee can be given that any orders will be placed.
Written requests from interested firms for a set of tender documents should reach the address below not later than 1 February 1980.
CDB Office, Department of Health and Social Security, Room 614, Euston Tower, 286 Euston Road, London NW1 3DN.

Times Profile

Franz Josef Strauss

A last desperate bid by the man Germans love to hate

By the end of this year West Germany will be ruled by, or—his enemies hope—rid of, the most controversial, irrepressible, hated and adored politician it has yet produced.

After dominating the political scene for more than 30 years Herr Franz Josef Strauss is making a final and somewhat desperate bid for the goal which, because of his extreme and uncontrolled nature has always been barred to him, the Chancellorship.

More than ever before Herr Strauss's eventful past and his character, as well as his every move in the campaign, will be subjected to the most intense scrutiny and debate. Whether this will be done rationally and objectively is, however unlikely. Herr Strauss rarely evokes such qualities among his fellow countrymen.

A political portrait of Herr Strauss would be like an old fashioned picture puzzle—if you turn the page upside down or half-close your eyes the face is now smiling and friendly, now sinister and menacing. The two faces never merge. What you see depends on how you look or, for that matter, which you want to see: a bogyman with his lair in Germany's dark past or the champion of freedom; the most dangerous politician in Europe, or the only man who can sort the country out; Mephistopheles or the most cruelly slandered man in the land.

Both faces have some traits in common. Whichever way you look there is a brilliant intellect, a shrewd analytical mind, a deep and realistic grasp of highly complex problems and an elephantine memory. With it goes an almost Churchillian command of the language, a rare sense of humour and brilliant oratory which make him one of the most outstanding public speakers and parliamentarians since the war.

He is also that rare creature here, a full-blooded politician. In comparison with whom many colleagues, no matter how intelligent, appear like colourless bureaucrats. Which is partly how he comes to be leading two parties into the electoral battle when most members of the biggest one would rather he wasn't.

These qualities are combined, however, with a powerful Bavarian character which arouses affection in some, fear in others. He is explosive, impetuos, emotional, highly-sensitive, verbally violent, high-handed and fascinating.

Such characters can be found in any Bavarian horse market or beer hall where points are made with the subtlety of sledgehammers, opponents are verbally bludgeoned into submission and a spade is far too euphemistic a term for a spade.

He is quick, too quick, to lose his temper. An act (in his eyes) of stupidity, perhaps, or injustice against himself starts off a boiling race. Then, verbally, he charges like a bull, blindly, head down, and just as quickly, it is over. If it is in private a raised glass, a quick dismissal of the subject and all is forgotten. But in public he finds he has left a large heap of broken china which no amount of diplomacy can stick together again.

It was thus last autumn when he was heckled and pelted with eggs by left-wingers at a rally in Essen. He lost his temper and bellowed at the "red rabble", that they were "the best Naxis who ever lived", and other insults. Thus in a few moments he had squandered public sympathy as the innocent victim of political extremism and confirmed to his opponents that he was still the old, uncontrolled, immoderate Strauss.

But even when he is in control of his temper his extreme views, colourful language, intolerance of his opponents and habit of shooting wildly from the hip combine in a highly explosive mixture.

Thus for him leftist demonstrators are "like animals to whom you cannot apply laws made for humans". The Social Democrats have turned West Germany into a "pigsty without parallel". What the country needs is "the courageous citizen who will chase the red rats back where they belong, into their holes". The democratization of society is "the beginning of anarchy, the end of true democracy".

Herr Strauss is often echoing the thoughts of a certain section of the public. Herr Edmund Stoiber, the Secretary General of his Christian Social Party (CSU) says: "What impressed me most about Strauss is that he always tells the truth. He is the only politician in West Germany who describes the situation as he sees it without asking himself whether it will go down well".

Nevertheless other associates often claim in a slightly embarrassed manner that he is quoted out of context, or that his tone of voice at the time made it clear he did not intend to be taken seriously. The fact remains that all through his career he has left a trail of hair-raising quotations for his opponents to take down and use in evidence against him.

The hostility that Herr Strauss arouses, however, has its roots not only in his language but in his turbulent career itself.

This started almost immediately after the war when the young ex-officer threw himself into the activities of the recently formed CSU and became one of its first members of parliament in Bonn. Still in his early thirties he soon became a minister, first without portfolio, later for nuclear energy. But he had greater ambitions and by dint of clever oratory, and ruthless, bulldozer tactics he was later to use again and again, he compelled Chancellor Konrad Adenauer to eat his words "as long as I am Chancellor, you will not become defence minister".

Much of the antagonism towards him began in that period between 1956 and 1962 when as defence minister he had the colossal and unpopular task of rearming Germany, building up the modern Bundeswehr while memories of the cataclysmic war were still painfully fresh and few people, at home and abroad, ever wanted a German to bear arms again. He was attacked again later when he advocated, successfully, the stationing of American nuclear weapons on German soil.

The period at the defence ministry also saw him accused of a series of affairs in which friends or associates are alleged to have profited financially from their acquaintance with him. No charges have been substantiated but his reputation, whether rightly or wrongly, became tainted.

There was one scandal, however, which he is unlikely ever to live down, the Spiegel Affair. The weekly newsmagazine *Der lSpiege* published a critical article about the Bundeswehr's performance in a recent Nato exercise. Suspecting a betrayal of secrets, the public prosecutor had the *Spiegel* headquarters searched and papers seized at dead of night and its publisher, Herr Rudolf Augstein, was arrested.

Without informing the justice minister Herr Strauss phoned the military attache in Madrid and arranged for Spanish police to detain Herr Conrad Ahlers, the author of the article and deputy editor of *Der Spiegel*, who was on holiday in Spain. He feared Herr Ahlers would hear of the affair and escape before a warrant could be issued for his arrest.

Later, he told parliament he had "nothing, literally nothing" to do with the affair. Some weeks after, as details filtered out, the Free Democrat ministers in the government quit, compelling Chancellor Adenauer to drop Herr Strauss and reshuffle the cabinet in order to save the coalition.

For Herr Strauss this was a grave injustice. All he did was arrange for the capture of a man who in his eyes had committed treason and would sooner or later have been arrested. CSU campaign material claims that he took the blame upon himself to shield Herr Adenauer, implying that the chancellor was really behind it all.

For his opponents it was a major but by no means the only demonstration of his blind disregard for law and democratic principles.

For many politicians this would have been the end of a career. But not for Herr Strauss. He set himself to study economics and four years later was back in power as finance minister. This time the government was a grand coalition between Christain Democrats and Social Democrats and his acceptance by the SPD effectively amounted to a rehabilitation.

After the Christian Democrats' defeat in 1969 began ten years in opposition in which he made life as difficult for the Christian Democrats as for the government by constant criticism and harassment of its leaders. First Herr Rainer Earzel, then Herr Kohl. His election as Prime Minister of Bavaria in the autumn of 1978 was not, as some hoped, an early retirement to the provinces but a better position from which to plunge again into national politics.

The chance soon came. When the unfortunate Herr Kohl, his spirit finally broken, decided to step down in favour of Herr Ernst Albrecht, the Prime Minister of Lower Saxony, Herr Strauss seized his chance and declared his own candidacy. Leaderless and strife-ridden, the CDU who only a few weeks earlier would have been scandalized by the thought, found themselves meekly accepting him with scarcely a murmur. It was almost as if they were hypnotized by his strength and determination, like rabbits paralysed by the glare of headlights.

Which of the two Herr Strauss's one sees depends to a large extent on geography. The cool, restrained Germans of the north are unsettled by his temperament and mistrust him. To them he is uncontrolled, violent and unpredictable. In the words of former Chancellor Willy Brandt, a power-house with weak fuses.

In Bavaria, where he attracts over 60 per cent of the vote, a majority that other German politicians can only dream of, the admiration is boundless and uncritical. Bavarians understand their Franz Josef.

Among his followers devotion borders at times on fanaticism. For them Herr Strauss is the most misunderstood, the most maligned man in Germany. Certainly he has strong opponents in the influential *Der Spiegel* and the illustrated weekly, *Stern* and many newspapers are highly critical. His wife Marianne even speaks, with obvious feeling, of persecution.

Abroad his image is, in places, even more fearsome. During a recent visit to Italy, where many normally sensible people are fully convinced that he finances right-wing extremism, he had to be guarded constantly by 12 policemen with pistols drawn. For many foreigners, Frau Strauss believes, he is the prototype of Boche, the victim of an irrational hatred of Germany.

Contrary to impressions abroad, however, Herr Strauss is free of any Nazi taint. As a boy he and his family would have no dealing with Hitler and his wild group who had their headquarters just across the road from their home. And his record in the wartime Wehrmacht is unblemished.

No only in Bavaria but all over Germany people flock to hear Herr Strauss, almost as they would to a circus.

A local CSU leader, gushing nauseatingly, thanks the audience for coming to "experience" Franz Josef Strauss—and yet without doubt he is an experience. He really does draw out feeling or speak, as Herr Stoiber puts it "directly to the hearts of people". Many call him a demagogue—Frau Strauss retorts "people don't want to understand that one must also speak with the emotion. You cannot always be ice-cold".

Before long his audience is in a state when it will listen enraptured as he goes on at length about advanced economic problems of which it understands not a word, or makes claims which, with an instant's detached thought, it would realize were the most outrageous whoppers. It is an uncanny gift.

His supporters charge that the press now looks only for showmanship and outrageous remarks and fails to report his serious arguments.

Herr Franz Josef Strauss: the most dangerous politician in Europe, or the most cruelly slandered man in Germany?

This may be true, but if it is so, the press is not entirely to blame.

Asked what ideals he pursues in this political life, his supporters tend to look blank. Freedom, perhaps, for the individual, for society? Into this space his opponents would put instead: lust for power. They point in particular to a speech he made to party colleagues in the Bavarian town of Sonthofen in 1974.

A confidential, off the cuff plan for the party's strategy, obviously never intended to be leaked to the press, it was by any standards a display of crude and cynical opportunism. The idea was to exploit the economic crisis because the worse the situation became—and Herr Strauss expected it to get very bad—the better their chances. Another suggestion was they should give the impression that they would "clear up" the country of radicals "so that for the rest of the century none of these bandits dares to open his mouth in Germany".

In retrospect, his Sonthofen strategy was clearly ill-judged and unsuccessful. Herr Strauss in fact is not a Machiavellian schemer, weaving his plans far in advance, but gropes, or rather cudgels, his way through on a hit and miss basis. He airs a scheme and if it does not work, he drops it. If he senses success, he presses on, but it is obviously a technique which involves many blunders. It could well be that when he said, eight years ago, he hoped West Germans would never be in such a bad state they would elect him chancellor, he really meant it. He is a man of great complexity and strange contradictions.

Behind the "strong-man" image is what his opponents describe as a chronic inability to make important decisions quickly and coolly. His associates call it extreme caution.

Certainly he appears to hesitate interminably—one has a strong impression that he was virtually pushed into the chancellor-candidacy by his two closest aides—and when a decision comes it is often surprisingly mild. His warning, when the Berlin wall was built, that the West should take no action, appeared at the time, quite out of character.

His ox-like appearance disguises a highly sensitive nature and his earthy manner conceals academic leanings. A simple butcher's son who got the best marks of the year in Bavaria for his "abitur" (school-leaving exam), he studied Latin, Greek, German and history, and to this day his favourite reading is Latin, Greek and history books. Frau Strauss says he would have liked just as much to have been a professor as a politician.

His longing to be appreciated as an intellectual was betrayed amusingly, when, after an audience with the Pope, a press release stated that Herr Strauss spoke for a time in Latin with the Holy Father. He enjoys lapsing into Latin in parliament or press conferences.

He is a man of immense charm who loves being in company and will give a peasant or cleaning lady the same attention and courtesy as a cabinet minister. But by his own admission he is a poor judge of people.

He is surrounded by devoted aides who are willing to play eternal second fiddle. He does not take easily to those who challenge him and independent-minded young politicians with talent do not tend to grow up in the shadow of Franz Josef Strauss. Nor does he tend to consult high-quality advisers, not that he would pay much attention anyway. He has learned to be wary of advice after bitter experience with trusted friends who later landed him in trouble.

Now aged 64 and perhaps no longer at the peak of his abilities, he faces a daunting challenge. As things stand, at present, he is very unlikely to beat Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. Only outside factors—if the "Green" ecological group draws votes away from the ruling coalition, a war or major world crisis that seriously affected Germany, or a big terrorist attack—could change the picture.

For years he has been able to intervene in the German political scene from the safety of the wings. Now he stands alone—in the centre of the stage.

One has the impression of unease, if not unhappiness. During recent appearances in Bonn he has made a visible attempt to curb his temperament and language, to appear more statesmanlike, but it is clear he has not yet got into his stride.

The first few months of his candidacy have been, to say the least, disappointing. He has made errors, as in Essen, where there was a disastrous television appearance. Politically he has scarcely improved on the lacklustre performance of Herr Kohl. Maybe he is holding himself back for the final months of the campaign.

Herr Strauss knows that he has nothing more to fear in the coming months than himself. If he is not to frighten away many CBU voters he must keep his temperament constantly under control, if he can. Yet if he is not allowed to be himself, his supporters worry, what is there left? A man of 64 with such a strong character is unlikely to change overnight.

To beat Helmut Schmidt is already a formidable undertaking. To beat his own nature may well be even more so. He has an unenviable task ahead.

Patricia Clough

© Times Newspapers Ltd., 1980

SPORT

Cricket

With a little help from the sun the ball can run Australia's way

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Sydney, Jan 6

With all their second innings wickets standing, Australia need 191 runs to win the second Test match here against England and the three-match series with it. Because the pitch is becoming progressively less awkward, the chances are that they will make them, especially if the ball continues to run their way as it did when McCosker and Wiener were seeing out the last 40 minutes this evening.

To his dying day Underwood will tell you that he had McCosker leg-before in his penultimate over, and twice Wiener survived resounding appeals against Willis, one for leg-before, the other for a catch at the wicket. England shook their heads at this. It was disappointing for them after what for most of the day had been a staunch defensive action, launched by Underwood, the night watchman, and Brearley, and carried on, eventually with much brilliance, by Gower.

As so often happens in a low-scoring game, when every run has to be fought for, the interest has never waned. Yesterday, as on the first day, the ball moved about a lot; if anything it did more off the pitch, at less predictable heights, on the first day and more in the air yesterday. This morning Greg Chappell, at his gentle medium pace, moved it prodigiously. This afternoon things were easing, noticeably, and by this evening a target of 216 was looking ominously less formidable than it would have done at any other time in the match.

From England's point of view the rest day, which is tomorrow, may be falling at the wrong time. It will give the pitch another 24 hours in which to lose its last signs of greenness, especially if the sun shines. So far Gower's 98 not out is by a long way the highest score of the match. Underwood's 43 is, amazingly enough, the next.

Goodness knows what the odds must have been against Underwood batting through this morning. As a batsman on this tour he has looked shell-shocked after his two years with World Series Cricket, taking cover from West Indian bouncers. But he stuck at it and the longer he lasted the more determined he became. Although Brearley made only 19, he batted for two hours at a difficult time. As an example in resolution this was an important innings. The stroke he was out to, a slash at Pascoe, was his first bad one of the day; Marsh took a high catch off a ball that bounced a lot.

Randall was a new man from the one who has seemed in recent weeks to have lost the last traces of confidence. He was suddenly, and surprisingly, decisive. Before the match consideration was given to dropping Randall or Gower. Before today Gower's last six Test innings had brought him only 49 runs; as for Randall, it is kinder not to say how many noughts and ones he made in December. Today they added 51 together in good time, and when Randall was caught at the wicket, off what amounted to a fast leg break from Greg Chappell, Gower took command.

He had come in at 105 for five and he batted altogether for three hours. He played some marvellous strokes and failed, in the early part of his innings, to play some outrageous ones. It seemed for a while that when he was not hitting the ball in the sweet of the bat he was missing it altogether. But if the Australians began by thinking he was a lucky so-and-so, they knew by the time he ran out of partners what a great talent he has. He gave his one clear chance when he was 72, Hughes, normally the safest of catchers, dropping him at second slip off Dymock. That was his only blemish from the time that Randall left him.

though without scoring himself. He then drove a half-volley hard into extra cover's midriff, that having become his usual way of getting out. This was a waste, for survival by then had become appreciably easier. For the eighth wicket Gower and Taylor made 37, Taylor hanging on for an hour before Lillee bowled him with the new ball. It was a question now of whether Gower, his uncertainty long past, would find anyone to stay with him while he reached his hundred.

He was 82 when Dilley was bowled and Willis, the last man, joined him. A hook for four and two glorious off-side fours off successive balls from Lillee took him to 96. But Willis chose the wrong moment to call him for one to long leg, without alerting him that with fast running they could take a second, and off the next ball Willis was caught low down at first slip, so low that Willis took his time about leaving.

At Perth it was Boycott who was left high and dry on 99. Also, as it happens, by Willis; today Gower was the unlucky one, though he took it with a smile.

ENGLAND: First innings
G. A. Gooch, b Lillee .. 18
G. Boycott, b Dymock .. 8
D. W. Randall, c G. Chappell, b Pascoe .. 0
P. Willey, c Wiener, b Dymock .. 8
J. M. Brearley, c Pascoe, b Dymock .. 7
D. I. Gower, b G. Chappell .. 3
I. T. Botham, c G. Chappell, b Pascoe .. 27
R. W. Taylor, c Marsh, b Lillee .. 10
G. R. Dilley, not out .. 22
R. G. Willis, c Wiener, b Dymock .. 3
D. L. Underwood, c Border, b Lillee .. 12
Extras (n-b 5) .. 5
Total .. 123

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—10, 2—13, 3—31, 4—38, 5—41, 6—74, 7—75, 8—90, 9—98, 10—123.

BOWLING: Lillee, 13.3—4—40—4; Dymock, 17—6—42—4; Pascoe, 9—4—14—1; G. Chappell, 4—1—19—1; Higgs, 1—0—3—0.

Second innings
G. A. Gooch, c G. Chappell, b Dymock .. 4
G. Boycott, c McCosker, b Pascoe .. 18
P. Willey, b Pascoe .. 3
J. M. Brearley, c Marsh, b Pascoe .. 19
D. L. Underwood, c Border, b Dymock .. 43
D. W. Randall, c Marsh, b G. Chappell .. 25
D. I. Gower, not out .. 98
I. T. Botham, c Wiener, b G. Chappell .. 0
R. W. Taylor, b Lillee .. 8
G. R. Dilley, b Dymock .. 4
R. G. Willis, c G. Chappell, b Lillee .. 1
Extras (b 1, l-b 10, n-b 2, w 1) .. 14
Total .. 237

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—6, 2—21, 3—29, 4—77, 5—105, 6—156, 7—174, 8—211, 9—218, 10—237.

BOWLING: Lillee, 24.3—6—63—2; Dymock, 28—8—48—3; Pascoe, 23—3—76—3; G. Chappell, 21—10—36—2.

AUSTRALIA First innings
R. B. McCosker, c Gower, b Willis .. 1
J. M. Wiener, run out .. 22
I. M. Chappell, c Brearley, b Gooch .. 42
G. S. Chappell, c Taylor, b Underwood .. 3
K. J. Hughes, c Taylor, b Botham .. 18
A. R. Border, c Gooch, b Botham .. 15
R. W. Marsh, c Underwood, b Gooch .. 7
D. K. Lillee, c Brearley, b Botham .. 5
G. Dymock, c Taylor, b Botham .. 4
L. Pascoe, not out .. 10
J. Higgs, b Underwood .. 2
Extras (b 2, l-b 12, w 2) .. 16
Total .. 145

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—18, 2—52, 3—71, 4—92, 5—100, 6—111, 7—121, 8—129, 9—132, 10—145.

BOWLING: Botham, 17—7—29—4; Willis, 11—3—30—1; Underwood, 13.2—3—39—2; Dilley, 5—1—13—0; Willey, 1—0—2—0; Gooch, 11—1—16—2.

Second innings
J. M. Wiener, not out .. 8
R. B. McCosker, not out .. 14
Extras (l-b 2, w 1) .. 3
Total (no wkt) .. 25

BOWLING: Willis, 4—1—11—0; Botham, 5—3—9—0; Underwood, 2—1—3—0.

Slipshod batting leads to West Indian downfall

Perth, Australia, Jan 6.—The West Indian cricketers were facing defeat against Western Australia after another batting slump on the second day of the four-day match here today. At the close the West Indians were 74 for three in their second innings after trailing by 227 on the first innings.

In contrast to the visitors' poor batting—they mustered only 169 in their first innings—Western Australia batted with great purpose to reach 396 for six declared with Langer making 137 and McEwan 112.

The left-arm fast bowler, Con Michael, shattered the West Indians's second innings, dismissing Rowe (11), Haynes (20) and Gomes (3) in the space of 33 balls. Michael bowled with plenty of enthusiasm, but it was slipshod batting that led to the batsmen's downfall.

Rowe slashed wildly at a wide ball, got a fine edge and was caught by the wicketkeeper Wright. Haynes also chased a ball pitched well outside off stump and gave Wright another catch. The left-handed Gomes was surprised by a sharply lifting ball, played a half-hearted defensive shot and Wright was presented with his third dismissal of the innings and seventh of the game. Michael finished the day with three for 37 off eight overs.

Earlier Western Australia had resumed their first innings at 101 for three, and Langer and McEwan pulverized the bowling in a dazzling fourth-wicket partnership of 207 in only 167 minutes. The left-handed Langer, playing his first game for Western Australia since March 1977, made the most of being dropped at 23 late yesterday and for several near misses today. His innings ended after 313 minutes when he was bowled by the off-spin bowler, Parry. McEwan scored his runs off 147 balls in 167 minutes.

West Indies 169 and 74 for three (C. Michael three for 37); Western Australia 396 for six dec. (R. Langer 137, K. McEwan 112).

CHEDWIN PARK, Jamaica: Jamaica National Youth, 336 and 171; England Youth, 175 and 78 for three. Match drawn.

Team manager denies reports

Dacca, Jan 6.—The manager of the Pakistan team, Justice Saad Sadood Jan, yesterday denied allegations that his players had hurt the feelings of the people of Bangladesh before the two-day match between Pakistan and Bangladesh, which was abandoned at Chittagong on Thursday. Violent anti-Pakistani demonstrations, in which at least 33 people were hurt, had followed reports in some local newspapers that some Pakistani players, on arrival at Chittagong, uttered "indecorous words", hurting the feelings of the Muslim population of Bangladesh.

In an interview with the *Bangladesh Observer*, Justice Jan said the Pakistanis respected the people of Bangladesh. The acting captain, Majid Khan, was quoted as saying: "We know 90 per cent of the people of Bangladesh are Muslims. Don't think we are so stupid that we would greet the people here with 'Namaste' (the traditional Hindu greeting)."

In the balance: The short Indian tour of the West Indies during March and April is still in the balance. The secretary of the Indian Board of Control said in New Dehli that the West Indies Cricket Board had not offered any guarantee money to the Indian team, but only undertook to meet the tour expenses.

Rackets

Whip hand of the mark two Nicholls

By Roy McKelvie

Paul Nicholls, a Malvernian and Cambridge University Blue, played the game of his life in retaining the Swallow Trophy, the under-24 rackets championship, at Queen's Club yesterday. He hammered Richard Ellis, a Haileyburian and holder of the HK Foster Cup, 15—8, 15—9, 15—9 in the final round. In reaching that stage neither player lost a game.

That the event was a success for the first time since it began six years ago was due to the enthusiasm of the game's professionals who organized it for the Tennis and Rackets Association. There was a gap between the players leaving school and those regularly competing in senior events. The professionals successfully captured 32 of these and probably ensured most of them continuing to play the game.

Ellis, an outstanding schoolboy player, was strongly favoured to win the title. In the semi-final he beat fairly comprehensively the one player, David Faber, who had troubled him in the recent schools championship. The form of Nicholls who, as a schoolboy, lived in the shadow of his brother Mark (beaten in this event by another Malvernian, Andrew Macdonald), was less well known.

As it turned out, Nicholls, moving much faster than expected, got on top at the start and, except for one brief period in the middle of the third game, never let up. There was sting in his service (he scored nearly half his points on service), there was weight in his strokes, and he hit the ball low and fiercely down the walls, or, on the forehand, across court off the sidewall. Ellis, who likes a fast pace and lashes out at everything, had no answer. He was like an animal controlled by the trainer's whip.

William Hollington, an Oxford University Blue, retained the Angus Trophy for real tennis, beating the left-handed Michael Wilson in the final round by 6—4, 6—0. There was a tussle at the end of the first set in which Wilson, a nagging player, saved three set points at 4—5, and had a couple of points for the game. Hollington, having survived this crucial moment, proved a more complete player and took control.

SWALLOW TROPHY: Quarter-final round: P. C. Nicholls beat S. Tulley, 15—9, 15—11, 15—5; A. J. R. Macdonald beat M. W. Nicholls, 5—15, 15—12, 15—6, 15—9; D. J. C. Faber beat M. J. L. Paul, 17—14, 16—17, 15—5, 15—9; R. C. P. Ellis beat Z. Anton, 15—6, 17—2, 15—9. Semi-final round: Nicholls beat Macdonald, 15—9, 15—9, 18—13. Ellis beat Faber, 15—12, 15—7, 15—4. Final round: Nicholls beat Ellis, 15—8, 15—9, 15—9.

ANGUS TROPHY: Semi-final round: W. A. Hillington beat K. King 6—1 6—3; M. Wilson beat J. Howell, 6—0, 6—2. Final round Hollington beat Wilson, 6—4, 6—0.

Hockey

How the West Germans learnt to fear Cattrall

From Sydney Friskin
Karachi, Jan 6

West Germany 7 Great Britain 5

Britain lost a great hockey match to West Germany here today but no one would have grudged them a draw if that had been the result. The pendulum swung finally towards the Germans who achieved their third victory in the Champions Trophy tournament sponsored by Pakistan International Airlines.

This was an extraordinary match of fluctuating fortunes in which Britain were twice in the lead.

But the day's bouquet must go to Cattrall who scored four goals from corners. His shots were so accurate that the Germans learnt to fear him. In fact they were driven to desperation as Britain kept coming at them and only Peter among their deep defenders played with any measure of confidence. In terms of goals the balance for West Germany was restored by Strodter, who also scored four goals, one from open play.

The German defence was split wide open by Kullar and within five minutes the lead was taken with Cattrall converting his first short corner. Three minutes later he converted another one and the Germans looked on in disbelief. Peter scored in the fourteenth minute for Germany from a penalty stroke, which Taylor just failed to stop and Trump came through on his own with a well taken goal in the twentieth minute to level the scores.

Brookeman who had crashed into the German goalkeeper through sheer inability to put the brakes on was shown the yellow card and sent off for temporary suspension. When he came back he started a move which led to a long corner and Cattrall put Britain ahead again. But Strodter soon got down to work and two conversions of short corners sent the Germans into the interval leading 4—3.

Britain came back fighting to level the score again with Westcott converting a penalty stroke. Then Schmidt scored the best goal of the match with a canny reverse flick only to see the lead cancelled out again by Cattrall. But Strodter had the last word. He converted another short corner and in the last minute came in along the line from the right to set the seal on a thrilling match. He heads the list of scorers with eight goals.

WEST GERMANY: G. F. Bassemir; M. Peter (captain), G. Bachmann, U. Hauel, W. Strodter, P. Trump, E. Schmidt, P. Canninenberg, F. Krull, R. Seiffort, H. Dopp.

GREAT BRITAIN: I. C. B. Taylor; R. Cattrall, C. Foulkes, D. G. Westcott, B. J. Cotton (captain), I. S. Kullar, S. S. Khehar, N. Hughes, R. H. Brookeman, T. A. Gregg (sub. J. Le Duthie), W. Mclean (sub. H. Williams).

Umpires: T. Havelock (Malaysia) and P. Qureshi (Paksan).

OTHER RESULTS: Yesterday: West Germany 6, Netherlands 4; Today: India 2, Spain 2; Pakistan 7, Australia 1.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Pakistan	3	3	0	0	19	3	6
W Germany	3	3	0	0	15	10	6
Australia	3	1	1	1	7	11	3
Netherlands	2	1	0	1	8	7	2
India	3	0	2	1	6	12	3
Spain	3	0	1	2	4	9	1
Britain	3	0	0	3	7	14	0

Latest European snow reports

	Depth (cm) L	U	Piste	Conditions Off Piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm) —	°C
Andermatt	100	320	Good	Varied	Good	Snow	-5
Excellent snow, bad light							
Anzère	110	185	Good	Powder	Good	Snow	-4
New snow on good base							
Courmayeur	90	320	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	0
Powder on north-facing slopes							
Grindelwald	60	160	Gond	Varied	Fair	Snow	1
Runs icy in patches							
Isola	105	145	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	-10
Good skiing on piste							
La Plagne	150	280	Good	Varied	Fair	Cloud	-3
Wet snow giving good base							
Mürren	140	280	Good	Heavy	Good	Cloud	-4
New snow on good base							
St Anton	100	360	Good	Varied	Good	Snow	—
Poor visibility at times							
Seefeld	100	135	Good	Powder	Good	Fair	1
New snow on good base							
Tignes	160	240	Good	Powder	Good	Cloud	-6
Perfect powder off piste							

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following reports come from other sources:

SCOTLAND: Cairngorm: main runs: all complete. Lower slopes, a few runs complete, others broken, new snow on a firm base. Vertical runs 1,600ft access roads: slight snow level: 300ft. Glen Shee, main runs, all complete. Lower slopes: ample nursery areas, wet snow on a firm base. Vertical runs: 1,000ft access roads: Clear snow level: 2,000ft. Glencoe: main runs and lower slopes all complete, wet snow. Vertical runs 1,400ft access roads clear snow level: 2,000ft. Lecht main runs all complete. Lower slopes ample nursery areas. Wet snow. Vertical runs: 500ft access roads clear snow level: 13.

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SPORT

Football

Liverpool at the double as lesser troops are frogmarched out

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

A few of the more expensive ingredients were boiled in the melting pot that is the third round of the FA Cup. Manchester City, Southampton, Stoke City, Leeds United and Derby County of the first division, and the top two clubs in the second, Newcastle United and Luton Town, all turned an unhealthy shade of red, but the character of the round dictates that it is surprising if such events fail to occur.

Nothing dramatically changed the feeling that Liverpool, Manchester United, Arsenal and perhaps Nottingham Forest would eventually end the romance of the outsider's chance.

Last season's cup winners, Arsenal, also the team they defeated, Manchester United, must play again this week, but Liverpool, the favourites, surged into the fourth round with a 5—0 victory over Grimsby Town that told of an awesome determination to achieve the double. They are unmistakably the team to beat, but for the moment there is time to share the variety and excitement of a day that belonged to those who rarely enjoy the high life.

Halifax Town, halfway up the fourth division, played under the instructions of a hypnotist. He told them they could beat Manchester City, and it was difficult to know who played in a trance. City could not find the goal, but Hendrie did. Altrincham and Harlow Town were inspired by nothing more mystic than old-fashioned cup determination, drawing with Orient and Leicester City respectively, but Yeovil's traditions failed them against Norwich City. Chesham played stubbornly against Cambridge United before losing 2—0.

There was special merit in the performances of Swindon Town, who beat Luton Town at Kenilworth Road to continue a remarkable season of cup achievements, and Chester, 2—0 winners at Newcastle, where, in the league, no previous visitors had won. I should have hidden my 50p from the Magpies.

The two heavyweight collisions in north and south were of basic contrast. At Elland Road, Leeds United buckled 4-1 to a much revived Nottingham Forest, but at White Hart Lane, Tottenham Hotspur and Manchester United pounded each other with considerable force, but finished unbroken at 1-1.

Supported by the weight of recent evidence, one can say that United had more reason to be satisfied. They beat Tottenham in a sixth round replay at Old Trafford last season, and again in the League Cup this term. Tottenham forsook their opportunity on Saturday with a penalty conceded after Ardiles had given them the lead and put his slight frame and enormous skill in the way of United's relentless work.

Ardiles, feeling the atmosphere of the day just as receptively as any home-bred player, had a wonderful match, and it was indicative of his enthusiasm that he should be among those who betrayed Tottenham's uneasiness in defence by helping fell the giant McQueen and so force the referee to give a penalty from which McIlroy scored. United were obviously relieved but the pressure of their second half would surely have brought them a goal by other means.

While Ardiles kept running at the United defence, there was always hope for Tottenham, but as soon as United attacked there was confusion in the home half. Perryman was magnificent, time and again saving Tottenham from their own transgressions. Wilkins continually promoted United's attacks, yet the often criticised Thomas probably had more to do with his team's control of the first half. By remaining in a deep position, he effectively subdued Hoddle, who was disappointingly unprepared to change his personal tactics.

Tottenham survived a tight, uncomfortable 45 minutes and took the lead six minutes into the second half when Ardiles saw an opening from some distance away, and placed his shot in the corner with all the accuracy one now expects from this little perfectionist.

It was a pity he marred his performance by being involved in the cutting down of McQueen that led to the equalizing penalty, although his annoyance at being reprimanded was the culmination of lasting frustration. He had seen Spurs denied three claims of their own, in two of which he was the victim.

TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR: M. Aleksic; C. Hughton, P. Miller, T. Yorath, D. McAllister, S. Perryman, O. Ardiles, C. Jones (sub: J. Pratt), T. Galvin, G. Hoddle, R. Villa.
MANCHESTER UNITED: G. Bailey; J. Nicholl, S. Houston, S. McIlroy, G. McQueen, M. Buchan, S. Coppell, R. Wilkins, J. Jordan, L. Macari, M. Thomas.
Referee: P. Partridge (Cockfield).

As Halifax blow hot, Manchester City blow cold: Malcolm Allison feeling the pinch.

Deep in the Forest something stirs

By Tom German

Within Nottingham Forest something stirs again. Whatever has been lying dormant, inhibiting them in the league of late, was sharply stimulated for the FA Cup: a 4—1 defeat of Leeds United at Elland Road on Saturday was so smooth and disciplined it was difficult to imagine their stride had ever been disrupted.

The Clough-Taylor managerial partnership persists with the explanation that shortcomings on their part, rather than by the players, have been the cause of Nottingham's less impressive showings recently, though they remain imprecise about how and where they have been found wanting. It is probably no more than an involved way of acknowledging that if they deserve the accolades for success they must also accept the brickbats for anything less.

Now Mr Clough and Mr Taylor seem to have rediscovered the formula, and the team is clearly in step again, Forest must be recognized as a substantial challenge to the handful of clubs with legitimate hopes of an appointment at Wembley in May.

They could scarcely have made a better start: a goal within a minute and another just before half-time compelled Leeds to be more venturesome than they would have wished and increased their vulnerability to the speedy riposte which Nottingham mount so well. Leeds, in fact, had a healthy amount of the possession but found themselves skilfully shunted into sidings as Forest got behind the ball in numbers.

Burns and Lloyd formed an impregnable buffer off which Leeds, so often guided by Eddie Gray, bounced time and again; Connor is an exciting prospect but, at 17, it is optimistic to expect him to make much of a dent in such seasoned and resolute opponents.

Birtles, his opposite number, had far fewer problems and more experience to cope with those he did meet. He led the line perceptively, able to make ground directly with the ball as well as to mask it to await the arrival of support from deep positions.

It was a lumbering foul on Birtles by Hart which led to Forest's early goal, shot in off a post from a free kick by Frank Gray, immediately jubilant on his first return to Elland Road since his transfer in the close season. Birtles himself tucked away the second as Francis won the ball in Nottingham territory and drew the solitary Leeds defender.

Bowyer scored the third after a half-cleared corner 12 minutes into the second half; Lloyd briefly fanned Leeds's hopes when a laboured boot sent the ball looping over Shilton into his own goal, but they were emphatically doused as Robertson gloriously chipped over Lukic's reach. It was all done with such methodical coolness.

LEEDS UNITED: J. Lukic; T. Cherry, B. Stevenson; G. Hamson, P. Hart, P. Madeley; E. Gray, K. Hird, T. Connor, A. Curtis (sub: W. Entwistle), C. Harris.
NOTTINGHAM FOREST: P. Shilton; V. Anderson, F. Gray, J. McGovern, L. Lloyd, K. Burns; T. Francis, S. Bowles, G. Birtles, I. Bowyer, J. Robertson.
Referee: C. Thomas (Porthcawl).

Golf

Melville joins select band in the Putter

By Peter Ryde

Stewart Melville, in his second year at Cambridge University, won the President's Putter at his first attempt, defeating Alex Aldrich-Blake by one hole at Rye yesterday. In doing so he joins a select company of those who have won the event while still undergraduates, among them G. Huddy, A. Shepperson, I. Wheater and C. Weight. His name has a fine Scottish ring about it and although he does not live in that country his home at Barrow-in-Furness cannot be far short of the border.

Both finalists had too many bad holes for this to have been a great match, but it was close and hardly anybody was prepared to forecast the winner. In both cases blemishes were due to lack of experience of the difficult atmosphere of the Putter.

Melville just about deserved the 22 foot putt that gave him victory on the last green by virtue of his golf after the turn when, putting behind him two bad holes which had made him two down, he played the first five coming in in one under fours and got back on terms. In a modest way he already has quite a reputation, having won the Worplesdon foursomes with his sister Janet and the Engadine championship which is part of a summer university spree in Switzerland.

As Cambridge secretary he has the best record to date and a promising career lies ahead of him. Aldrich-Blake was at Cambridge 15 years before his opponent and would have played the man he met in the university match then, Martin Yates, had Melville not beaten him, in the semi-final round.

He neatly suggested his lack of expectation in this event by saying that with Aldrich-Blake in the final they should get an entry of 600 for the tournament next year. He lives in Herefordshire, Ross on Wye being his home course.

In the earlier rounds he beat three previous winners of the Putter—R. Biggs, J. M. E. Anderson and M. F. Attenborough—by the accuracy of his wooden club play and an excellent short game. He used his woods repeatedly after the turn but he lost the tenth to a four and the twelfth to a three-iron shot which finished close to the hole for a birdie.

After exchanging the fourteenth and fifteenth, Aldrich-Blake regained the lead with a five when neither touched the fairway, but lost the seventeenth where Melville's tee shot cannoned off the track, hit the stick and finished 10 feet away. Aldrich-Blake was on the green in two at the eighteenth and Melville was through the back with a one-iron. One chipped too strong, the other not strong enough but Melville holed from well short for the match.

In the semi-final against Attenborough, who was trying for his third title, Aldrich-Blake defended himself skilfully against a more accomplished striker, stealing a crucial lead at the fifteenth. Attenborough showed all his old competitive spirit and holed from 10 feet at the seventeenth to save the match, but with a greater advantage in length he fatally missed the 18th fairway.

Every match on the last day finished at the eighteenth, surely one of the best finishing holes in the country so far as amateurs are concerned. In the case of Yates who lost there to Melville in their semi-final, it was by the length of a nasty little putt. Yates is good enough in the long game to have played in three semi-finals but his short game is not reliable enough to have got him any further.

RESULTS: Fourth round: A. Aldrich-Blake beat D. Tate, 3 and 2; P. Gracey beat C. Weight, 2 holes; M. Attenborough beat N. [illegible], 6 and 5; P. Pentecost beat W. [illegible], 4 and 2; M. Yates beat R. Hurst, 5 and 4; P. Southwick beat D. Taylor, 1 hole; J. Warman beat I. Jones, 3 and 2; S. Melville beat J. [illegible], 2 and 1. Fifth round: Aldrich-Blake beat Gracey at 20th; Attenborough beat Pentecost, 5 and 1; Yates beat Southwick, 5 and 4; Melville beat Warman, 3 and 2. Semi-final round: Aldrich-Blake beat Attenborough, 1 hole; Melville beat Yates, 1 hole. Final: Melville beat Aldrich-Blake, 1 hole.

City rebuild hopes on half a dream

By Stuart Jones

"Am gymorth gofynnwch i'r Swinlon Town". That is not a typographical error, merely a Welsh thought. It means "for information please ask Swindon Town", who first forced a replay and then put Arsenal out of the League Cup. Cardiff City followed their example in the FA Cup by holding Arsenal to a goalless draw at Ninian Park on Saturday. Tomorrow comes the hard part.

As holders and by tradition, Arsenal came carrying the big guns, although their barrels had been shortened by the absence of Brady and O'Leary. Cardiff, in comparison, were armed with water pistols but, judging by the swollen pools in the surrounding valleys, they had ample ammunition.

That they did not score was not for lack of pulling the trigger. Arsenal could have been swamped within 20 minutes and the spring was Moore. Two attempts with the foot went narrowly wide. Two attempts with the forehead brought Jennings to his muddied knees.

The tall Pontin, though, proved to be the most dangerous—at both ends. First he anticipated Moore's headed flick and was unhappy to see the ball skid away from him when the lightest of touches would have been enough. Then he failed to anticipate Sunderland's headed flick and was happy to see the ball skid off his pate into Sealey's arms.

Cardiff started by bouncing ideas off Moore's head, invariably above and more prominent than that of his ungainly marker, Young. If not they could always look for the smaller and livelier Bishop. As though on a chess board, he moved diagonally on runs that Watford found difficult to check.

Later in the afternoon Cardiff relied more on the experience of their three international defenders — Sealey, Dwyer and Thomas, who was there in 1969 when Swindon humbled Arsenal at Wembley. Yet they held on to make it a successful day for the Welsh trio of clubs.

It could have been even better. In the dying seconds, Stevens, Cardiff's substitute, had a chance to revive another Wembley memory — that of 1927 when the Cup left England for the only time — but he failed to make contact. At Highbury, though, the crowd of 22,000 may well be doubled but Cardiff's dreams are likely to be cut in half.

CARDIFF CITY: R. Sealey; P. Dwyer, C. Sullivan, A. Campbell, K. Pontin, R. Thomas, J. Lewis, R. Bishop (sub G. Stevens), R. Moore, W. Ronson, J. Buchanan.
ARSENAL: P. Jennings; P. Rice, J. Devine, B. Talbot, S. Walford, W. Young, S. Gatting, A. Sunderland, F. Stapleton, J. Hollins, G. Rix.
Referee: J. B. Worrall (Warrington).

Icy finger is on Hazell and Rangers

By Geoffrey Green

If statistics and past records are anything to go by Watford should now be out of the FA cup, dumped into the shadows by Queens Park Rangers. But the cup is the cup and it was Rangers themselves who had their faces rubbed in the heavy, sanded surface of Loftus Road when they lost 2-1 after taking an early lead in six minutes.

Watford fully deserved their surprise win to reach the fourth round of the competition. They recovered splendidly from a forbidding start to dominate the opening half with a penalty goal by Bolton, the captain, and a looping header from Rostron. After the interval, when Rangers mounted a counterbarrage, the Watford defence held firm to underline their discipline and new-found spirit. In the words of their manager, Graham Taylor, it was quite the best performance of a much changed team.

To achieve a smooth-running side is a complex business, like the delicate adjustments to a piece of machinery. For instance, Sims, Harrison and Train were acquired late last season from Leicester, Vancouver Whitecaps and Bolton Wanderers respectively. This season Steele, the goalkeeper, came from Brighton; Ward, a striker, from Lincoln, to be followed by the expensive Sunderland pair of Henderson and Rostron, the midfield organizer, each at a cost of £150,000. On Saturday they began to speak the same language.

Ironically the losers could boast the best man on the field in Currie. Yet for all his subtle touches and obvious England class none of his creative stimulations rubbed off on his colleagues.

One man had a mixed and finally wretched afternoon, Hazell, the burly Rangers defender. He began in high fettle, bustling home the Rangers quick opening goal from a rebound after Hill had swerved a free kick against Steele's crossbar. Next at the quarter hour he hooked up Rostron whose elusive dribbling was always a thorn to the Londoners. That was a clear penalty which Bolton accepted thunderously for 1—1.

With half an hour gone Train centred deep from the left, Rostron nodded under the bar and poor Hazell, trying to save the day merely helped the ball into his own net. It was probably over the line in any case, but an icy finger was on Hazell this day.

QUEENS PARK RANGERS: C. Woods; D. Shanks, B. Wallace, D. McCreery, S. Wicks, R. Hazell, M. Walsh (subs S. Burke), G. Waddock, C. Allen, A. Currie, G. Hill.
WATFORD: E. Steele; M. Henderson, S. Harrison, M. Patching, S. Sims, I. Bolton, D. Booth, L. Blissett, J. Ward, R. Train, W. Rostron.
Referee: E. A. Read (Bristol).

Halifax hex spells the end of city

By Martin Tyler

A goal by Paul Hendrie for Halifax Town in the seventy-fifth minute ensured a classic ending to a confrontation that included every element of cup-tie football: the fourth division against the first; the poor of the league against its biggest spenders; a quagmire of a pitch in one of the game's least fashionable settings.

Close at hand, too, were the familiar cup themes of superstition and ritual. Romark, a hypnotist, was once so affronted by Malcolm Allison that he laid a curse on Manchester City's charismatic leader and his presence in the Halifax dressing room was totally in keeping with the magical image of the competition.

Yet the match hung on the more down to earth virtues of industry and adaptability. City escaped a sensational start when their back four, containing three teenagers, coped poorly with Kennedy's long throw in the first minute. Harris guided the ball on unchallenged and it dropped for Hendrie whose volley from six yards was struck better than it was directed.

An inswinging corner from Stafford on the right had struck Corrigan's far post beyond the goalkeeper's groping arm before the first division side fashioned two clear openings: Kilner's acrobatic saves from Shinton and Robinson partly disguised the inadequate finishing that was to be City's downfall. The energetic Shinton was also wasteful midway through the second half, shooting straight at Kilner's midriff from three yards.

City's willingness to compete was ensured by the spectre of their inglorious defeat at Shrewsbury a year ago. Yet their regular and occasionally inventive forays forward found Halifax capably organized in defence by their young captain, Evans, once selected by Aston Villa to mark Cruyff in a Uefa Cup tie. Though considerably less impressive in attack Halifax conjured the move that settled the tie.

The piquancy of the game was encapsulated in the winning goal. Stafford, released by City as a schoolboy, crossed from the left; Smith, whose career at Preston had been effectively terminated by the development of Robinson, produced a remarkably deft touch in the conditions and Hendrie, whose competitiveness had chivvied and unsettled City from the start, shot cooly under Corrigan to give the game a romantic result and a thoroughly deserved hero.

HALIFAX TOWN: J. Kilner; C. Dunleavy, G. Hutt, D. Evans, D. Harris, P. Hendrie, F. Firth, M. Kennedy, R. Mountford, J. Smith, A. Stafford.
MANCHESTER CITY: J. Corrigan; R. Ranson, P. Power, N. Reid, T. Caton, D. Bennett, T. Henry, S. Daley, M. Robinson, C. Viljoen, R. Shinton.
Referee: M. Lowe (Sheffield).

Harlow earn replay in last minute

By Vince Wright

So much for the mean-minded suggestion by Barnsley's player-manager, Allan Clarke, that non-league clubs should be barred from the FA Cup. In the third round on Saturday, David struck yet another blow against Goliath. Harlow Town, the Essex part-timers from the Isthmian League, who are celebrating their centenary season, had their finest hour when holding Leicester City of the second division to a 1—1 draw away from home.

An excellent goal two minutes into injury time by Neil Prosser gave Harlow a lucrative replay at the Sportcentre tomorrow, and a further slice of glory this season. It was an explosive, fairytale ending to a mundane, untidy match and typical of cup football in that a Harlow goal at that moment could not have been more unlikely. They had defended gallantly and shown undying enthusiasm throughout but had not seriously threatened Leicester's goal in the second half.

Perhaps Leicester were lulled into a false sense of security for they were drawn upfield and caught unawares when Harlow produced their dramatic strike. Griffiths made the most of some unexpected space ahead of him, cutting in from the wing and finding Prosser with an incisive pass. Prosser, with his socks around his ankles, spun like a top to evade May's challenge and calmly slid the ball into the net as Wallington came out.

The story of this match was that Harlow took their one clear-cut chance whereas Leicester spurned numerous opportunities to put the game beyond Harlow's reach. Henderson, the butt of the Filbert Street crowd, was the chief culprit.

Kitson, Harlow's diminutive goalkeeper, was especially overjoyed at their late goal for it was his error which had put Leicester in front after 25 minutes. He feebly flapped at a wayward back-header from his own defender, Flack, sending the ball to Smith who returned it to the middle where Henderson did his only good deed of the afternoon by shooting through a crowd of players to score from 10 yards.

That should have signalled the end of the underdogs, but Leicester were like wasps with no sting, continually buzzing around Harlow's goal without being able to apply the finishing touch. Harlow helped their own hopes by showing a cheerful defiance and riding their luck.

LEICESTER CITY: M. Wallington; T. Williams, D. Rofe, M. Goodwin, L. May, J. O'Neill, P. Byrne, M. Henderson, A. Young, E. Kelly, R. Smith.
HARLOW TOWN: P. Kitson; R. Wickenden, F. Flack, A. Gough, V. Clarke, P. Adnams (sub, R. Austin), J. Mackenzie, M. Mann, N. Prosser, P. Twigg, O. Griffiths.
REFEREE: A. Robinson (Waterlooville).

Uphill fight too much for Yeovil

By John Nicholls

There was to be no giant-killing act when Yeovil met Norwich in an FA Cup third round tie at Huish on Saturday. Alas for the part-time players of the Alliance Premier League, the first division side were simply too good and the final score, of 3-0 to Norwich, was about right.

Yeovil never looked likely to emulate their famous predecessors who beat first division Sunderland in 1949. Although they have done well against lesser clubs in the Football League since then, they have never again beaten a first division side. On Saturday, Norwich were just that much better all round. They were certainly fitter, had better ideas and technique, and when there was a man to man physical confrontation, the Yeovil man usually came off worst.

Two Yeovil players were injured. Gold limped off after a tackle by Ryan and was replaced in midfield by Williams, and the goalkeeper, Parker, played on after being kicked on the head by Robson. Two of Norwich's goals were scored after this accident and it is likely that a less dazed goalkeeper might have saved one or both of them.

They were both scored in the last few minutes of the match, when it was beginning to look as if Paddon's well made and well taken goal in the first half would be sufficient. Although a cup tie is never safe when only one goal has been scored, Yeovil rarely troubled the uncompromising Norwich defence. Free-kicks were willingly conceded when necessary and Yeovil's two strikers were always outnumbered.

The home forwards rarely penetrated within shooting distance of Keelan's goal and, when they did, his experience made light of their chances. The best of these fell to Scott, after the hard-working Broom opened up the Norwich defence.

A goalmouth scramble following a corner led to Norwich's second goal when Robson headed gently over Parker's outstretched hands. Two minutes later, almost on the stroke of full-time, Fashanu chased a long clearance by Keelan and neatly poked the ball under the advancing Parker.

Five minutes of extra time were played (there had been several stoppages to attend to Parker) and Yeovil almost scored a consolation goal. Keelan, however, had not relaxed, and reacted surely to divert a fierce header from Green.

YEOVIL TOWN: B. Parker; G. Ballams, J. Payne, B. Jones, J. Harmison, G. Broom, S. Morrall, J. Scott, C. Green, T. Finnigan, M. Gold (sub, M. Williams).
NORWICH CITY: K. Keelan; K. Bond, G. Downs, J. Ryan, R. Brown, A. Powell, P. Mendham, K. Robson, J. Fashanu, G. Paddon, M. Peters (sub D. Jones).
Referee: R. Challis (Tonbridge).

Jovanovic set to sign for United

Nikolai Jovanovic will complete his £250,000 transfer to Manchester United today if there are no last minute snags. The transfer formalities involving Red Star Belgrade and the Yugoslav authorities have been considerable but they should all be ironed out. On Saturday the Yugoslav watched United's FA Cup tie at Spurs.

Bobby Gould, assistant to Chelsea manager, Geoffrey Hurst, has turned down the post as manager of Bristol Rovers. Graham Holmes, Rovers' chairman said yesterday: "Gould phoned me and simply said he was staying with Chelsea."

Gould has taken nearly a week to make a decision after the job had been offered to him. Mr Holmes said: "We still have a few options open with another 22 candidates to consider." Terry Cooper, the former England full back who joined Rovers in the summer as player-coach, could be one of the top candidates.

Scottish draw

The draw for the Scottish Cup third round was made last night as follows.—

Dundee United v Dundee; Clyde v Rangers; St Mirren v Brechin or Montrose; Arbroath v Aberdeen; Celtic v Raith Rovers; Morton v Cowdenbeath; Clydebank v Stirling Albion; Hamilton v Keith; Dumbarton v Ayr United; Dunfermline v Buckie or Brora; Airdrieonians v St Johnstone; Berwick Rangers v Stenhousemuir or Peterhead; Stranraer or Meadowbank v Hibernian; Alloa or East Fife v Heart of Midlothian; Coldstream or Queen of the South v Motherwell; Kilmarnock v Partick Thistle.

All games to be played on January 26.

Skiing

Valentina Iliffe beats off foreign attack to win

From a Special Correspondent
Val d'Isère, January 6

In difficult snowy conditions Valentina Iliffe, dropped from the British team for disciplinary reasons in the late summer, beat off a strong foreign attack to take first place in the women's British downhill championship. The event, sponsored by the British Land Company Limited, was held in soft conditions which did not suit Britain's two competing team members, Moira Cargill and Kirstin Cairns, who were relegated to fourth and eighth positions.

In the men's event, British selection for the Olympics must be shaken by 17-year-old Ronald Duncan, a member of the junior team, taking fourth overall place and first Briton 1.81 secs behind the winner, Leonel Lacroix, of France. The three fastest times were returned by Frenchmen. Following Duncan were British squad members Simpson, Blyth and Stewart. For Alan Stewart, in his first downhill race since his knee injury, it was encouraging to come seventh, although four seconds behind Lacroix.

In Saturday's slalom, Miss Cairns came seventh in the women's event with Miss Iliffe 0.64sec behind her in second British place. The men's slalom was won by Patrick Blanc of France, with Roddy Langmuir, British team member, in fourth

SATURDAY: Women's slalom: 1. Weber Gabi (Austria) total time 101.63; 2. E. Kirchler (Austria), 101.07; 3. L. K. Kunschitz (Austria), 101.48; British placings: 7. K. Cairns, 105.00; 8. V. Iliffe, 105.64; 11. A. Robb, 105.31. Men's slalom: 1. P. Blanc (France), 92.95; 2. F. Piccard (France), 96.62; 3. E. Pieri (France), 97.32; British placings: 4. R. Langmuir, 97.64; 7. B. Simpson, 100.87; 8. G. Begg, 101.17.

DOWNHILL: Women: 1. V. Iliffe (GB), 1.26.51; 2. K. Schneeweiss (Austria), 1.27.37; 3. E. Kirchler (Austria), 1.27.72. Other British placings: 4. M. Cargill, 1.28.05; 8. K. Cairns, 1.31.14; 9. M. Langmuir, 1.33.17. Men: 1. L. Lacroix (France), 2.04.90; 2. [illegible] (France), 2.05.20; 3. P. [illegible] (France), 2.06.45. British placings: 4. R. Duncan, 2.06.71; 5. B. Simpson, 2.08.78; 6. R. Blyth, 2.08.90; 7. A. Stewart, 2.09.07.

Downhill hopes of Mrs Moser on the ascendant

Pfronten, West Germany, Jan 6.—The world champion, Annemarie Moser, of Austria, began the Olympic year in great style by winning the fourth women's downhill race of the Alpine ski season here today. Favourite to win the event at next month's Winter Games in Lake Placid, she finished more than half a second ahead of Marie-Thérès Nadig, of Switzerland, winner of the previous three downhill races. Hanni Wenzel, of Liechtenstein, was third and Irene Epple, of West Germany, fourth.

The 1,080-metre course, with a 540-metre drop, was made slow and difficult by snow which fell last night and today and by varying surface conditions. Mrs Moser's time was 1 min 19.84 sec and Miss Nadig's 1 min 20.20 sec.

"I wanted to win this race at all costs", Mrs Moser said. "I needed it for my self-confidence in the downhill." She said she had completely recovered from an ankle injury last autumn.

OFFICIAL RESULTS: 1. A. Moser (Austria), 1 min 19.84 sec; 2. M.-T. Nadig (Switzerland), 1:20.20; 3. H. Wenzel (Liechtenstein), 1:21.58; 4. I. Epple (WG), 1:21.92; 5. C. Attia (France), 1:22.41; 6. C. Nelson (US), 1:22.49; 7. E. Mittermaier (WG), 1:22.91; 8. M. Bader (WG), 1:23.08; 9. D. de Agostini (Switzerland), 1:23.16; 10. M.-L. Waldmeier (France), 1:23.31.
WORLD CUP: 1. A. Moser, 148; 2. M.-T. Nadig, 145; 3. H. Wenzel, 138; 4. J. Soltysova (Czechoslovakia), 65; 5. P. Pelen (France), 63; 6. C. Nelson, 57; 7. F. Serrat (France), 53; 8. I. Epple, 46; 9. L. Graham (Canada), 36; 10. E. Hess (Switzerland), 35.—Reuter.

Müller gains another downhill win

Pra Loup (France), Jan 6.—Peter Müller, of Switzerland, today picked up his second World Cup downhill win of the season. Müller put on a technically faultless performance over the 3.178 metre course to gain the victory just six weeks before the Winter Olympics.

"The conditions were perfect for me," the 23-year-old said of the clear skies and crisp snow. He raced the course, with a drop of 800 metres, in a time of 1min 53.56 sec. Herbert Plank, of Italy, was second with a time of 1 : 54.37 and Erik Haaker, of Norway, was third with a time of 1 : 54.44.

The downhill skiers had issued an angry protest during practice sessions, saying that the Pra Loup course was too easy and more suited to women than men. Ski coaches agreed that the twisting course called for more technical skill and less of the flat-out, hell-for-leather approach demanded by most downhills.

MEN'S DOWNHILL: 1. P. Müller (Switzerland), 1 min 53.56 sec; 2. H. Plank, 1:54.37; 3. E. Haaker, 1:54.44; 4. H. Weirather (Austria), 1:54.56; 5. W. Grissmann (Austria), 1:54.63; 6. W. Vesti (Switzerland), 1:54.70; 7. J. Walcher (Austria), 1:55.08; 8. V. Tryganov (USSR), 1:55.17; 9. E. Winkler (Austria), 1:55.51. British placing: 26. K. Barbelski.
WORLD CUP STANDINGS: 1. I. Stenmark (Sweden), 75 pts; 2. B. Krizaj (Yugoslavia), 55; equal 3. Müller, 50, Haaker, 50; 5. J. Luthy (Switzerland), 41; 6. Plank, 40, equal 7. A. Wenzel (Liechtenstein), 39, P. Mahre (US), 39; 9. Grissmann, 38; 10. P. Luscher (Switzerland), 37.—Reuter.

Weekend results

FA Cup, third round

Altrincham 1 Orient 1
Replay on Wednesday, 8.0
Birmingham 2 Southampton 1
Bristol City 6 Derby 2
Burnley 1 Stoke 0
Cardiff 0 Arsenal 0
Replay tomorrow, 7.30
Carlisle 3 Bradford C 2
Chesham 0 Cambridge U 2
Everton 4 Aldershot 1
Halifax 1 Manchester City 0
Leeds 1 Nottingham F 4
Leicester 1 Harlow Town 1
Replay tomorrow, 7.30
Liverpool 5 Grimsby 0
Luton 0 Swindon 2
Mansfield 0 Brighton 2
Millwall 5 Shrewsbury 1
Newcastle 0 Chester 2
Notts County 1 Wolverhampton 3
Oldham 0 Coventry 1
Preston 0 Ipswich 3
QP Rangers 1 Watford 2
Reading 2 Colchester 0
Sunderland 0 Bolton 1
Swansea 2 Crystal P 2
Replay tomorrow, 7.30
Tottenham 1 Manchester U 1
Replay on Wednesday 7.30
West Bromwich 1 West Ham U 1
Replay tomorrow, 7.30
Wrexham 6 Charlton 0
Yeovil 0 Norwich 3

Second Round Second Replay
Wimbledon 0 Portsmouth 1

Second Round
Northwich 2 Wigan A 2
Replay today, 7.30

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: AP Leamington 0, Weymouth 2; Bath 2, Stafford Rangers 1; Maidstone 2, Worcester 1; Nuneaton 3, Gravesend 1; Redditch 1, Bangor City 3. Scarborough 2, Boston U 4; Wealdstone 0, Telford 0.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland Division: Bridgend 2, Cheltenham 1; Bromsgrove 1, Taunton 0; Gloucester 2, Wellingborough 3; Milton Keynes 1, Bedworth 3; Minehead 1, Alvechurch 1: Stourbridge 1, Merthyr T 1; Trowbridge 2, Kings Lynn 4; Witney U, Barry 1. Postponed: Bedford v Banbury, Corby v Cambridge C, Enderby v Kidderminster. Southern Division: Andover 1, Salisbury 1; Ashford 1, Basingstoke 3; Aylesbury 0, Bognor Regis 0; Dorchester 0, Hounslow 0; Dover 1, Gosport 1; Fareham 2, Folkestone Shepway 0; Hastings 3, Hillingdon 1; Margate 1, Chelmsford 0; Poole 0, Dartford 1; Tonbridge 0, Canterbury 4. Postponed: Addlestone v Crawley.

Third division

Blackpool 1 Oxford United 2
Brentford 0 Gillingham 2
Chesterfield 2 Sheffield United 1
Plymouth 5 Hull City 1
POSTPONED: Blackburn v Fulham; Rochdale v Bury.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Sheffield U	27	13	7	7	47	37	33
Grimsby	25	13	4	8	32	26	30
Colchester	25	11	8	6	37	30	30
Swindon	23	12	4	7	42	27	28
Sheffield W	24	10	8	6	39	29	28
Millwall	23	11	6	6	36	28	28
Brentford	26	11	6	9	44	40	28
Chester	24	10	8	6	33	31	28
Chesterfield	25	10	7	8	39	30	27
Exeter	26	10	7	9	34	40	27
Oxford	25	8	9	8	35	30	25
Gillingham	24	9	7	8	29	27	25
Rotherham	25	11	3	11	39	39	25
Plymouth	25	9	6	10	39	39	24
Blackburn	25	8	8	9	25	23	24
Reading	24	9	6	9	35	34	24
Barnsley	25	9	5	11	26	38	23
Carlisle	24	8	5	11	32	35	21
Blackpool	26	7	7	12	41	47	21
Mansfield	25	6	8	11	27	39	20
Hull	26	4	12	10	27	44	20
Bury	24	8	3	13	30	37	19
Southend	24	7	5	12	25	34	19
Wimbledon	22	5	7	10	24	34	17

Fourth division

Hartlepool 2 Tranmere 1
Hereford 2 Doncaster 2
Northampton 2 York City 0
Peterborough 3 Scunthorpe 1
Port Vale 1 Bournemouth 1
Walsall 1 Huddersfield 1
POSTPONED: Darlington v Lincoln.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Walsall	26	14	10	2	42	24	38
Huddersfield	27	16	5	6	60	30	37
Portsmouth	26	16	4	6	62	35	36
Newport	27	15	4	8	50	32	34
Torquay	26	13	8	5	48	33	34
Bradford	25	14	4	7	44	30	32
Aldershot	25	13	4	8	39	35	30
Doncaster	25	10	7	8	36	33	27
Wigan	23	11	4	8	41	37	26
Bournemouth	27	7	12	8	34	31	26
Peterborough	26	10	6	10	29	29	26
Halifax	23	9	7	7	23	28	25
Northampton	26	9	6	11	33	44	24
Lincoln	22	8	7	7	31	27	23
Hartlepool	25	9	5	11	36	37	23
Tranmere	25	9	5	11	30	32	23
Stockport	25	8	6	11	26	40	22
Hereford	26	7	7	12	25	32	21
York	26	7	6	13	33	55	20
Scunthorpe	27	7	6	14	31	43	20
Darlington	25	6	7	12	28	35	19
Port Vale	26	6	6	14	31	40	18
Rochdale	24	4	7	13	22	46	15
Crewe	25	3	6	17	15	46	11

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Gainsborough 3, Buxton 2; Macclesfield 1, Grantham 1; Matlock 2, Worksop 2; Mossley 2, Goole 2; Oswestry 1, Burton Albion 1; Workington 0, Tamworth 0.

Scottish Cup, second round

Buckie Thistle 0 Brora Rangers 0
Cowdenbeath 3 Forfar 2
Stenhousemuir 2 Peterhead 0
Stranraer 1 Meadowbank 1
Threave Rovers 2 Keith 3
POSTPONED: Alloa v East Fife; Brechin v Montrose; Coldstream v Queen of the South.

FA YOUTH CUP: Third round: Manchester City 4, Lincoln 3.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier Division: Enfield 2, Harrow Borough 0; Hendon 1, Barking 1; Hitchin 3, Boreham Wood 1; Leatherhead 0, Woking 1; Oxford City 1, Dagenham 1; Slough 2, Wycombe 1; Sutton 1, Croydon 0; Tilbury 3, Carshalton 1. Postponed: Staines v Dulwich. First division: Camberley 0, Met Police 1; Bromley 2, St Albans 1; Hertford 1, Wembley 1; Horsham 1, Epsom 4; Maidenhead 2, Bishop's Stortford 1; Walton 1, Kingstonian 1; Ware 1, Finchley 1; Wokingham 1, Hampton 2. Second division: Feltham 0, Eastbourne U 1; Hemel Hempstead 1, Hornchurch 3; Lewes 3, Egham 1; Hungerford 1, Letchworth 3; Molesey 0, Barton Rovers 1; Worthing 0, Rainham 1; Cheshunt 1, Southall 3.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Dorking 3, Grays 3; Edgware 1, Haringey 1; Fleet 1, Burnham 2; Harefield 2, Hoddesdon 0; Ruislip 3, Banstead 3. League Cup Second Round: Chalfont St Peter 3, Windsor 5; Leyton W 3, Alton 2 (aet); Marlow 2, Welling 1; Redhill 1, Chertsey 1 (aet); Woodford 1, Uxbridge 0.

NORTHERN LEAGUE: North Shields 0, Blyth 3; Penrith 1, Ashington 5; South Bank 2, Durham 1; Crook 3, Evenwood 1; Billingham 1, Tow Law 0; Whitley Bay 1, Whitby 1.

ARTHURIAN LEAGUE: Old Aldenhamians 2, Old Brentwoods 2; Old Carthusians 1, Lancing OB 1; Old Reptonians 1, Old Cholmeleians 6; Old Wellingburians 0, Old Chigwellians 3.

European results

BELGIAN LEAGUE: Anderlecht 3, CS Bruges 0; FC Bruges 1, Charleroi 0; Berchem 1, Hasselt 0; Beveren 1, Lokeren 0; FC Liege 2, Beerschot 1; Antwerp 1, Winterslag 3; Beringen 1, RWDM 1.

GREEK LEAGUE: AEK 4, Larissa 2; Panathinaikos 0, Apollon 0; Olympiakos 5, Rhodos 0; Paok 3, Heraklis 1; Ethnikos 2, Aris 0; Yannina 3, Corinthos 1; Kavala 2, Tova 2; Ofi 5, Panahaiki 3; Kastoria 1, Panionios 0.

Scottish premier division

Celtic 1 Dundee U 0
Dundee 1 Partick 1
Kilmarnock 3 Hibernian 1
Morton 1 Aberdeen 0
Rangers 1 St Mirren 2

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Celtic	19	13	4	2	39	17	30
Morton	20	11	4	5	39	26	26
Rangers	21	8	4	9	29	28	20
St Mirren	19	7	6	6	28	32	20
Partick	19	6	6	7	24	29	18
Aberdeen	16	7	3	6	27	19	17
Dundee U	19	6	5	8	24	20	17
Kilmarnock	18	6	5	7	20	28	17
Dundee	18	7	2	9	28	40	16
Hibernian	19	3	3	13	18	37	9

Scottish first division

Airdrie 5 Arbroath 2
Ayr 4 Hamilton 1
Dumbarton 0 Stirling A 1
Dunfermline 3 Clyde 1
Hearts 3 Clydebank 3
Motherwell 1 Berwick Rangers 1
POSTPONED: St Johnstone v Raith Rovers

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Dumbarton	23	13	3	7	38	25	29
Hearts	22	11	7	4	39	31	29
Airdrie	22	10	7	5	48	33	27
Ayr	23	9	9	5	42	32	27
Hamilton	23	9	6	8	35	29	24
Clydebank	22	8	7	7	31	25	23
Stirling A	22	8	7	7	28	24	23
Motherwell	24	7	8	9	32	36	22
Berwick	24	5	11	8	38	40	21
St Johnstone	22	8	5	9	34	45	21
Dunfermline	23	8	5	10	26	36	21
Arbroath	24	6	9	9	33	44	21
Raith	22	6	8	8	30	32	20
Clyde	24	3	8	13	28	45	14

Scottish second division

E Stirlingshire 1 Albion Rovers 1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
E Stirling	22	14	2	6	32	22	30
Falkirk	23	12	5	6	48	27	29
Montrose	23	10	6	7	41	34	26
Forfar	22	11	2	9	38	34	24
Cowdenbeath	23	9	6	7	31	32	24
Brechin	20	10	3	7	36	30	23
Stenhousemuir	21	10	3	8	31	28	23
Albion R	22	8	6	8	37	36	22
Meadowbank	22	9	4	9	28	27	22
East Fife	24	7	7	10	28	32	21
Queen's Park	22	6	5	11	32	33	17
Queen of Sth	23	7	3	13	29	45	17
Alloa	21	7	2	12	26	36	16
Stranraer	22	7	2	13	29	40	16

IRISH LEAGUE: Ballymena 5, Coleraine 0; Bangor 2, Crusaders 3; Cliftonville 0, Larne 0; Distillery 1, Ards 1; Glentoran 3, Glenavon 1; Portadown 2, Linfield 1.

For the record

Sandown Park results

1.0: 1. Gambling Prince (evens fav); 2. Ardlair (9-1); 3. Cathy's Courtier (10-1). 11 ran.
1.30: 1. Random Leg (4-6 fav); 2. Sea Image (3-2); 3. Bitty (25-1). 11 ran.
2.0: 1. Modesty Forbids (9-1); 2. Kas (10-1); 3. Mr Bamac (10-1). Peter Scot 4-1 fav. 13 ran.
2.30: 1. Esparto (9-2); 2. Hay Ride (20-1); 3. Rhyme Royal (6-4 fav). 10 ran.
3.0: 1. Foreign Legion (4-1); 2. Raimatai (9-4 jt-fav); 3. Snowshill Sailor. Pine Brook 9-4 jt-fav. 5 ran.
3.30: 1. Asmar (10-1); 2. Lord Leighton (7-1); 3. British Crown (15-8 fav). 33 ran. NR: Brighton Marina.

Market Rasen

12.45: 1. Tidy Work (5-2 fav); 2. Holly Dell (5-1); 3. Danzar Pasha (7-2). 10 ran. NR: Lady of Elegance, Priddy Friendly, Milbil.
1.15: 1. Burrough Hill Lad (4-1); 2. Haverhill Lad (11-10 fav); 3. Cee Beauty (9-1). 10 ran. NR: Busted-away, Incas Away, Bump, Obsequious.
1.45: Mr Malsbridge wo. NR: Fairy King, Duc De Bolebec, Dikaro Lady.
2.15: 1. Golden Lane (9-4); 2. Phil The Fluter (5-2); 3. Lord Ancholme (9-1). Score 7-4 fav. 5 ran. NR: Broomley, Honegger, Double Mirage, Nice To See You, Stormy Affair, Mountain Hays, The Chosen One.
2.45: 1. Artistic Prince (4-6 fav); 2. Turk (2-1); 3. Alpenstock (5-1). 4 ran. NR: Tommy Joe, Current Croll, Dalkei, Ebornezersdouble.
3.15: 1. Roman King (15-8 fav); 2. Saucy Coin (7-2); 3. Donzel (10-1). 7 ran. NR: Caxton Hall, Shuwainman.

Boxing

BILBAO: European light-welterweight championship: Jo Kimpuani (France) beat Perico Fernandez (Spain), pts.

Today's fixtures

WELSH FA CUP: Fourth round: Kidderminster v Worcester (7.30).
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Southern division: Salisbury v Aylesbury (7.30); Tonbridge v Hillingdon (7.30).
FA YOUTH CUP: Third round: Luton v West Ham (7.30); Ipswich v Millwall (7.30); Middlesbrough v Blackpool (7.0).

Haydock Park

1.0: 1. Irish Gunner (12-1); 2. Super Selected (10-1); 3. Privy Consort (6-1). Go Wimpy 5-2 fav. 18 ran. NR: Show Rose, Sovereign's Escort.
1.30: 1. Big Ginger (9-2); 2. Hot Tomato (11-10 fav); 3. Hallo Dandy (12-1). 7 ran. NR: Cappello.
2.0: 1. Roller-Coaster (5-1 fav); 2. Katmandu (6-1); 3. Jer (7-1). 8 ran. NR: Artistic Prince, Ousky.
2.30: 1. Miss Quay (10-1); 2. Padski (20-1); 3. Silver Shadow (12-1). Norton Cavalier 3-1 fav. 14 ran. NR: Broomley.
3.0: 1. Heronford (33-1); 2. Godfrey Secundus (8-1); 3. Prince of Normandy (15-8 fav). 11 ran.
3.30: 1. Carrie Ann (20-1); 2. Henry Hotfoot (7-1); 3. Brimps (7-1). Priddy Friendly and June King 6-1 jt-favs. 23 ran. NR: Holly Dell, Philomena, London Belle.

Athletics

LONG BEACH: Muhammad Ali indoor meeting: Winners (all US): Men: 60m hurdles: R. Bethel, 7.67 sec. 60m: H. McTear, 6.38 (world indoor record). 400m: J. Smith, 47.2. 500m: H. Frazier, 1:2.85. 800m: R. Lemashon, 1:49.19. 1500m: C. Massaca, 3.45.0. 3,000m: S. Scott, 7:45.2 (US indoor record). High jump: F. Jacobs, 7 ft 5¼ in. Long jump: L. Myricks, 26 ft 8 in. Triple jump: R. Livers, 55 ft 4¼ in. Pole vault: E. Bell, 17 ft 6 in. Women: 60m: 1. E. Ashford, 7.04 (world indoor record). 400m: K. White, 55.79. 800m: J. Merrill, 2:9.59. Long jump: K. McMillen, 20 ft 4 in.

TURKU, Finland: 10 kms walk: 1. R. Salomen (Finland), 39:59.0 (world indoor record).

Squash rackets

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP: Semi-final round: Kent 3, Surrey 3.

Hockey

INDOOR: Midland County Championship (Alfreton): Group A: Shropshire 7, Warwickshire 5; Worcestershire 6, Nottinghamshire 5; Nottinghamshire 8, Warwickshire 3; Worcestershire 12, Shropshire 1; Nottinghamshire 6, Shropshire 5; Worcestershire 5, Warwickshire 7. Group B: Staffordshire 6, Northamptonshire 2; Derbyshire 6, Leicestershire 5; Staffordshire 9, Derbyshire 7; Northamptonshire 1, Leicestershire 6; Northamptonshire 3, Derbyshire 9; Staffordshire 4, Leicestershire 6. Final: Nottinghamshire 7, Leicestershire 12.

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Quebec Nordiques 7, Toronto Maple Leafs 5; New York Islanders 3, St Louis Blues 1; Chicago Black Hawks 4, Montreal Canadiens 3; Los Angeles Kings 5, Edmonton Oilers 3; Buffalo Sabres 5, Pittsburgh Penguins 4; Washington Capitals 2, Minnesota North Stars 2.
MUNICH: W. Germany 4, Czechoslovakia 4.

Basketball

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Kansas City Kings 112, Atlanta Hawks 107; Milwaukee Bucks 99, Cleveland Cavaliers 98; New York Knicks 124, Chicago Bulls 117; San Antonio Spurs 119, Boston Celtics 111; Houston Rockets 111, Phoenix Suns 110; Denver Nuggets 111, Indiana Pacers 105; Washington Bullets 108, Utah Jazz 107; Seattle Supersonics 121, Golden State Warriors 112.

Skiing

BISCHOFSHOFEN: World Cup, jumping: 1. M. Weber (E Germany), 230.4 pts; 2. H. Glass (E Germany), 227.2; 3. P. Fijas (Poland), 226.8; 4. H. Duschek (E Germany), 225.7; 5. M. Deckert (E Germany), 220.7; 6. T. Meisinger (E Germany), 220.1. Overall: 1. H. Neuper (Austria), 96 pts; 2. A. Groyer (Austria), 48; 3. H. Glass, 43; 4. J. Puikonnen (Finland), M. Weber, 41.

LA CLUSAZ, France: European Cup, giant slalom: 1. T. Bieller (Italy), 2min 30.34sec; 2. A. Giorgi (Italy), 2.32.66; 3. E. Hinterseer (Austria), 2.32.82. Overall: 1. T. Bieller and A. Giorgi 34 pts; 3. F. Kindl (Austria), 29. Cup standings: 1. H. Nachbauer (Austria), 61; 2. E. Hinterseer, 36; 3. T. Bieller and A. Giorgi, 34.

Tennis

HOBART: Australian hard court championships (Australian unless stated): Men's singles, semi-final round: R. van't Hof (US) beat R. Fisher (US), 7—6, 6—3; S. Glickstein (Israel) beat T. Rocavert, 1—6, 6—4, 6—2. Final: S. Glickstein beat R. van't Hof 7—6, 6—4. Men's doubles final: J. James and C. Kachel beat B. Guan and P. Davies, 6—4, 6—4.

Women's singles, semi-final round: Miss K. Gulley beat Miss J. Walker, 5—7, 7—6, 6—4; Miss N. Gregory beat Miss J. Diesslan (W Germany), 6—1, 6—2. Final: Miss Gregory beat Miss Gulley, 7—5, 6—2. Women's doubles final: Miss K. Pratt and Miss K. Gulley beat Miss A. Gulley and Miss M. Yates, 6—2, 6—1.

LANDOVER: Women's round-robin tournament: Mrs C. M. Lloyd (US) beat Miss R. Marsikova (Czechoslovakia), 6—3, 6—0; Miss W. Turnbull (Australia) wo, Mrs E. Cawley (Australia), scr.

CAPE TOWN: Women's singles final: Miss L. Vlotman (SA) beat Miss L. Charles (GB), 7—6, 6—2.

KINGS CUP: Chrudim: Czechoslovakia 3, GB 0; P. Slozil beat A. Jarrett 6—4, 6—2; I. Lendl beat R. Drysdale 7—5, 6—4; Lendl and Slozil beat Drysdale and Jarrett 7—5, 6—2. Trollhaetan: Sweden 1, W. Germany 2; S. Simonsson lost to R. Gehring 3—6, 6—4, 2—6; J. Johansson beat U. Pinner 5—7, 6—3, 6—4; U. Eriksson and P. Hjertqvist lost to K. Meiler and A. Maurer 5—7, 6—7.

Bobsleigh

ST MORITZ: Escalante Cup, handicap: 1. K. Eberhardt (W Germany), 2 min 10.5; 2. M. Metcalf (GB), 2:10.86; 3. D. Mackie (GB), 2.11.86.

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SPORT

Tennis

Ramirez and Gottfried steal gem of a match

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

Brian Gottfried and Raul Ramirez won about £20,000 each by beating Wojtek Fibak and Tom Okker, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3 in almost three hours in the final of the Braniff Airways doubles tournament at Olympia yesterday. The promoters, World Championship Tennis, fined Ilie Nastase £2,500 for "conduct detrimental to the sport of professional tennis" earlier in the tournament.

In the final, the percentages of first services on target were 85.7 for Fibak, 79.3 Ramirez, 71.9 Gottfried and 65.8 Okker. The percentages of services returned were 86.4 Ramirez, 82.9 Fibak, 79.4 Okker and 74.4 Gottfried. Such figures are relevant, if potentially a little misleading, to any assessment of doubles.

What mattered more was the nature and quality of the tennis throughout the event. As one spectator said: "The big thing about this tournament is that it has brought doubles to the forefront." Usually the fire has gone out of a day's play before they get round to the doubles. But it has so much more variety than singles.

From the first game the final was a delightful demonstration of the craft of doubles and the entire tactical structure of tennis. The speed of the players' reactions and the geometric patterns they created was often *dazzling*. Their finesse was boldly imaginative, yet always they respected that hazy frontier between the possible and the probable.

Two startling examples of improvisation were a volley Ramirez played behind his back and a forehand winner by Fibak—who dashed among plants, photographers and spectators to hit his shot well wide of the net post. There was always something interesting happening and it was usually exciting. The "tandem" formation was used sparingly but shrewdly by both teams.

From 1974 to 1977 Gottfried and Ramirez were consistently successful, their titles including the French and Wimbledon championships and the same WCT title in Mexico City. In 1978 they split up. The separation lasted 11 months and yesterday's final, was the first they had won since February, 1978. But there can be no doubt that the old firm are back in business.

Fibak and Okker, who won this event in Kansas City two years ago, made the sharper start and broke Gottfried twice to lead 5—1.

Down and out at Olympia: Fibak flattened, Okker disheartened on the way to defeat by Gottfried and Ramirez.

Then Okker played a loose service game which gave Gottfried and Ramirez the encouragement they needed. Gottfried lost three service games but then, oddly, held his service in a game in which he did not put a first service into court and Fibak and Okker did not miss a return.

The deft Ramirez, so smoothly quick that he seemed to dance rather than run, exuded a confidence that his partner briefly needed. Interceptions by Gottfried won his team both the second and third sets. Now he was brisk, neat, thoroughly professional: dismissive at the net and always capable of producing a forehand winner. Fibak and Okker scored only one point against service in the third set, but in the fourth they were again lively and inventive: bursting with ideas and eager to profit from them.

In the fifth set they had a break point for 3—0, but the inspiration did not last quite long enough. Remorselessly, Gottfried and Ramirez turned 1—3 down into 5—3 up at the cost of only five points. There remained one thrilling game in which the winners saved two break points: one of them when Ramirez, falling as he played the shot, hit a volley that clipped the net cord and gave Gottfried the chance to finish a rally Ramirez had improbably prolonged.

'Rebel' with a cause resigns from ATP post

By Rex Bellamy

Robert A. Briner, the executive director of the Association of Tennis Professionals, a position he took over from Jack Kramer in 1975, has resigned, although he had an option to retain the post for one more year. Until August he will continue to serve as one of the players' representatives on the Men's International Professional Tennis Council, of which he was president from 1976 to 1979.

Mr Briner has been at the heart of the revolutionary changes that transformed "shamateur" tennis into a thriving segment of the entertainment industry. From 1967 to 1969 he was the first executive director of the Texan promotional organization, World Championship Tennis, and in 1972 he was among the original directors of the ATP. Each organization in turn has had prolonged administrative battles with the game's traditional governing body, the International Tennis Federation Briner's term of office as MIPTC president, working in harness with the ITF, was an historic breakthrough because he was the first representative of the players to serve as titular head of the organization running men's professional tennis.

The odd thing about all this is that the burly, *mild-mannered* Briner is essentially an administrator who likes a quiet if challenging life—yet at times he was inevitably immersed in devious, harassing intrigues foreign to his nature. He has had as much as he can take.

Briner's most obvious achievements, *in terms of the ATP*, have been the role he has played in creating more jobs for more money *for more players; in giving the players a consistently strong influence in the administration of* their profession; in improving the ATP finances and the organization of their offices in Dallas (a new building) and Paris; and in establishing the ATP journal, International Tennis Weekly. The fact that tennis moves into the 1980s with a thriving grand prix circuit is also much to the credit of a big man who has had a big influence on tennis during the most radical period in its history.

AUCKLAND: Men's singles, quarter-final round: R. Frawley (Australia) beat J. Austin (US), 2—6, 6—4, 7—5; P. Feigl (Austria) beat P. McNamee (Australia), 6—4, 3—6, 6—3. Semi-final round: J. Sandri (US) beat R. Frawley, 6—1, 6—5; Tim Wilkison (US) beat P. Feigl, 6—7, 7—6, 6—3. Women's singles. Semi-final round: Miss J. Chaloner (NZ) beat Miss B. Perry (NZ), 4—6, 6—2, 6—0. Women's doubles: Final: Miss J. Chaloner and Miss J. Newberry (US) beat Miss B. Perry and Miss M. Gurdal (Belgium), 7—6, 7—6.

Rugby Union

Blakeway makes clear point in his search for a first cap

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

What happened in the scrummage during England's trial game at Twickenham on Saturday must have cost Clint McGregor, the tight head prop from Saracens, his chance of a first cap. Philip Blakeway of Gloucester, who was at tight head on the Rest side, looked by some distance the most effective of the four props under inspection, and we shall know this morning, when England's selectors announce their team to play Ireland on Saturday week, whether Blakeway will get a first cap. I think he will, leaving, Cotton in the loose head position.

The recall of Roger Uttley on the blind side flank, and of John Horton at stand-off half, are also on the cards so the England side will probably read as follows: Hare; Carleton, Bond, Preston, Slemen; Horton, Smith; Cotton, Wheeler, Blakeway, Beaumont, Colclough, Uttley, Scott and Neary.

The trial was not calculated to inspire apprehension among England's opponents, but the selectors took it to be more encouraging than others of the same ilk, and at least it had the right result, England achieving victory over the Rest by two goals, four penalty goals and one try (28 points) to two penalty goals and one try (10).

Lessons to be drawn from the forward struggle, apart from those of the front row at the closest quarters, may be misleading because both packs were bereft of so many first choices. It did not help analysis when, after his productive effort in the first half, Colclough retired with a displaced rib cartilage, to be replaced by Field. That left England with two front jumpers, to the consequent profit of Nigel Horton, at lock for the Rest.

The selectors made two changes in the Rest XV at the interval, Swift (wing) and Parsons (flanker) coming on for Wyatt and Mallett. But Jones was preserved to make a continuing impact on the other flank, and the lock, Boyle, went strongly in the loose as the Rest pack—no uncommon feature on such occasions—gave their seniors plenty to think about in the second period.

Carleton set up one try, scored by Horton from Woodward's inside pass, by going round Wyatt, and got two himself, on one occasion crashing through the middle on a perfectly-timed pass from Bond. Slemen, as ever, kicked long and accurately for the lines, and constantly threatened danger with his swift and balanced running.

Operations in midfield may have prompted regret that the selectors had not left the Leicester midfield trio intact, and put Wright into the England centre with Bond, his club and county partner. When Wright did get the ball, it was mostly under pressure. Dodge looked as prone as Bond to thirst for the charge inside, but scored a good try at the end when Cusworth set him up on the short side of a scrummage. Woodward was prominent early on with a couple of arcing, daring runs, but the selectors may feel that Preston, who missed the trial, did nothing against New Zealand to deny him the chance of another cap.

The full backs emerged handsomely in credit. Metcalfe's strong boot matches his physique, as was proved when he thumped over one of his two penalties, into the wind, from the 10 metres line. He also brought off one notably good tackle. Hare landed four penalty goals, three from long range (a fifth long attempt hit a post), and one of his two conversions was almost as impressive.

ENGLAND: W. H. Hare (Leicester); J. Carleton (Orrell), A. M. Bond (Sale), C. R. Woodward (Leicester), M. A. C. Slemen (Liverpool); J. P. Horton (Bath), S. J. Smith (Sale); G. Sargent (Gloucester), S. G. B. Mills (Gloucester), C. M. McGregor (Saracens), W. B. Beaumont (Fylde, captain), M. J. Colclough (Angoulême), R. M. Uttley (Wasps), J. C. Cheeseman (Swansea), M. Rafter (Bristol).

THE REST: I. Metcalfe (Cambridge University); P. J. Squires (Harrogate), P. W. Dodge (Leicester), A. Wright (Sale), D. M. Wyatt (Bath); L. Cusworth (Leicester), I. G. Peck (Cambridge University); T. Corless (Moseley), M. Rowe (Bedford), P. Blakeway (Gloucester), S. Boyle (Gloucester), N. E. Horton (unattached captain), N. Mallett (Oxford University), J. Butler (Gosforth), S. Jones (Bath).

Referee: R. C. Quittenton (London).

Tour will go ahead and England act accordingly

By Peter West

The committee of the four home rugby unions confirmed yesterday that they will send a British Lions team to South Africa in the summer. Their unanimous decision, no doubt, was a formality once England became on Friday the last of the unions to pledge approval of it. The Sports Minister Hector Monro, whose last minute appeals both to the RFU and to the four home unions committee have met with no success, said last night that he was very disappointed by the decision but not surprised.

It was not the most subtle piece of public relations on the part of the RFU to be the last of the home countries to decide their stance. More than ever, among black countries, they will now be seen as the principal villians of the piece. They also anticipate almost immediate trouble at home, and are taking strict precautionary measures against demonstrations at Twickenham when England play Ireland there on Saturday week.

The RFU secretary, Air Commodore Bob Weighill, admitted yesterday that as things turned out "it was left to England to decide whether the Lions should go". He also said that his union had received 10 letters from other British sporting bodies, pleading with them not to approve the tour, and none in favour of it.

The Lions tour is expected to comprise 18 fixtures, including four internationals, *to start in* May and to finish just before the Olympic Games which begin in *Moscow in mid-July. The South* African Rugby Board must have *made detailed plans* for the itinerary and *it is inconceivable* that the tours committee here has not got a *pretty good idea already* about who should be manager and coach. It is expected that an *announcement* of these two officials will be made shortly.

The Irishman, Noel Murphy, the most capped (41) of all international flank forwards, must be front runner for the job of coach. He has a stronger track record than the other national coaches: Nairn MacEwan has yet to achieve consistent success in Scotland; Mike Davis is in his first season as senior England coach, though he was outstandingly successful in charge of the 19 group; John Lloyd has just assumed the mantle of John Dawes in Wales.

Scotland may brew new blend in back row

By Bill McLaren

Whether to risk re-fashioning their breakaway forward trio by introducing two new caps would *seem the most pressing problem* for Scotland's selectors on the *evidence of a far from* disheartening Murrayfield trial on Saturday which the Blues (the senior side) won by one goal, one try and two penalty goals (16 points) to two goals (12).

Scotland's loose forward blend has given cause for concern as being one-paced and vulnerable round the edges, but it was more in broken play that the established Blues trio, Mike Biggar, Bill Watson and Gordon Dickson, received their stiffest challenge although both Whites tries seemed easily scored.

John Beattie, the 22-year-old No 8, squeezed through a lineout on to an opposition deflection for his try. Ron Wilson, who converted both, combined with his London Scottish colleague, Alan Friell, *to score a snappy try.*

The Whites flankers, Alex Brewster, capped at Twickenham *in 1977, and his Stewart's-Melville* FP colleague, Jim Calder, in concert with Beattie, took most of the honours.

He and Calder, as well as three other possible new caps, Steve Munro, Roy Laidlaw and Jim Burnett, seem certain to have one more test in the B side against France B at Aurillac on January 20. Only after that match will the selectors announce the side to open their championship campaign against Ireland in Dublin on February 2.

Laidlaw found his famed break doused at source, but still gelled with his Border partner, John Rutherford, who scored a sweet side-stepped try from one of Lawrie's four strikes against the put-in.

The *rediscovered sharpness* of Andrew Irvine, who kicked the Blues three goals, and Jim Renwick's class were encouraging. Renwick created a superb try for the twinkling David Johnston. *Those two probably just resisted* fierce challenges from a hungry Jim Gossman and the eminently reliable Friell.

BLUES: A. R. Irvine (Heriot's FP); S. Munro (Ayr), J. M. Renwick (Hawick), D. I. Johnston (Watsonians), K. W. Robertson (Melrose); J. Y. Rutherford (Selkirk), R. J. Laidlaw (Jedforest); J. N. Burnett (Heriot's FP), K. G. Lawrie (Gala), N. A. Rowan (Boroughmuir), A. L. Dunlop (Highland), D. Gray (West of Scotland), M. A. Biggar (London Scottish, capt), W. S. Watson (Boroughmuir), G. Dickson (Gala).

WHITES: B. H. Hay (Boroughmuir); D. G. Ross (West of Scotland), A. P. Friell (London Scottish, capt), J. S. Gossman (West of Scotland), G. R. T. Baird (Kelso); R. Wilson (London Scottish), A. J. M. Lawson (Heriot's FP); J. McLauchlan (Jordanhill), C. D. Fisher (Waterloo), R. F. Cunningham (Gala), J. K. Lamble (Watsonians), T. J. Smith (Gala), A. K. Brewster (Stewart's-Melville FP), J. R. Beattie (Glasgow Academicals), J. H. Calder (Stewart's-Melville FP).

Referee: A. M. Hosie (Hillhead).

Irish selectors prefer O'Brien at full back

From a Special Correspondent
Dublin, Jan 6

The Irish selectors paid tribute to England's leading county Lancashire, by naming their full back, Kevin O'Brien, against England at Twickenham on January 19 after watching him for only the second time in a match in Ireland. O'Brien, aged 24, was born in Manchester of Irish parents. His remarkable scoring feats for Lancashire (97 points) caused considerable interest among the English selectors but he opted for Ireland and his decision has been justified.

His first match against Scotland B at Lansdowne Road last month did not provide any clear answer as to his claims to international recognition but he was much more convincing in yesterday's international trial. As well as showing the basic skills for the position he revealed good anticipation in coming up to join in the handling movements.

There will be considerable sympathy for the man he displaces, Rodney O'Donnell, who, at the age of 22, made a strong impression in Ireland's two victories over Australia last June, had maintained that form so consistently this season that he had been regarded almost as an automatic choice. He was not at his best in the trial but his omission is the one big surprise of the team. O'Brien said he had neither seen Ireland play nor been to Twickenham.

O'Brien is one of only two new caps, the other being Glennon who is 26 and has played for nine seasons for Skerries but has shown a definite advance in this campaign. He has the requisite build, 6 ft 4 in and 16 st 12 lb, to fit neatly into the second row with Keane who has played for the Lions and makes his 32nd appearance in the green jersey on Saturday week.

In the main the selectors have kept faith with the men who rose so splendidly to the occasion in Australia. Eleven of them have been retained, the exceptions being McKibbin who was not available for the tour, McLennan who lost form and was dropped, Glennon and O'Brien.

Thirteen of the Whites (or probables) who beat Blues, 30—19, in yesterday's trial have been chosen. O'Brien displaced O'Donnell and McLennan was brought on at half-time.

There was a good case for introducing a third newcomer, Ian Burns, as right centre instead of the defensive McKibbin, but the likely policy at Twickenham will be to keep the play tight and rely on the scoring power of the half backs, Campbell and Patterson. With Tony Ward out of action with a knee injury there was no threat to Campbell at stand-off half. Campbell scored 26 of the Whites 30 points, with three tries, four conversions, and two penalty goals.

IRELAND: K. A. O'Brien (Broughton Park); T. J. Kennedy (St Mary's), A. R. McKibbin (London Irish), P. P. McNaughton (Greystones), A. C. McLennan (Wanderers); S. O. Campbell (Old Belvedere), C. S. Patterson (Instonians); P. A. Orr (Old Wesley), C. Fitzgerald (St Mary's), G. A. J. McLoughlin (Shannon), M. I. Keane (Lansdowne), J. Glennon (Skerries), J. F. Slattery (Blackrock, captain), W. P. Duggan (Blackrock), J. B. O'Driscoll (London Irish). Replacements: R. C. O'Donnell (St Mary's), I. Burns (Wanderers), J. C. Robbie (Greystones), P. C. Whelan (Garryowen), M. P. Fitzpatrick (Wanderers), D. Spring (Dublin University).

J J Williams decides to end international career

By Peter Walker

After an unbroken run of 30 caps, going back to 1973, the Welsh wing three-quarter, J. J. Williams, has announced his retirement from international rugby. He has been troubled by a persistent thigh injury over the last two months but intends to play out this season for his club, Llanelli. He will decide later this year whether to make himself available for another club season in 1980-81, with the prospect of a game against the All Blacks at Stradey Park as the carrot.

Williams, a British Lion in 1974 and 1977, was part of a three-quarter line which helped bring four successive triple crowns to Wales. He was due to train with the Welsh party over the weekend but contacted Rod Morgan, chairman of the selectors, on Friday to say he would not be there.

In his absence, the Welsh gathered 36 players, plus coaches, selectors and administrators and disappeared for an intensive weekend seminar, ignoring the trial systems still adhered to by the other home countries. They emerged from seclusion to engage in a vigorous and competitive practice match early yesterday afternoon but this was merely the culmination of a new approach for a new decade. On the verbal evidence of both the players and planners, one can safely say that trial matches in Wales have now become an historical oddity.

With so many to perm from it was inevitable that precious little by way of final team selection for the match against France in Cardiff on January 19 would emerge. However the Probables, who started the practice match, could well take the field in next week's opening international: C. Webber; J. Griffiths, D. Richards, S. Fenwick, E. Rees; G. Davies, T. Holmes; C. Williams, A. Phillips, G. Price, A. Martin, G. Wheel, P. Ringer, S. Lane, J. Squire.

The selectors, who included new coach John Lloyd for the first time, were forced into making two changes from the XV they probably had hoped to field. The brilliant young Llanelli three-quarter, Peter Morgan, who had an outstanding game at full back against Romania late last year, is suffering from a recurrence of a back injury which has troubled him since November.

A course of heat treatment and anti-inflammation tablets may get him fit enough for selection against France. If not the Welsh team would be weakened, for his deputy, Chris Webber of Cardiff, is no more than a competent club performer lacking Morgan's attacking flair and all-round skill. Despite his inexperience (12 months ago he was playing in an obscure West Wales league) Morgan, providing he can satisfy the selectors and himself of his fitness, is a virtual certain starter against the French.

More serious however is the recurrence of a groin injury to Derek Quinnell who would have captained his country against France. He has not fully recovered from a recent operation to cure the problem and medical opinion at the ground yesterday suggested he could be out of action for up to a month. Therefore the appointment of Jeff Squire to captain the Probables in the practice match over a more experienced man like Fenwick gives a strong pointer as to who will lead Wales in Quinnell's absence. Bobby Windsor missed the weekend at the South Wales Institute ground in Cardiff because of disc trouble and is another who will have to prove his fitness by next weekend.

The Welsh rugby machine is such a reliable one that it needs precious little maintenance. Even a change of mechanic—Lloyd, the former Bridgend and Wales prop forward for John Dawes as national team coach—has failed to bring a backfire.

Leicester seize control

By Richard Streeton

Leicester, the John Player Cup holders, and Moseley, the beaten finalists, had contrasting experiences on Saturday in a club programme heavily devalued by the three national trials and Welsh training weekend. Leicester beat Bath 22-12 to reverse the result of an earlier meeting this winter; Moseley were defeated 20-6 by Cardiff.

It was shortly before the interval when Leicester's forwards seized control. Two tries by Burwell and Cowling in quick succession, following two successful penalty kicks by Key, left Bath struggling. A third try by Ian Smith, the flanker, strengthened Leicester's hold.

Cardiff had eight first-team absentees against Moseley, who created several early chances for themselves that they failed to capitalize upon. Deeley, the Moseley full back, kicked two penalties but the Midland club could not sustain their efforts.

In other Anglo-Welsh matches, Coventry beat Neath 18-9, helped by a fine display from their scrum half Stephen Thomas. He kicked two penalties to give Coventry a 6-0 interval lead before Neath moved ahead 9-6. Paul Knee then scored a try which Thomas converted and he added the goal points again when he scored a try himself in injury time.

London Welsh's unhappy winter continued with a 7-4 defeat from Northampton, for whom Matthew Ebsworth, a young stand-off, played well on his first appearance.

Rugby Union results

Final England trial

England (at Twickenham)	28	The Rest	10

Final Scotland trial

Blues (at Murrayfield)	16	Whites	12

Final Irish trial

Whites (in Dublin)	30	Blues	19

Club matches

Aberavon	9	Swansea	21
Bath	12	Leicester	22
Bedford	7	Bristol	14
Birkenhead Pk	0	Gala	12
Birmingham	9	Tredegar	19
Bradford	9	Wakefield	6
Broughton Park	9	Nottingham	20
Coventry	18	Neath	9
Edinburgh W	10	W of Scotland	24
Glamorgan W	3	Newbridge	17
Gosforth	45	Hull & ER	8
Harrogate	18	Halifax	6
Hawick	19	Kelso	10
Kilmarnock	3	Edinburgh A	18
Liverpool	10	Fylde	3
Llanelli	13	Exeter	3
London Scottish	19	Gloucester	10
Manchester	3	Waterloo	22
Middlesbrough	3	Northern	24
Moseley	6	Cardiff	20
Newport	13	Bridgend	7
Northampton	7	London Welsh	4
Orrell	7	Morley	4
Plymouth Albion	8	Camborne	7
Pontypool	9	Maesteg	6
Rosslyn Park	25	Blackheath	0
Roundhay	39	Nuneaton	3
Rugby	11	London Irish	14
Sale	18	New Brighton	10
Saracens	16	Ebbw Vale	6
Sheffield	0	Huddersfield	3
Wasps	7	Richmond	3
Watsonians	4	Heriot's FP	15
Wilmslow	24	Headingley	4

Cancelled: Cross Keys v Met Police; Selkirk v Melrose.
SCHOOLS: Scotland 6, Wales 14.

Rugby League

Leeds make light work of ambitious rivals

By Keith Macklin

Moved from their normal Saturday afternoon spot at Headingley by the John Player final, Leeds did not allow the 24-hour delay to affect their top of the table confidence and fluency.

They made surprisingly light work of the challenge from another ambitious side, Hull Kingston Rovers, and romped home 33-13 with seven tries and six goals.

This gave Leeds the double, and in two exhilarating performances they have scored a total of 60 points against Rovers. Eddie Cunningham, signed from St Helens earlier in the season, had a splendid game at centre scoring three tries in an entertaining and skilful performance. Other tries were scored by Dyl, Carroll, David Smith and Heron and Oulton kicked six goals.

Rovers, for whom the margin of defeat and the manner of their eclipse must have been shattering blows, contributed to the game with three tries from Agar, Hogan and Hubbard. Hubbard also kicked a goal and landed two drop kicks.

Wigan supporters, delighted with their side's magnificent triumph against Widnes, perhaps expected too much of their side against their fellow strugglers, Hunslet. The Wigan followers frequently vented their frustrations verbally against their favourites as passes were dropped and what appeared to be flowing movements became tangled up in indecision.

However, Wigan were still good enough to win comfortably 16-2, with George Fairbairn, the man from Kelso in the Scottish border country inspiring his side with an all-round performance. He scored a try, made one for Hornby, and he also kicked five goals and took the man of the match award. The Hunslet centre, Parrish derived some consolation by landing a penalty and keeping his 100 per cent scoring record.

York, who were also among those faced with the drop, gave Workington Town something to worry about by beating them 10-9 in Cumbria. Town are perilously near the danger zone, and even the inclusion of their £20,000 signing from Wigan O'Loughlin failed to ensure them against defeat. Rhodes and Smith scored tries for York and Horner kicked two goals, with Workington only able to score their try in injury time.

On Saturday the all conquering progress of Widnes in trophy competitions came to a shuddering halt as the Widnes train ran into the Bradford Northern buffers.

Northern's tackling was so ruthlessly effective that Widnes, for all their planned moves, were enmeshed as surely as insects in fly paper, and struggled to get free with the same lack of success. It was a performance of ruthless professionalism by Northern, and with it their try by Parker, goal from Mumby and drop goal from Stephenson were more than enough to bring their second John Player trophy win over their opponents.

Challenge Cup

The draw for the first round of the Challenge Cup is:

Wakefield Trinity v Hunslet; Barrow v Batley; Leigh v Leeds; Featherstone Rovers v Halifax; Huyton v Salford; Huddersfield v Whitehaven; Wigan v Hull Kingston Rovers; Hull v Millom; Dewsbury v Oldham; Blackpool Borough v Bradford Northern; St Helens v Workington Town; Ace Amateurs (Hull) or West Hull v Widnes; Keighley v Castleford; Rochdale Hornets v Doncaster; York v Bramley; Swinton v Warrington.

Ties to be played February 9-10.

JOHN PLAYER TROPHY: Final (at Leeds): Bradford Northern 6, Widnes 0.

FIRST DIVISION: Hull 13, Blackpool Borough 7; Leigh 10, Wakefield Trinity 19; Wigan 16, Hunslet 2; Workington 9, York 10; Leeds 33, Hull KR 13.

SECOND DIVISION: Barrow 16, Keighley 18; Dewsbury 21, Rochdale Hornets 0; Featherstone Rovers 25, Whitehaven 15; Halifax 12, Batley 0; Huddersfield 41, Doncaster 5; Oldham 29, Swinton 4.

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Racing

Forget the Gold Cup, what about Sedgefield?

By Michael Seely

The National Hunt season is starting to come to the boil. Diamond Edge makes his eagerly awaited reappearance in the John Bull Steeplechase at Wincanton on Thursday. In recent weeks the Whitbread Gold Cup winner's price has been cut from 20-1 to 10-1 for the Cheltenham Gold Cup. This has been due to the mishaps to Midnight Court and Gay Spartan, the two best horses in the country. Thursday's race will tell whether the confidence of those who have snapped up the longer odds is justified. "Diamond Edge will definitely run", Fulke Walwyn said yesterday. "He has had plenty of work and we have managed to keep him on the move during the freeze up."

True Wish will be declared at the four-day stage. But although, Thursday's distance of two and a half miles is the ideal trip for the Dickinsons' 1978 Embassy Premier Steeplechase runner-up, True Wish may well need the race after two seasons absence from the course.

Silver Buck, the Gold Cup favourite, will have his Cheltenham preliminaries in the Compton Steeplechase at Newbury on Schweppes Gold Trophy day and then in the Fairlawne Steeplechase at Windsor. "But for heavens sake don't let's start getting worked up about the Gold Cup", Michael Dickinson said. "Anything can happen in the meantime. The Monday before the race is the right time to start thinking about it. I am far more interested in whether Dikaro Lady and Hallex Pep can win at Sedgefield tomorrow." So let us take the tip and make Dikaro Lady a confident selection to follow-up her recent 15-length course victory in the Shotton Handicap on the Durham course this afternoon.

Kit Egerton, clerk of the course at Sedgefield, said at 4.0 yesterday: "The frost is not coming out of the ground as much as we had expected earlier today. The stewards will hold a 7.30 inspection in the morning. There is a 50-50 chance and if we race the going will be heavy."

Recently the northerners have been sweeping down like wolves on the southern fold to plunder their chief trophies. But on Saturday at Haydock Park the indomitable figure of Fred Winter struck a blow for his southern colleagues when saddling Roller-Coaster to win the Tote Northern Steeplechase. Superbly ridden by Ron Barry, Roller-Coaster just got the better of the thrilling tussle with Katmandu and Jer. "I reckon I am still not bad on the big occasion, the 35-year-old former champion said, rather modestly. I thought. Winter, who completed a long range double with Esparto at Sandown Park, intends to run Roller-Coaster in the National Hunt Handicap Steeplechase at Cheltenham.

Winter has not been champion trainer seven times for nothing. His two runners in the Tote Northern Hurdle, Norfolk Dance and Owen Glin carried a bloom on their coats that would have done credit to colts at Royal Ascot. However, with difficult tasks at the weights both horses finished unplaced behind Miss Quay, who landed a nice little touch for that irrepressible farmer from Kidderminster, Martin Tate.

"Not a bad race to win with a little tit like this", Tate said afterwards. Miss Quay's success was an outstanding result for the theory that racehorses get their will to win from their dams. Every single living produce of the mare's mother, Halkissimo, has won a race of some sort.

Parting of the ways: Fred Rimell, the Kinnesley trainer, and his principal jockey, Colin Tinkler, have parted company. Mrs Mercy Rimell, wife of the trainer, said last night: "We have decided on the parting of the ways. Colin will go his way and we shall go ours. It is all very amicable, and he will still ride for us on occasions."

STATE OF GOING (official): Sedgefield, heavy (9.30 am inspection); Leicester, heavy (hurdles), good to soft (steeplechase). Tomorrow: Stockton, soft (steeplechase), heavy (hurdles); Fontwell Park, soft.

Leicester programme

12.45 NOMAD HURDLE (Div I: novices: £792: 2m)
8 0001 Polar Express (CD), D. Nicholson, 5-11-0 .... P. Scudamore
8 01 Tricky Victoria (D), N. Callaghan, 5-11-0 .... J. King
9 004-0 Ash Copse, P. Bailey, 6-10-9 .... L. Griffiths
10 Athenia Princess, S. Mellor, 6-10-9 .... P. Blacker
11 03 Bold Bess, J. Gifford, 6-10-9 .... R. Rowe
14 p Faloria, O. Brennan, 7-10-9 .... —
15 0- Galanterio, N. Gaselee, 6-10-9 .... R. Linley
16 0- Game Brook, F. Gilman, 6-10-9 .... —
17 000f0 Garrard's Cross, J. Haine, 6-10-9 .... R. Mangan
19 p Kanstyle, G. Blum, 6-10-9 .... N. Tinkler
20 Lingwood Lane, W. Hardy, 6-10-9 .... —
23 00 Pennine Paddy, W. Wharton, 6-10-9 .... S. O'Neill 4
24 0-00 Punta Brava, M. Tate, 6-10-9 .... C. Smith
25 Senator Sam, P. Bevan, 7-10-9 .... A. Webber
26 Talking Picture, P. Kearney, 8-10-9 .... —
27 00 African Vision, M. Tate, 5-10-7 .... R. Hyett
28 14b-00 Batiue, R. Turnell, 5-10-7 .... S. Knight
29 B.M.C. Special, D. Morley, 5-10-7 .... B. R. Davies
35 204-4 Florence Mery, J. Powney, 5-10-7 .... J. Barlow
36 00 Indian Rolotte, P. Bailey, 5-10-7 .... Mr T. Thomson Jones
37 3-02 Killer Shark, G. P.-Gordon, 5-10-7 .... J. Suthern
38 Loopingdales, D. Weeden, 5-10-7 .... —
40 0 *Noddy Hoo, P. Arthur, 5-10-7 .... —
43 4-00 Postdyno, W. Mann, 5-10-7 .... R. Mann
45 0 Robony, A. Johnson, 5-10-7 .... V. McKevitt 7
46 Rorqual, F. Rimell, 5-10-7 .... —
51 Tough Guy, P. Asquith, 5-10-7 .... —
7-2 Tricky Victoria, 4-1 Killer Shark, 9-2 Bold Bess, 11-2 Polar Express, 8-1 Batiue, 12-1 Athenia Princess, 14-1 Ash Copse, 16-1 others.

1.15 LEICESTER HURDLE (Handicap: £1,093: 3m)
203 3d014-0 River Sireno, T. Barron, 7-11-8 .... N. Balmer 4
205 0-f0004 Calverstown, J. Edwards, 8-11-2 .... P. Blacker
208 4-3 Rathdaniel, R. Head, 10-10-13 .... —
210 Little Rooster, W. Wharton, 6-10-12 .... S. O'Neill
213 0-f3032 Tay Bridge, Peter Taylor, 9-10-8 .... P. Carvill 4
216 220-022 Pride of Tennessee, J. Gifford, 7-10-4 .... R. Rowe
217 0010-00 Normandy Sign, A. Brisbourne, 6-10-5 .... M. Brisbourne 3
218 20031-0 Roman Tiffin (D), P. Kearney, 13-10-2 .... —
219 14-0044 Jackstones (D), R. Hollinshead, 9-10-1 .... C. Astbury
221 330-000 Grecian Fighter (D), B. Richmond, 8-10-0 .... G. Holmes
223 23-0040 Jave River (C), S. Mellor, 11-10-0 .... A. Carroll
224 00 Flying Gamble, I. Wardle, 7-10-0 .... M. Williams
228 400-001 Ascencia, P. Bailey, 6-10-0 .... L. Griffiths
230 030e-00 Stormaway, J. Edwards, 7-10-0 .... S. Morshead
9-4 Pride of Tennessee, 4-1 Tay Bridge, 9-2 Ascencia, 6-1 Rathdaniel, 8-1 Jackstones, 10-1 Normandy Sign, 12-1 Flying Gamble, 14-1 others.

1.45 WYMESWOLD CHASE (Novices: £1,943: 2½m)
305 000-f01 Pile It High (C), P. Bailey, 7-11-11 .... B. R. Davies
306 2f-31ff Regal Command (C), D. Nicholson, 9-11-11 .. P. Scudamore
308 3f-u0 Aspen, D. Gandolfo, 8-11-6 .... H. Davies
310 0 Broughton Lad, P. Bailey, 7-11-6 .... L. Griffiths
311 0422-00 Rucksome, J. Edwards, 7-11-6 .... P. Blacker
312 00-32f0 Cheltenham, F. Rimell, 7-11-6 .... —
313 3200f0- Dawn Fox, J. Webber, 7-11-6 .... A. Webber
316 0pf-fu0 Eirean Star, S. Mellor, 6-11-6 .... A. Carroll
317 00-04 Highway, M. Tate, 9-11-6 .... C. Smith
322 4210f-3 Monte Coco, P. Brookshaw, 7-11-6 .... J. King
325 p000 Paddy Kerry, F. Gilman, 6-11-6 .... —
334 p-03400 Prince of Pleasure, N. Callaghan, 7-11-6 .... —
335 200-002 Tower Bridge, G. Small, 9-11-6 .... C. Brown
336 0-4 Twilight Gold, M. McCourt, 7-11-6 .... G. McCourt
337 123-0f0 Two Swallows, K. Ivory, 7-11-6 .... M. Gibson
338 00-fu Yellow Colt, J. Webber, 7-11-6 .... Mr P. Webber 7
2-1 Pile It High, 3-1 Regal Command, 11-2 Monte Coco, 6-1 Cheltenham, 8-1 Two Swallows, 12-1 Tower Bridge, 14-1 Prince of Pleasure, 16-1 others.

2.15 BREEDON CHASE (Handicap: £1,098: 3m)
404 0-03001 Jacko (CD), D. Nicholson, 8-11-5 .... P. Scudamore
405 Set Point, Lady Herries, 12-10-11 .... P. Haynes
406 120-040 High Prospect (D), R. E. Peacock, 10-10-10 .... R. Crank
412 p01-04u The Spud Centre, P. Cundell, 8-10-0 .... M. O'Halloran
414 b21- Another Prospect (CD), J. Edwards, 8-10-0 .... S. Morshead
415 02-0423 Master Upham (D), D. Gandolfo, 12-10-0 .... —
416 p-2f0 Potemine (D), Lady Herries, 15-10-0 .... Miss H. Kirkby 7
417 00-0203 Orient Dancer, S. Wright, 9-10-0 .... —
15-8 Jacko, 4-1 The Spud Centre, 5-1 Master Upham, 7-1 Another Prospect, 10-1 High Prospect, 12-1 Set Point, 14-1 others.

2.45 GROBY CHASE (Maidens: £881: 2m)
502 0b Di's Dream, G. H. Price, 6-11-9 .... C. Smith
504 00 Ghosted, Mrs A. Finch, 6-11-9 .... S. Morshead
505 00-3f30 King Flush, R. Hodges, 6-11-9 .... Mr R. Callow 4
506 000-4f0 King Vince, F. Rimell, 6-11-9 .... —
507 30 Lord Look, K. Bailey, 6-11-9 .... A. Webber
508 pu0ff3 Loyal Partner, R. Whitaker, 6-11-9 .... A. Bowker
509 0002 Lucky Call, D. Nicholson, 6-11-9 .... P. Scudamore
510 03-2 Mercy Flight, R. Turnell, 6-11-9 .... S. Knight
511 0033fp Red Clip, J. Gilbert, 6-11-9 .... M. Bastard 4
513 02f Tiltil, B. Richmond, 6-11-9 .... Mr E. Hanmer 7
514 00000 Cool Count, D. Nicholson, 5-11-0 .... J. Suthern
515 00ff-00 Prince Motacilla, Mrs J. Pitman, 5-11-0 .... C. Brown
11-8 Mercy Flight, 2-1 Lucky Call, 5-1 King Vince, 10-1 Tiltil, 12-1 King Flush, 14-1 others.

3.15 NOMAD HURDLE (Div II: novices: £796: 2m)
602 0140 Othman, H. Poole, 7-11-2 .... W. Morris 7
605 2014 Multiply, Mrs J. Pitman, 5-11-0 .... P. Blacker
606 042 Almgers Green, D. Nicholson, 6-10-9 .... P. Carvill 4
613 0 Flying Time, G. H. Price, 6-10-9 .... S. Morshead
618 00-0020 Pretty Useful, P. Arthur, 6-10-9 .... N. Tinkler
621 0 Saucy Wench, D. Nicholson, 6-10-9 .... J. Suthern
622 00 Sir Lancelot Tudor, C. Miller, 7-10-9 .... D. Cartwright
623 00-00 Able Wren, M. Tate, 5-10-7 .... C. Smith
624 Bunbardo, J. Powney, 5-10-7 .... J. Barlow
625 0-f0 Bold Hand, P. Asquith, 5-10-7 .... —
626 00 Cyn's Fancy, M. Tate, 5-10-7 .... R. Hyett
628 42-0020 Ellenstad, Rex Carter, 5-10-7 .... A. Webber
629 p000- Fernshaw, Miss B. Sykes, 5-10-7 .... R. Dickin
631 00-3020 Free Drop, D. Oseman, 5-10-7 .... —
632 Fu's Fancy, D. Nicholson, 5-10-7 .... P. Scudamore
633 000 Honest Edgar, D. Weeden, 5-10-7 .... —
634 Irish Ballad, R. Ross, 5-10-7 .... D. McAllister 4
635 0 Loonstar, D. Wintle, 5-10-7 .... A. Wathen 7
639 ur000-0 Prince Allander, W. Hardy, 5-10-7 .... —
643 Skinflick, G. Blum, 5-10-7 .... —
15-8 Almgers Green, 7-2 Free Drop, 5-1 Multiply, 7-1 Pretty Useful, 8-1 Ellenstad, 10-1 Othman, 12-1 others.

Sedgefield programme

12.30 HASWELL HURDLE (Div I: Novices: £524: 2m)
3 0- Graham Dieu, Denys Smith, 7-12-0 .... A. Dickman
4 00-043 Heathen King, T. Tate, 6-12-0 .... Mr T. Tate 3
5 0-00000 Minny Mouse, P. Courage, 6-12-0 .... G. Tarn 4
6 p0-0000 Nicky Tam, J. Dodds, 7-12-0 .... —
8 Phaidra, T. Barnes, 13-12-0 .... M. Barnes
13 0 Brendan, S. Nesbitt, 5-11-10 .... D. Nesbitt 4
17 20p200 My Star Hussar, Miss B. Oliver, 5-11-10 .... Miss B. Oliver 4
18 r Quarry Bank, S. Nesbitt, 5-11-10 .... J. O'Neill
19 00- Ribocluro, K. Oliver, 5-11-10 .... T. O'Connell 7
21 Tula Maid, R. Whitaker, 5-11-10 .... A. Bowker
23 000 Colonel Creole, W. A. Stephenson, 4-10-10 .... R. Lamb
26 I'll See You Again, C. Thornton, 4-10-10 .... M. Murphy 4
27 04 Mitzi Bell, S. Wainwright, 4-10-10 .... J. Wainwright 7
28 00 Mmitamus, M. W. Easterby, 4-10-10 .... P. Tuck 4
29 0 Simbad, R. Fisher, 4-10-10 .... —
6-4 Heathen King, 100-30 Mmitamus, 11-2 Simbad, 8-1 My Star Hussar, 9-1 Graham Dieu, 12-1 Nicky Tam, Colonel Creole, 16-1 others.

1.0 WITTON HURDLE (Handicap: £703: 2¼m)
4 002300 Park Row, Denys Smith, 7-11-8 .... C. Grant 4
6 0ur Ingham (C.D), S. Nesbitt, 8-11-4 .... D. Nesbitt 4
7 0-01232 Good Job (D), R. Fisher, 8-11-3 .... —
12 204-000 Mr Resistor (CD), V. Thompson, 7-10-10 .... Mr J. Walton
13 0140-00 Knockespoch, M. W. Easterby, 5-10-8 .... P. Tuck 4
14 01230-0 Hallex Pep (CD), A. Dickinson, 6-10-8 .... T. Carmody
15 00b4-00 Fighting Fiddler, A. Smith, 8-10-4 .... D. Swift 4
17 0-00340 Simprim Lady, T. Cuthbert, 4-10-2 .... —
20 0p0-03 Toussac, A. Stephenson, 5-10-0 .... G. Holmes
21 00 Stella's Pet, W. Storey, 8-10-0 .... Miss B. Oliver 4
5-1 Good Job, 4-1 Toussac, 5-1 Park Row, 13-2 Hallex Pep, 8-1 Ingham, 10-1 Knockespoch, 12-1 Mr Resistor, Simprim Lady, 16-1 others.

1.30 SHOTTON SEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £792: 2m)
3 44211-3 Ellerby Lord (D), Mrs J. Cundall, 12-11-1 .... Mr C. Cundall 4
4 013-31 Dikaro Lady (CD), A. Dickinson, 7-11-2 .... T. Carmody
7 104-402 Caravino, R. Whitaker, 7-10-4 .... A. Bowker
10 0p4p14 Flaxton (D), Miss C. Mason, 9-10-0 .... Mr A. Fowler 7
12 b40fp4 Melmerby, P. Courage, 7-10-0 .... M. Barnes
6-4 Dikaro Lady, 4-1 Caravino, 9-2 Ellerby Lord, 5-1 Flaxton, 10-1 Melmerby.

2.0 SPENNYMOOR STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £986: 3m 250yd)
1 40dp34 Burelor, G. Richards, 7-12-0 .... R. Barry
2 030232 Come On Steven (CD), R. Johnson, 9-11-12 .... P. Charlton
3 222312 Cashes, W. A. Stephenson, 7-11-12 .... R. Lamb
4 03-p001 Fanny's Delight (CD), R. Bethell, 8-11-11 .... C. Grant 4
5 1-0p4 Solo Sam (CD), R. Brewis, 8-11-2 .... A. Brown
6 3040-4p Even Town, B. Thornley, 10-10-13 .... D. Lancaster 4
8 2033-03 Golden Express (C), J. Dodds, 11-10-12 .... J. O'Neill
9 pp Coopers Hill, H. Conlon, 10-10-3 .... J. Toland 4
7-1 Burelor, 7-2 Cashes, 6-1 Come On Steve, 11-2 Fanny's Delight, 7-1 Solo Sam, 9-1 Golden Express, 12-1 Even Town, 25-1 Coopers Hill.

2.30 HAMSTERLEY STEEPLECHASE (Novices: £797: 2½m)
7 p0-20f Cairn Royal, K. Oliver, 7-11-2 .... T. O'Connell 7
8 03p2p Captain Parkhill, B. McLean, 7-11-2 .... S. Charlton
10 p Chapel Close, R. Johnson, 6-11-2 .... P. Charlton
11 0000-0p Clear Cry, L. Jordon, 7-11-2 .... J. Allen
12 000-303 Dear Remus, J. Harris, 8-11-2 .... P. Tuck 4
15 0p-00 Inter State, W. A. Stephenson, 7-11-2 .... R. Lamb
21 000134 Regeric, S. Nesbitt, 6-11-2 .... J. O'Neill
23 000000- Shuwaiman, G. Richards, 7-11-2 .... R. Barry
24 0 Super Hard, Miss B. Oliver, 7-11-2 .... Miss B. Oliver 4
25 0-0000f Swift Albany, R. Robinson, 6-11-2 .... J. Isherwood 7
5-1 Dear Remus, 100-30 Cairn Royal, 4-1 Shuwaiman, 13-2 Captain Parkhill, 7-1 Inter State, 8-1 Regeric, 10-1 Swift Albany, 16-1 others.

3.0 HASWELL HURDLE (Div II: Novices: £524: 2m)
7 0 Majestic Tudor, D. Moorhead, 6-12-0 .... D. Nolan
8 0-0 Nearly Might, W. A. Stephenson, 6-12-0 .... J. Toland 4
12 00 Ring Tin Tin, Miss J. Atkinson, 6-12-0 .... M. Pepper 7
11 000 Westminster Life, S. Nesbitt, 6-12-0 .... D. Nesbitt 4
16 p0- Claredol, Miss A. Hill-Wood, 5-11-10 .... —
17 430403 Lobelo, S. Wainwright, 5-11-10 .... J. Wainwright 7
18 0- Minstrel Prince, J. Berry, 5-11-10 .... Miss R. Hargreaves 7
20 No Sound, H. Johnson, 5-11-10 .... C. Hawkins
21 0 Paloca, R. Robinson, 5-11-10 .... J. Isherwood 7
22 0 Quite A Boy, A. Dickinson, 5-11-10 .... T. Carmody
23 0 Saucy Moon, R. Tate, 5-11-10 .... M. Barnes
25 02 Schumann, M. H. Easterby, 5-11-10 .... J. O'Neill
26 0 Villa Mill, T. Fairhurst, 5-11-10 .... A. Fairhurst 7
27 2 Another Move, J. Calvert, 4-10-10 .... G. Tinkler
28 000 Oxyumola, D. Yeoman, 4-10-10 .... R. Barry
29 0 Hedson Hero, R. Fisher, 4-10-10 .... —
31 0200 Mr Rafferty, Denys Smith, 4-10-10 .... C. Grant 4
32 3 Podzola, M. W. Easterby, 4-10-10 .... P. Tuck 4
7-4 Schumann, 5-1 Mr Rafferty, 6-1 Podzola, 15-2 Another Move, 7-1 Quite A Boy, 9-1 Lobelo, 16-1 others.

Sedgefield selections

By Michael Seely

12.30 Heathen King. 1.0 Hallex Pep. 1.30 DIKARO LADY is specially recommended. 2.0 Burelor. 2.30 Regeric. 3.0 Ring Tin Tin.

Leicester selections

12.45 Killer Shark. 1.15 Ascencia. 1.45 Pile It High. 2.15 Master Upham. 2.45 Mercy Flight. 3.15 Multiply

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ASTORIA cc S 01-734 4291/439 8031 01-734 4369 **BEATLEMANIA** "Sheer technical perfection . . . awe-inspiring."News. "Superb."N.o.W. "Uncannily like the real thing." Guardian. **BEATLEMANIA** "Engaging exercise in nostalgia." E. Stan. "Reinforces my belief that McCartney and Lennon are the greatest songwriters this country has ever produced." Sun. Express. Mon-Thurs 8.0. Fri/Sat 6.0 & 8.45 **BEATLEMANIA** Reduced rates Group Sales 437 3856. Fantastic special money saving offer—see under "Entertainment Wise."

BOULEVARD TH., at the Raymond Revue Bar, Walkers Ct., Brewer St. C.C. Tel 01-437 2661 Paul Raymond presents Queen of America's Sex Films **MARILYN CHAMBERS** Exclusive British appearance live on Stage. Twice nightly Mon.-Sat., 8.0 & 10 p.m.

CAMBRIDGE. 01-836 6056. Credit cards 01-836 7040. Mon. to Fri. 8.0. Thurs. 3.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.30. The Hit Broadway Musical **CHICAGO** Reduced prices for parties. 379 6061 & 836 6056. Students, Nurses, OAPs standby £1.50.

COMEDY THEATRE cc 01-930 2578. Mon.-Sat. 9.0. Mats. Fri. & Sat. 6.30 **THE ROCKY HORROR SHOW** Group Sales Box Office: 01-379 6061 or Freephone 2381

COTTESLOE (NT's small auditorium): Tomor. 8.00 (prevs.) The Long Voyage Home by Eugene O'Neill. Excellent cheap seats from 10 am day of perf.

CRITERION. 930 3216. cc bkg. 379 6565. Group Sales 379 6061 Evgs. 8 Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. Thur. 3. HALF PRICE PERFS Mon. Tue. Thu Mat **NEIL SIMON'S** "laughlines got to my funny bone . . . better than most comedy writers at their best."Gdn **LAST OF THE RED HOT LOVERS** "Lee Montague IS MARVELLOUSLY FUNNY" E. News. "Georgina Hale, Bridget Turner and Susan Engel enliven each act GOOD FAT LAUGHS" Gdn. "WITTY & STIMULATING ENTERTAINMENT" S. Exp. "COMEDY PACKED WITH LAUGHTER" D. Tel.

DRURY LANE S cc. 01-836 8108 Evgs. 8.0. Wed 3.0. Sat. 5.45 & 8.45 THE FAMILY SHOW is "back where it belongs" at Drury Lane. "IF YOU HAVEN'T SEEN **CAROL CHANNING** YOU HAVEN'T SEEN **HELLO DOLLY!** Daily Mail also starring EDDIE BRACKEN "FUNNY AND INTELLIGENT." P.T. **HELLO DOLLY!** "DAZZLING." D. Mail. **HELLO DOLLY!** "A DREAM COME TRUE." F. Tms. **HELLO DOLLY!** SEATS £2-£8. Group Bookings 01-734 2693 SPECIAL PRICES STUDENTS & OAPs Fantastic special money saving offer—see under "Entertainment Wise."

DUCHESS 836 8243. Mon-Thurs evgs 8.0. Fri. & Sat. 5.30 & 8.15 **OH! CALCUTTA!** "The nudity is stunning". D. Tel.

EMBASSY. 7 Old Bond St., Mon.-Fri., 8 p.m. Sat 7 & 9 p.m. **BITS OF LENNY BRUCE** "Cultural time bomb" F.T. "Sheer brilliance" T.O. "Witty, provocative show" Ev. St. Adv. booking: 491 2774.

ENTERTAINMENTWISE 01-734 2693. TWO SHOWS FOR THE PRICE OF ONE! SAVE UP TO £7.50—see both "BELLO, DOLLY!" and "BEATLEMANIA" FOR ONLY £9 per person. Groups of 10 or more £7 per person. BEST SEATS. Book now. Call 734 2693 for details.

FORTUNE THEATRE. Scc. 01-836 2238 Mon.-Thur. Evenings 8.0. Friday and Saturday 5.30 & 8.30. "STAR-STUDDED CAST" D. Tel. JOHN BARRON ANNETTE CROSBIE GERALD FLOOD STEVEN GRIVES CAROL HAWKINS MIRIAM KARLIN and KENNETH WILLIAMS in "IS PERFECTION" Guardian. In **THE UNDERTAKING** "THIS PLAY IS STUNNING THE CAST IS SUPERB". Thames TV

GLOBE THEATRE cc S 01-437 1592 Evgs 8.0. Wed 3.0. Sats. 5.0 & 8.30 ANTON RODGERS BEST ACTOR OF THE YEAR in a musical. Swet award. 1979 GEMMA CRAVEN DIANE LANGTON ANDREW C WADSWORTH and DAVID HEALEY in BEST MUSICAL OF THE YEAR Swet award 1979 **SONGBOOK** "A TOUCH OF MUSICAL MAGIC." NOW. "THIS STUNNING OCCASION, THE BEST BRITISH MUSICAL OF THIS YEAR AND A FEW GONE BY." F. Times. "VERY FUNNY, OFTEN HILARIOUS. RECEIVED WITH DELIGHT." E. St. LAST WEEK.

GREENWICH THEATRE (S) cc 01-858 7755. SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER by Oliver Goldsmith. Evgs. 8.0. Mat. Sat. 2.30. Children's price all perfs. "Good hearted revival". E. St. "Sprightly holiday tonic". Times.

THEATRES

GLOBE THEATRE (S) CC 01-437 1592 Hall price prevs. from Jan 17. 1st Night Jan 23 at 7. Evgs 8. Wed 3.00. Sat 4.00 & 8.15. Beryl Reid, Barry Foster, Peter Bowles, Ian Waldie in Peter Nichols' new play **BORN IN THE GARDENS** Directed by Clifford Williams.

GARRICK (S) cc 01-836 4601 Evgs 8.0 (Sharp) Fri. & Sat. 5.30 & 8.30 **GARETH HUNT** "A WINNER" Evening Standard. **DEATHTRAP** "I NEARLY LEAPT OUT OF MY SEAT." D. Tel. **DEATHTRAP** "A MURDER MASTERPIECE." D. Mail. **DEATHTRAP** "THE BEST THRILLER." D. Tel.

HAMPSTEAD 722 9301. Evgs. at 8.00. Sat Mat. 4.00. Last Week. **UNCLE VANYA** by Anton Chekhov. A New Version by Jane Grino. Must End Sat.

HAYMARKET. Cc. 01-930 9832 Evgs 8.0. Wed 2.30. Sat 4.30 & 8.0 GERALD HARPER KATE O'MARA in the new **SHERLOCK HOLMES MYSTERY** The Crucifer of Blood by PAUL GIOVANNI

HER MAJESTY'S cc S 01-930 6606 Evgs 8.0. Weds & Sats 2.0 & 8.0. "PURE JOY" F. Times. "BLISSFULLY FUNNY" Times. **ROOKERY NOOK** "HILARIOUS" D. Tel. farce by BEN FRANCIS. "FRANK DUNLOP directs at a flashing pace" D. Tel. DORA BRYAN "marvellously funny" E. Stan. CHILDREN (Service man) Group Sales 01-379 6061 or Freephone 2381

KINGS HEAD. 226 1916 Dnr. 7 Show 8. NASHVILLE NEW YORK Verse by Ogden Nash. Devised by Robert Gustman "A Manhattan cocktail" D. Tel. "Vastly enjoyable" Times.

LYRIC, HAMMERSMITH. 01-741 2311. Mon. to Sat. 7.30. Mats. Wed., Thur. & Sat. 2.30 Claire half price Wed. & Thur. Mat. ALADDIN by Sandy Wilson. "The kids . . . had a wonderful time . . . we loved the rhythmic singing of Elizabeth Welch." D. Tel. "the prettiest I have seen in Joe Melia is splendid." E. News. LYRIC STUDIO: Tue. to Sun. R. Sats. 5.30 & 8.30. CUT DELIGHTS. The first in a new series of Lyric revues

LYRIC THEATRE S cc. 01-437 3686. Group sales 379 6061. Evs 8. Wed 3. Sat 5 & 8. **RICHARD BRIERS PAUL EDDINGTON** in "An unusually truthful and intelligent comedy." The Observer. **MIDDLE AGE SPREAD** "Delightfully funny." Dly Express. COMEDY OF THE YEAR WEST END THEATRE AWARDS.

LYTTELTON (NT's proscenium stage): Ton't. & Tomor. 7.45 WHEN WE ARE MARRIED by J. B. Priestley. Excellent cheap seats from 10 a.m. day of perf.

MAYFAIR "S" 629 3036. Evgs. 8. ALBERTO Y LOS TRIOS PARAMIGOS in NEVER MIND THE BULLOCKS. A light-hearted look at the Bent Death. Grp Sales 379 6061

NATIONAL THEATRE (S) cc 928 2252 FOR REPERTOIRE SEE SEPARATE ENTRIES UNDER OLIVIER/LYTTELTON/COTTESLOE. Car park. Restaurant 928 2033. Credit card bkgs 928 3052. TOURS OF THE BUILDING daily (incl backstage) £1.25. Inf: 633 0880.

OLD VIC. 928 7616 cc. bkgs. 261 1821 (until Jan. 19). Richard Gielgud, Ian Talbot **TOAD OF TOAD HALL** "Toad triumphs again." D. Tel. Today & Tomor. 2.30. Wed. & Sat. 2.30 & 8.45. Thur. & Fri. 8.45.

OLD VIC Prunella Scales in AN EVENING WITH QUEEN VICTORIA a portrait in her own words. Sun Jan 13 7.30 p.m. Le Grand Tee presents PRINCES DE COEUR D'UNE CHATTE ANGLAISE (Heartaches of an English Pussycat). "An entertainment calculated to please all tastes and ages". Observer. Evgs 7.30. Thurs & Sat mats 2.30 Jan 21-26

OLIVIER (NT's open stage): Ton't. 7.30 RICHARD III by Shakespeare. Tomor. 7.30 Amadeus (Undiscovered Country until 31 Jan.: extra perf. 28 Jan.). Excellent cheap seats from 10 a.m. on day of perf.

PALACE cc. S. 01-437 6834 Mon-Thur 8.0 Fri & Sat 6.0 & 8.40 **JESUS CHRIST SUPERSTAR** by Tim Rice & Andrew Lloyd-Webber Group sales 379 6061 or Freephone 2381

PALLADIUM cc 01-437 7373 **YUL BRYNNER** in RODGERS & HAMMERSTEIN'S **THE KING AND I** also starring VIRGINIA McKENNA HOTLINE — 01-437 2055 Evenings 7.30. Mats Wed & Sat 2.45 EXTRA MATINEES AT 3.45 P.M. JAN. 8, 10 & 17.

PICCADILLY (S) from 9 am 437 4506 cc bkgs. 836 1071. Eves 8. Thur. 3.0. Sat. 5.30, 8.30. **PETER BARKWORTH HANNAH GORDON** in Brian Clark's new play **CAN YOU HEAR ME AT THE BACK?** "A WONDERFUL PLAY WITH WONDERFUL PERFORMANCES" —NoW. "Articulate and witty"—D Exp. "A SUPERBLY ABSORBING PIECE OF ENTERTAINMENT"—Sun Last 6 Wks. Must end Feb. 16.

PHOENIX THEATRE cc S 01-836 2294 Evs 8.0. Wed 3.0. Sat 5 & 8.30. SUSAN HAMPSHIRE PATRICK MOWER in 2ND YEAR OF TOM STOPPARD'S **NIGHT AND DAY** Directed by Peter Wood BEST PLAY OF THE YEAR Evening Standard Drama Award

PRINCE EDWARD cc 01-437 6877 Evs 8.0 Mats. Thur. & Sat. 3.0 **EVITA** by Tim Rice & Andrew Lloyd Webber Directed by Harold Prince

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE. 930 8681. An evening with **TOMMY STEELE** and his Company. "THE SHOW OF LOVE." Parkinson, BBC TV. "SPECTACULAR DAZZLING ENTERTAINMENT." Sunday Telegraph. "JOYFUL, ENERGETIC, VERY ENJOYABLE." Daily Express. Evgs. Mon-Thurs. 8.30. Fri. and Sat. 6.00 and 8.30. BOOK NOW

RAYMOND REVUEBAR CC 734 1593. At 7, 9, 11 p.m. Open Suns. Paul Raymond presents THE FESTIVAL OF EROTICA. Fully air conditioned. 22nd sensational year.

ROYAL COURT S 730 1745 From Sat Eves 8. Jan 19 - 26 8.30. Oxford Playhouse Co. in **THE LOVE OF A GOOD MAN** by Howard Barker. "theatrically inspired . . . savage comedy" Obs.

ROYALTY THEATRE. 01-405 8004 Until Jan. 12 Mat. perfs. at 2.0. extra perfs. Thur., Sat. at 5.0. David Wood's family treat **THE GINGERBREAD MAN** starring BERNARD CRIBBINS "This amazing musical . . . highly recommended for children of any age." Observer. Easy parking. Restaurant with children's menu. Restaurant Reservations 405 2418.

SAVOY THEATRE. 01-836 8888 CC: 836 8118 (Mon.-Fri. 10-6). LESLIE PHILLIPS "is something of a marvel" The Times. JUNE WHITFIELD SYLVIA SYMS and ANDREW SACHS **NOT NOW DARLING** "The audience responded as if tickling feathers were attached to each seat". Eve Standard. Evgs. 8.00 Fri and Sat 5.45 and 8.45. Red price mats on Fridays. Group bookings 01-437 3856.

SHAFTESBURY CC 01-836 6596/7 Mondays- Saturdays 8 pm & 6.45 pm GAYLE HUNNICUTT JAMES VILLIERS in J. M. Barrie's **PETER PAN** SEAT PRICES: £1.00 TO £6.00 HOT LINE: 01-379 6200. 10.00 a.m. to 10.00 p.m. including Sundays. TILL JAN 12 ONLY — BOOK NOW

STRAND cc. 01-836 2660. Evs. 8.0 Mats. Thurs. 3.0. Sats. 5.30 & 8.30. THE LONGEST RUNNING COMEDY IN THE WORLD **NO SEX PLEASE WE'RE BRITISH** Directed by Allan Davis GOOD SEATS AVAILABLE £1.50 to £5.50. Credit cards 836 4143. Group sales 379 6061 or Freephone 2381

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON. Royal Shakespeare Theatre (07891) 292271. Tickets immediately available for RSC in JULIUS CAESAR tomor. Jan. 10 (mat. & eve.), OTHELLO Jan. 9, 12, 23. TWELFTH NIGHT Jan. 11, 26 THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR Jan. 12, 19 (mat. & eve.). Recorded booking info. (07891) 20261.

ST. GEORGES THEATRES "S" 607 1128. Evgs. 7.30. Last 3 Perfs. Ton't, Tomor. & Wed. AS YOU LIKE IT. Last perfs. ton't, tomor. & Fri. JULIUS CAESAR. From Ton. 15 at 7 Suns. Evgs 8. Sat. Mats. 5. Elvi Hale, John Quentin in ON APPROVAL. Frederick Lonsdale's famous comedy. 24 hour booking.

ST. MARTIN'S C.C. 836 1443. Evgs. 8.0. Tue 2.45. Sats 5 & 8. AGATHA CHRISTIE'S **THE MOUSETRAP** 28TH YEAR!

THEATRE ROYAL, STRATFORD EAST 01-534 0310. WARREN MITCHELL as Alf Garnett in "The Thoughts of Chairman Alf". Tomorrow, Dick Whittington with BRIAN MURPHY as Sarah the Cook.

VAUDEVILLE 01-836 9988 Evgs. 8.0 Sat. 5.30 & 8.30 Wed. Mat. 2.45 ALAN BATES in **STAGE STRUCK** "A SPLENDID NEW THRILLER FROM SIMON GRAY" The Times "A COMEDY-THRILLER BOTH COMIC AND THRILLING" F. Times

THEATRES

VICTORIA PALACE cc 01-828 4735/6 01-834 1317 Evgs 7.30 Mats Wed & Sat 2.45 **ANNIE** "UNBEATABLE FAMILY ENTERTAINMENT"—The Observer Group Sale Box Office 01-379 6061 or Freephone 2381.

WAREHOUSE Donmar Theatre, Covent Garden. Box Office 836 6808 "S" Royal Shakespeare Company. Ton't, tomor. 7.30 MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. "A delight." D. Tel. All seats £2.10 Students £1.10. Adv. bkgs. Aldwych.

WESTMINSTER C.C. S. 834 0283. Wkdy. 2.30 & 8.00, Sats. 2.30 & 5.30 The Musical Theatre Company in **JOSEPH AND THE AMAZING TECHNICOLOUR DREAMCOAT** by Tim Rice and Andrew Lloyd-Webber Starring Paul Jones LAST 2 WEEKS. SEASON ENDS JAN. 19TH. Group Sales 01-379 6061.

WEMBLEY ARENA. 01-902 1234. Entirely new prodn. of the lavish **HOLIDAY ON ICE** "It's a real sparkler of a skate-in." E. News. Tues. to Fri. 7.45. Mats Weds. 2, Sats. 2, 5 & 8, Suns. 1 & 6.30 (No perfs. Mons.). Children & Senior Citz. half price. Pay at doors. Ample parking.

WHITEHALL CC 01-930 6692/7765 Evgs 8.00. Fri & Sat 6.10 & 8.50 **IPI TOMBI** "It's a foot stomping, pulsating, action-packed Africa". musical"—N.o.W. FIFTH GREAT YEAR Red rate group bookings : 734 2693.

WINDMILL TH. CC 01-437 6312. Twice nightly at 8.0 & 10.0. Sunday 6.0 & 8.0 PAUL RAYMOND presents Rip OFF. The erotic experience of the modern era. 4th Great Year.

WYNDHAM'S 836 3028 cc 379 6565. Evg. 8.0. Wed. 3. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30 half price. Mon. Fri. Wed. 3. ALEC McCOWEN PENELOPE WILTON in **TISHOO** "I cannot recommend this play too highly." D. Mail "ALEC McCOWEN'S PERFORMANCE OF BRILLIANCE" D. Tel. "Absolutely first class production". Times. "FINE COMEDY & EVEN FINER ACTING . . . AGINGLY FUNNY" D. Mail.

WYNDHAM'S Special 6-week season from 15 Jan. Royal Shakespeare Company in Pam Gems' PIAF. "Stupendous" D. Mail.

YOUNG VIC 928 6363 Ton't. 7.30 HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME "What a treat" Times. Phone for details of day times children's shows THE ANCIENT MARINER "Terrific" S. Times

TALK OF THE TOWN. 01-734 5051 Air-conditioning. Credit cards Fitzbo & Dinny & Dancing 9.30 SUPER REVUE **BUBBLY** AT 11 : THE BLACK ABBOTS

CINEMAS

ABC 1 & 2, SHAFTESBURY AVE. 836 8861. Sep. Perfs. ALL SEATS BKBLE. 1: APOCALYPSE NOW (X). Wk. & Sun (1.15, 4.30, 7.35). 2: APOCALYPSE NOW (X). Wk. & Sun (1.15, 4.30, 7.30).

ACADEMY 1. 437 2981. Shyam Benegal's JUNOON (A). Progs. 2.30, 5.40, 8.50.

ACADEMY 2. 437 5129. Francois Truffaut's LOVE ON THE RUN (AA) Progs. 2.00, 4.20, 6.35, 8.45.

ACADEMY 3. 437 8819. THE BILL DOUGLAS TRILOGY (AA). Progs. daily 2.40, 7.30. Sats also 1 17.

CAMDEN PLAZA, Camden Town. 485 2443 (opp. Tube). MAX OPHULS' LETTER FROM AN UNKNOWN WOMAN (A) Progs 4.45, 6.50, 9.00. Ends Jan. 9.

COLUMBIA. Shaftesbury Ave. (734 5414). PAPILLON (AA). Cont. Progs. Mon-Sat. 2.00, 5.05, 8.00.

CURZON, Curzon St., W1. 499 3737. LEE REMICK in THE EUROPEANS (U). Progs. 2.0 (not Sun.), 4.10, 6.20, 8.40. "As near perfection as one could wish . . . a treat of a film."—Alexander Walker. Eve. Std.

DOMINION Tott. Ct. Rd. (580 9562). STAR WARS (U). Sep. progs. 70mm. Sep. perfs. Dly. 2.00, 5.15, 8.35.

EMPIRE, Leicester Square. 437 1234. Seats bookable for last evening perfs. Mon.-Fri. and all perfs. Sat. and Sun. (not late night shows) at the box office (11 am-7 pm, Mon.-Sat.) or by post. No telephone bookings. STAR TREK—THE MOTION PICTURE (U). Sep. progs. daily 12.30, 3.00, 5.45, 8.30. Late show Every night, 11.30. NOW RITZ, Leicester Square. MONTY PYTHON'S LIFE OF BRIAN (AA) Sep. progs. daily 1.30, 4.00, 6.30, 9.00. Late show every Night 11.30.

GATE CINEMA, Nott. Hill 221 0220/727 5750. LA CAGE AUX FOLLES (AA) (Birds of a Feather). Eves. Tkts on sale. Progs. 12.30, 2.10, 3.55, 5.40, 7.30, 9.20. DIRTY HARRY (X) and THE HIRELING (AA) 11.15 pm.

GATE TWO CINEMA. 837 8402/1177 Russ. Sq. Tube. BREAKING AWAY (A). Progs. 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. LADY SINGS THE BLUES (X) and MAHOGANY (A). 11.00 pm. Lic'd Bar.

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE, 930 5252. BEAR ISLAND (A). Sep. perfs. Dly 1.30, 3.30, 5.10, 8.15. Seats bookable at Box Office or by Post for 8.10 pm prog. Mon-Fri and all progs Sat & Sun. No Late Show bookings.

ODEON HAYMARKET (930 2738/2771). Jill Clayburgh in Bertolucci's LA LUNA (X). Sep. perfs. Wks., 1.45, 5.05, 8.10.

ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE (930 6111). THE BLACK HOLE (A). Sep Progs Dly Drs Open 1.15, 4.30, 7.45. All seats bookable at box office or by post.

ODEON MARBLE ARCH W.2. (723 2011/2). YANKS (A). Sep. perfs. Sun-Fri. Drs. open 3.15, 7.00. Sat. Drs. open 1.00, 4.15, 7.40. Evening perf. and weekends bookable in advance.

PHOENIX EAST FINCHLEY. 882 2033. THE PRIVATE FILES OF J. EDGAR HOOVER (AA). Progs. 4.05, 6.10, 8.20. Ends 16th Jan.

PARIS PULLMAN South Ken. 373 5898 THE PRIVATE FILES OF J. EDGAR HOOVER (AA). Progs: 4.05, 6.10, 8.20 Ends 16th Jan. Seats may be booked in advance. Phone after 2.30 pm (4 pm Sat/Sun).

PLAZA 1, 2, 3, 4, off Piccadilly Circus 437 1234. Advance booking facilities same as EMPIRE Leicester Square. No telephone bookings.
1 MONTY PYTHON'S LIFE OF BRIAN (AA). Sep progs. daily 1.0, 3.25, 6.0, 8.30. Late show Fri. and Sat. 11.15.
CLINT EASTWOOD in ESCAPE FROM ALCATRAZ (AA). Opens Jan. 24. Box Office now open.
2 GOIN' SOUTH (A). Sep. progs. daily 1.15 (not Suns.), 3.40, 6.05, 8.30. Late Show Fri. & Sat 11.15.
3 PRETTY BABY (X). Sep progs. daily 1.0 (not Suns.), 3.30, 6.0, 8.35.
4 PRISONER OF ZENDA (A). Sep. progs. daily 1.15 (not Suns.), 3.35, 6.0, 8.35.

PRINCE CHARLES Leic. Sq. 437 8181. World premiere Presentation SCUM (X) Sep. Perfs. Mon. (Sun.) 2.45, 5.55, 8.35. Lic. Show Fri & Sat. 11.15. Seats Bkble. Lic'd. Bar. From Jan. 10 World Premiere Presentation NIGHT GAMES (X). Box office open—book now.

SCREEN ON THE HILL 435 3366 CHRISTOPHER PETIT'S RADIO ON (X) Music by BOWIE/KRAFTWERK. Assoc. Producer—WIM WENDERS. 3.10, 5.15, 7.20, 9.25.

STUDIO 1 & 4 Oxford Circus 437 3300 Lic'd Bar 1 THE DEER HUNTER (X). 12.45, 4.05, 7.30. Late Show Sat. 10.50. 4. APOCALYPSE NOW (X). Sep. Perfs. Dly. 1.45, 4.50, 8.00 Lte. Show Sat. 11.10. Seats Bookable.

ART GALLERIES

BRITISH LIBRARY (in Brit. Museum). David Garrick. Until 11 Mar. Wkdys. 10-5. Suns. 2.30-6. Adm. free.

BRITISH MUSEUM. Portraits of the East, Rubens and Rembrandt. Until 13 January. Cyprus BC: 7000 Years of History Until 16 March. Wkdys. 10-5. Suns. 2.30-6. Adm. free.

FISCHER FINE ART, 30 King St., St James's, S.W.1. 01-839 3942. VIENNA—Turn of the Century Art and Design. Until 10 January. Mon-Fri 10-5.30 ; Sats 10-13.30.

HAYWARD GALLERY (Arts Council) South Bank. SEL THIRTIES. British art and design before the war. Mon-Thurs. 10-8. Fri and Sat. 10-6. Sun 12-6. Adm. £1.50. All day Mon and 2-8 Tues-Thurs. 50p.

LEFEVRE GALLERY. Specialists in fine XIX and XX century paintings, drawings and bronzes. 30 Bruton St., London, W.1. 01-493 1572/3.

MARLBOROUGH, 6 Albermarle Street, W.1. Graham Sutherland. New Aquatints illustrating Guillaume Apollinaire's Bestiary with related watercolours. 21 Nov.-18 Jan. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30. Sat 10.12.30. Closed 22 Dec-2 Jan.

MUSEUM OF MANKIND, Burlington Gdns., W.1. Captain Cook in the South Seas. African Textiles. Wkdys. 10-5. Suns. 2.30-6. Adm. free. Closed 24, 25, 26 December and 1 January.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY St Martin's Place WC2. 01-930 1552. THE GREAT BRITISH: photographs by Arnold Newman. Adults 30p. Children, OAPs 15p. Mon-Fri 10 am-5 pm; Sat 10 am-6 pm; Sun 2 pm-6 pm.

REDFERN GALLERY. EDICIONES POLIGRAFA—BARCELONA. Major works by living artists. December-January. 10 Cork Street, London, W.1. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30. Sats. 10-12.30.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS Piccadilly, London, W1 POST IMPRESSIONISM until 16th March '80. Open Daily 10 am-6 pm, Weds until 8 pm. Last admission 1 hour before closing. Admission £2. Half price students, OAP's, children and until 1.45 pm on Suns

SERPENTINE GALLERY (Arts Council), Kensington Gardens, W.2. ANDRE KERTESZ PHOTOGRAPHS. Until 10 February. Daily 10-4.30. Adm. free. Open 1 January.

TATE GALLERY, Millbank, S.W.1. Sea, Sky and Sun: Bite on sketches and watercolours by Turner. Until June. Weekdays 10.00-6.00, Suns. 2.00-6.00. Admission free. For recorded information ring 01-821 7128.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, S. Ken. THE ART OF HOLLYWOOD. Until 27 January. Adm. £1.95. PHOTOGRAPHY IN PRINTMAKING. Until 10 February. HOLLAR TO HEIDELOFF: Early Fashion Journalism. Until 17 February. Adm. free. INGRES: Drawings. Until 24th February. Adm. 80p. Wkdys 10-5.30. Suns. 2.30-5.30. Closed Fridays.

THE ARTS

Opera on stage and television

The Force of Destiny
Coliseum

William Mann

Mark Elder has just assumed the musical directorship of English *National Opera*, a post in which he has everybody's good wishes and a popular appointment, to judge by the fervent applause given to him on Friday night when he conducted *his first opera since taking over* at the London Coliseum. Appropriately, for his special flair in Verdi has been widely admired, that opera was *The Force of Destiny* in the revised production by David Ritch first seen not quite two years ago, when Josephine Barstow assumed the part of Leonora which she repeats in this revival, again singing with such radiant, easy vocalism (more so than in her Aida of last autumn) that she had no need to crave indulgence for a cold.

It is true that she pitched a little untidily to begin with, but she sometimes does so when she is supposedly in health, and almost at once she sang "Me pellegrina ed orfana" so touchingly that, if there were flaws, they could be forgotten a moment afterwards. The later set-pieces were likewise exquisitely done, the whole portrayal affecting and credible even to the male disguise.

Credibility is not a virtue that operagoers instantly connect with *La forza del destino*; the work used regularly to be chastised for haphazard construction, abrupt contradictions of mood and continual dependence on coincidences of the *most incredible unlikelihood*—though they are precisely how destiny wields its force upon our lives, not by the eventuation of the expected. It has always seemed a perfectly credible drama to me, given Spain as its *principal location, and again* does so in this production, which pits popular merriment and comic eccentricity directly against the politically serious, or romantic, or tragic.

Now third time lucky, this production has a conductor who gives every ingredient of the music its due, the Spanish honour, religiosity, sense of doom and guilt, together with the festive and popular, the absurd, the military swagger, and the emotions between the lines, so to say, such as the episode of the wretched war-orphaned children comforted by Preziosilla. Mr Elder ranges them fervently and quite naturally, and he has chorus and orchestra responding to him completely.

On Friday the scene-changes were slower than David Collis's units set should have required; the lighting faltered; Calatrava's accidental death was clumsily staged. Cynthia Buchan's miniature dynamo Preziosilla won all hearts, but sounded under power in loud music. Henry Howell eventually made himself look more exotic than at first (Alvaro is an Inca prince, transported to Spain) and sang his part musically but as if his promising tenor was not yet ready for so heavy a role, perhaps on the verge of catching the prevalent cold. As Carlos the vengeful, Neil Howlett made more of "Son Pereda" (he went off, presumably to bed, with Preziosilla) than of "Urna fatale" and its cabaletta intense but untidy. Richard Van Allen, noble of voice, is the Father Superior, modelled as if from some El Greco portrait. It is not an overwhelming revival, but worthy of the piece, tremendous mature Verdi.

Josephine Barstow (Leonora) and Henry Howell (Alvaro)

The Love of Three Oranges
BBC 2

Michael Ratcliffe

It was worth taking the trouble to watch this in conjunction with the simultaneous stereo transmission on Radio 3 because, like many 20th century operas, Prokofiev's *Love of Three Oranges* offers far greater rewards to the instrumentalists than to the singers and Robin Stapleton not only conducted a dynamic narrative account of the dazzling score, *but conjured a gorgeous sound* from the LPO who, like himself and everyone else involved in Brian Large's lively studio production, had not worked on it before. Rumour persists that the opera is being considered *for Glyndebourne in the near* future: if so, the orchestra and conductor are ready. I should also like to see Joseph Rouleau, Katherine Pring, Pauline Tinsley, Alexander Oliver and Robin Leggate repeat their roles on stage. It could work well there: there is nothing like a Glyndebourne *dinner interval for hyping* up a second-half that, like so many classics of the twenties, proves sadly that you can't run a full-length theatre piece on panache and self-confidence alone.

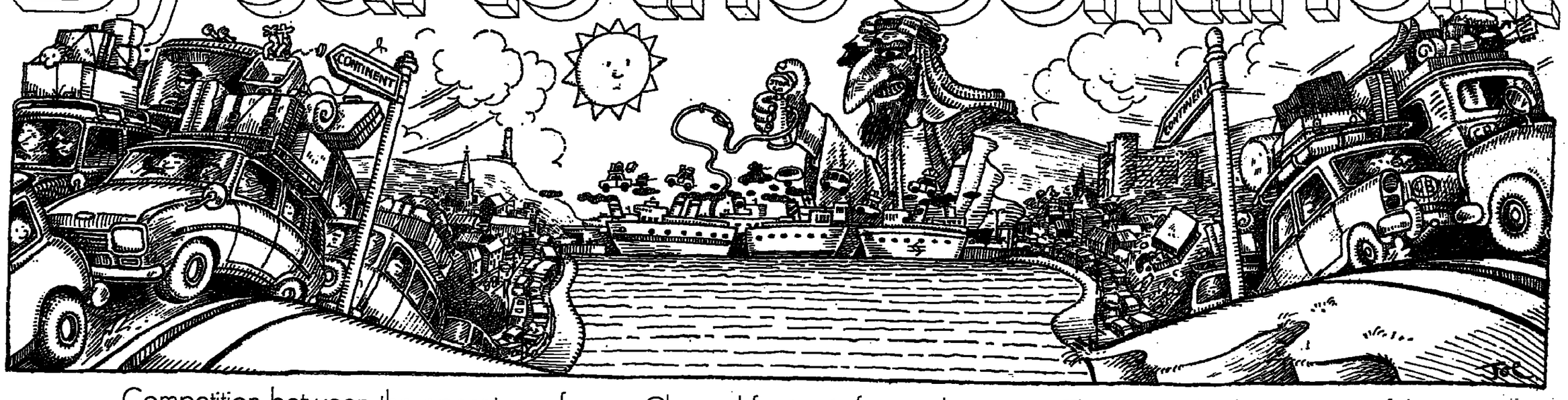
Mr Large and his designer Michael Young set the framework around the "impromptu" opera in the twenties, and substituted for the original theatre audience a charabanc full of disaffected French rippers on route for the sea. Sometimes they sat on chairs to watch, or intervene, at others they re*mained in their bus*. The villains got off at the end by posing as a teashop trio, jumping through a Mack Sennett movie and vanishing like a Dornford Yates weekend party in a plum-coloured limousine. *Mostly the fun worked. The visual* effects and inventiveness were rarely strained, and, where questionable, were swiftly forgotten as the fragmented adventures of the prince and Truffaldino rushed on. There was nothing fragmented about the sounds in the *pit*.

The language was that of the Chicago premiere in 1921, French—an unfortunate, though not disastrous, choice which the BBC was obliged to make by its coproducers. In return for their *investment, without which the* show would never have been made, Polyphon of Hamburg purchased the European rights, and it seems that, in the absence of a Russian language performance, even the Swedes are more likely to buy early Prokofiev in French than in German or English. The result, for us: sub-titles. On the other hand, it may be that the disciplines of enunciating the French language, combined with the fierce technical demands of the score itself, spared us the worst excesses of singers mugging and "*pointing" the lines, for which*, as for much else that was fizzin and fresh in *L'amore des trois oranges*, we may be happy and grateful.

Nice
Ri

A SPECIAL REPORT

By car to the Continent



Competition between the operators of cross-Channel ferries is fiercer than ever. This report looks at some of the new routes and services that will be on offer during 1980; it also advises the motorist on preparations for the trip and on where to stay for the first (and last) night on the other side

In 1979 about half a million British cars, motor caravans and dormobiles crossed the Channel to the Continent, which means that some million and a half people chose a motoring holiday in Europe. It is a figure that has stabilized over the past two years and the early guesses for 1980 suggest a similar level.

It will depend almost entirely on the general economic climate—the level of prices, linked to the strength or otherwise of the pound—as well as specific fears about the cost and availability of petrol. Last year there was a noticeable drop in continental bookings during the petrol shortage in Britain, for if petrol was difficult to find here motorists hardly wanted to risk being stranded abroad.

In the event, the scare was largely unfounded and cross-Channel traffic revived. But it needs only one tremor from the Middle East for the fears to start up again. Meanwhile, in spite of the dramatic rise in petrol prices at home over the past year, most continental countries are still well ahead in this respect and prices generally in Europe are significantly higher than ours.

So the travel trade is being very cautious about 1980, hardly daring to venture a prediction. Townsend Thoresen, one of the major car ferry companies, has increased its car-carrying capacity by 50 per cent for the coming season, though more in the hope of winning customers from rival operators than in the expectation of a big upsurge in business overall.

Sealink, the British Rail car ferry subsidiary, has estimated that only 4 per cent of British car owners take their vehicles abroad and argues that this leaves a vast potential market to be tapped. One way it intends doing this in 1980 is to extend offers of bargain fares for travelling at off-peak times.

The Royal Automobile Club has planned its continental motoring schedule for 1980 on the expectation that those motorists who do venture abroad will probably travel shorter distances and turn increasingly to self-catering holidays, either camping and caravanning or renting flats. So the RAC is offering more holidays in northern and central France this year and feels that the distance factor could increase the popularity of the Benelux countries.

For a few thousand British motorists in 1980 there will be a more ambitious target—the 1,700-mile trip to Moscow for the Olympic Games which start on July 19. The advice of the Automobile Association, which has tried it, is to leave at least six days for the journey: once into the Eastern Block, it is necessary to keep to specific roads and stay at certain hotels and there can be delays at frontiers.

Of several possible routes, the most direct is through East Germany and Poland, entering the Soviet Union near Brest and proceeding to Moscow via Smolensk. One good thing is that petrol is likely to be cheaper in Eastern Europe and though the Russian road network as a whole is rudimentary, the AA men were impressed by the quality of the main arteries. Moscow itself is served by an elaborate system of ring roads which puts London to shame.

But the roads are constantly under repair, which is one argument for not driving at night; the other is the difficulty of reading signs in the Russian alphabet. Petrol stations are few and far between in Russia, as are public telephones: and since service outlets (where they exist) are most unlikely to carry spares for British cars, it is essential to take them with you.

Despite the economic climate, there is much to be said for taking the car abroad—the freedom to get off the beaten track and to explore at your own pace. And although driving on the right and dealing with strange traffic laws may sound daunting, most British motorists get through without difficulty. But it is worth buying peace of mind by subscribing to a breakdown service and taking out adequate insurance both against mishaps with the car and what can be frighteningly high medical bills.

Peter Waymark
Motoring Correspondent

Ferry passengers fare well for France

This year will be an unusual, and indeed historic season for the cross-Channel holidaymaker. For not only is there an unprecedented choice of routes and services to Europe from Newcastle right round to Plymouth, and a choice of modes from conventional ship through hovercraft to hydrofoil; but—and this is the real news—there is for the first time for many years a real choice of fares on the short-sea routes from Dover to Calais and Boulogne, after the breakdown last autumn of the traditional price-fixing agreement under which the ferry operators charged the same for tickets interchangeable between their different ships.

Just who is responsible for this blessed event seems to be somewhat in doubt; British Rail Sealink, the consortium of railway ferry operators, and Townsend Thoresen, the leading private enterprise group, both claim credit for it. What is not in doubt is that the result for travellers will be a beneficial one. As David Kirby, managing director of Sealink, put it last month; "The Channel may still be the world's most expensive stretch of water, but in 1980 it will be getting less so".

As an earnest of his own company's intentions, Sealink announced an unprecedented fare of £20 return for a car and two people to France, barely more than a fifth of the normal peak-season rate. The trouble is that in order to enjoy it, the outward journey will have to be made next month—not everybody's idea of the time for a continental holiday.

Lesser bargains will be available on Sealink ships at other times though: £25 off on sailings between January and March and October-December; while a £10 discount will be available on any summer bookings made before the end of this month.

P & O, the most recent addition to short-sea ferry operators, is determined to use the emancipated market to entrench its own position with the addition of a new ferry, more frequent sailings, and fares which it claims undercut those of its rivals. These range from £26 for a car and driver or £44 for a family of four between Dover and Boulogne, or £32.50 and £57 for the same on the longer route between Southampton and Le Havre.

Townsend Thoresen, which is bringing three new big, fast ships of radical design into service this year, is determined to hold its place as the leading car ferry operator. It is going over to a new tariff that offers a range of reduced fares, not only between peak and off-peak months, but between peak and off-peak sailings within each season.

Prices start at £7 a head—£1.60 less than last season; and under the new tariff the more people travelling with the car, the smaller the fare per head. A family of four with a medium-sized car will save £20 on the equivalent fare last year.

With the choice of hovercraft as well, the message for the 1980 holiday-maker across the Channel is undoubtedly, "it pays to shop around"—not only for straight ferry crossings but for the multitude of packages the ferry operators are also offering in their efforts to win traffic: day-trips, mini-holidays, inclusive ferry and camping, caravan, farmhouse, or hotel tours in France and farther afield.

And while Sealink's January discount is an incentive to book now for the summer it could pay to wait, for the battle will last all year, and with something like 30 per cent more capacity on the Channel to carry an expected 10 per cent to 15 per cent more traffic, there could could be further reductions to come as the months go by.

A word of warning though: all the operators seem to agree that the peak summer season—the weekends of late July and early August—will still be booked up well in advance, so do not expect bargain offers for those nearer the time. Indeed, for peak travel, book early remains a wise rule even in this remarkable year.

The advent of new ships and new operators means that there will be a wider variety, not only of fares but also of types of service.

The new Townsend Thoresen ships, built in Germany at a cost of £51m, will, at 8,000 tons be bigger than anything yet seen on the Channel, offering a wider range than hitherto in shopping, recreation, and restaurant facilities.

More important to many passengers, perhaps, will be the time-saving offered by the higher speed, giving a crossing of 75 minutes against the traditional 90, and the double-deck entry and exit, cutting loading and discharge times by up to 30 minutes.

Olau-Line of Copenhagen announced last month that it too will be competing in the cross-Channel price war. By the end of May its recently formed subsidiary, Dunkerque - Ramsgate Ferries, will provide three return trips daily throughout the year, operating from its own newly-built terminal at Ramsgate. Its ferry, named Nuits St Georges, is being refitted in Marseilles: it will carry 1,250 passengers and 170 cars.

The two hovercraft services, British Rail Seaspeed from Dover to Boulogne and Hoverlloyd from Ramsgate to Calais, hope to maintain their 30 per cent share of the short sea market with frequent sailings giving a crossing time of only 35 to 40 minutes. A small cloud overhangs these two concerns: Hoverlloyd is for sale because of the financial difficulties of its Swedish owners, the Brostrom group; while Seaspeed suffers from the serious unreliability of its French-built N500, brought into service for the first time last year in an effort by France to match Britain's lead in hovercraft. But Seaspeed's two "stretched" Mountbatten craft are performing exceptionally well, and popularity of both these routes for the traveller in a hurry should be maintained for the time being.

The farther one gets from the Channel, generally speaking, the longer the crossing, the higher the fare, and the more cruise-like the voyage becomes, with plenty of cabins where overnight crossings are involved. The most distant of these categories are Fred. Olsen/Bergen Line services to Norway, an 18-hour crossing costing roughly £50 to £100 a head, depending on accommodation; Tor Line from Felixstowe to Gothenburg, a 24-hour crossing; DFDS from Harwich to Esbjerg in Denmark, a 19-hour crossing; Prins Ferries, from Harwich to Hamburg, a 20-hour crossing; North Sea Ferries Hull to Rotterdam and Zeebrugge, 15 hours; and Brittany Ferries, Plymouth to Roscoff, seven hours, and to Santander, 24 hours.

Between these longer routes and the Channel are the medium routes which many people prefer both for the pleasure of the sea crossing and because it provides a more direct route from origin to destination: Southampton-Le Havre and Cherbourg; Weymouth-Cherbourg; Portsmouth-Cherbourg/Le Havre/St Malo; Newhaven-Dieppe; Dover-Zeebrugge and Ostend; Ramsgate-Zeebrugge; Sheerness-Vlissingen, Harwich-Hook, and Felixstowe-Zeebrugge.

Some of these routes have been going since before the war but many have emerged only since the Channel tunnel project was cancelled in 1964. Besides the car ferry routes mentioned above, there are jetfoil services for passengers only between the Thames and Zeebrugge, and Brighton and Dieppe, with onward road or rail services to inland cities. Now the Channel tunnel is raising its head again, but this time in the form of a rail-only tunnel that should fruitfully complement the car ferries rather than stifle their expansion as the last one threatened to do. All in all, an exciting prospect, both for cross-Channel tourists and ferry operators.

Michael Baily
Transport Correspondent

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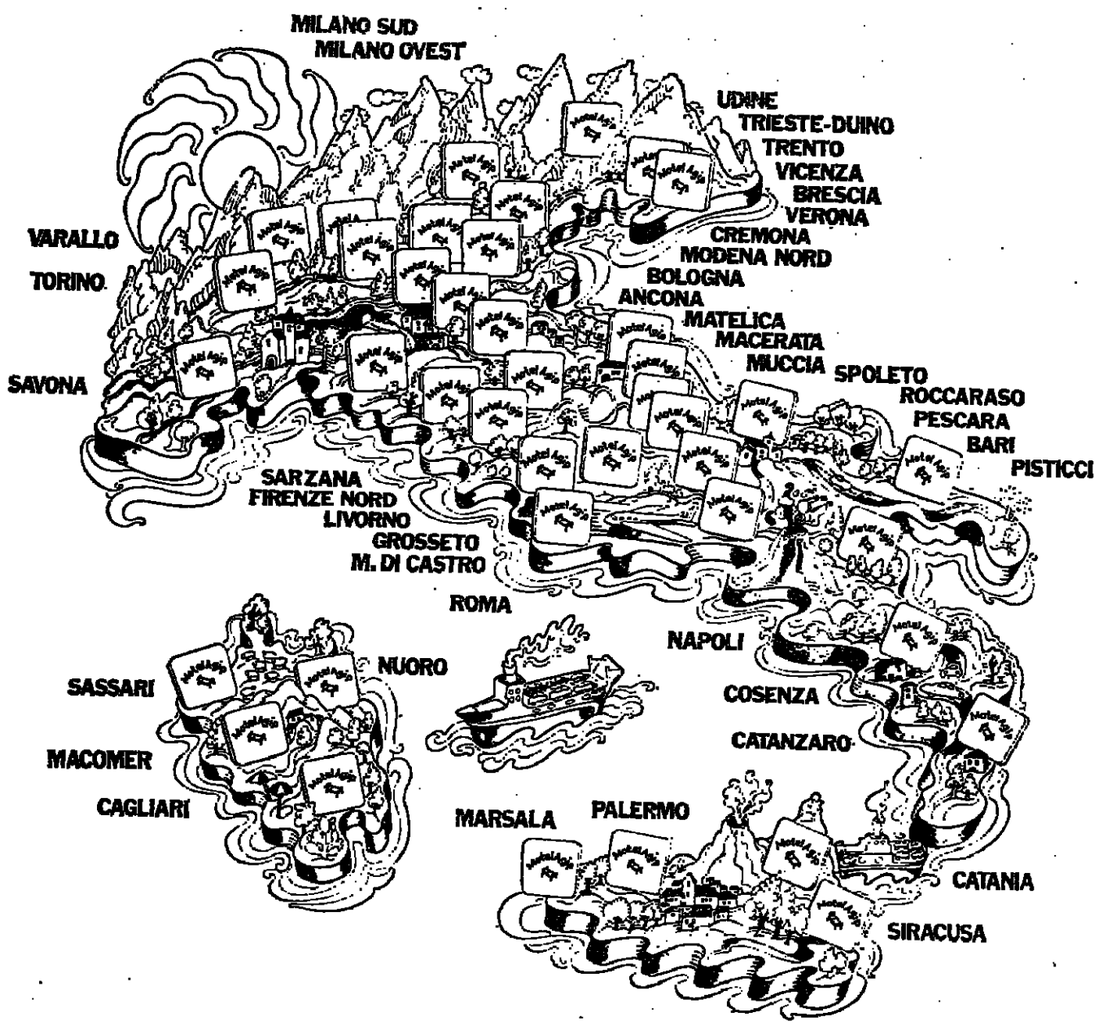

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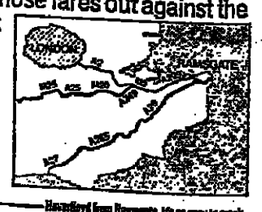

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In the boot, under the bonnet and inside the cubby-hole: in these two articles Peter Waymark recommends careful paperwork before the trip, a few mechanical precautions and some useful roadside reading

How to get out of having to get under

Given the difficulties of language, the metric system and having to drive on the other side of the road, most Britons who take their cars on the Continent cope surprisingly well and the crises that do occur can largely be averted by careful planning.

Have the car thoroughly checked and serviced before leaving. Many garages offer a special holiday service and this can save the embarrassment of being stranded in the middle of a foreign land with a broken fan belt or radiator hose. Tyres, including the spare, should be examined for wear—bald tyres, apart from being dangerous, are just as much an offence abroad as they are here—and pressures adjusted for the load being carried.

Make sure that luggage on a roof rack is properly secured and neatly packed. Badly arranged roof luggage can slow the car and increase fuel consumption, besides making the vehicle vulnerable to strong cross winds. Use the roof as far as possible for the lighter, flatter items, putting the largest at the bottom, and cover everything with a sheet of canvas or leathercloth.

Headlamp beams have to be adjusted for driving on the Continent: in most European countries it is an offence to have the lights dipping to the left. In many cases the motorist can make the conversion himself, with either adhesive masking tape or clip-on adaptors. But if in doubt consult a garage or the light manufacturer. France, by the way, no longer requires yellow headlights.

Spare parts can be expensive abroad and difficult to obtain and it is sensible to take a selection with you. Garages and the motoring organizations offer kits of the commonly used spares for hire and to these items might be added extra headlamp bulbs (a legal requirement in some countries) and an emergency windscreen.

An essential when driving abroad is a red warning *triangle. Most continental* countries demand that it should be carried and it must be set up on the road if the car is immobilized through an accident or breakdown. A first aid kit is also desirable; in Austria it is obligatory. The GB nationality plate must be displayed at the back of the car (and on a caravan or trailer) and failure to do so may result in a fine.

While hoping it will not happen, every motorist must consider the possibility that he may need emergency breakdown assistance, even to the point of having his car taken back to Britain. He may also incur medical expenses for treatment of illness or injury and could have luggage or money stolen.

To meet these unfortunate circumstances, the motoring organizations offer comprehensive foreign touring services. The AA 5-star scheme, which covers a car and four people for a month for about £40, even provides hotel expenses if the motorist returns home to find his home occupied by squatters. The RAC's Cordon Bleu is basically a local repairs and vehicle recovery service which can be supplemented by medical, personal effects and legal aid insurance.

Essential documents are the driving licence and vehicle registration form. Some countries, including Spain and those in the Eastern block, require an international driving permit which can be obtained from the motoring organizations on production of the British driving licence and a passport-size photograph. Families intending to visit Austria and Switzerland should note that the minimum age for driving a car is 18 (compared with 17 in Britain), while France and Portugal require drivers in the first year after passing their test to restrict their speed to 90km an hour (56mph) and to carry a "90" disc on the vehicle.

On insurance, the basic rule is to ensure adequate coverage for all countries to be visited and the insurance company or broker will advise on this. The international motor insurance certificate—better known as the green card—is no longer a legal requirement in the *European Community but it* does secure fuller cover. It is still essential in most countries outside the Community.

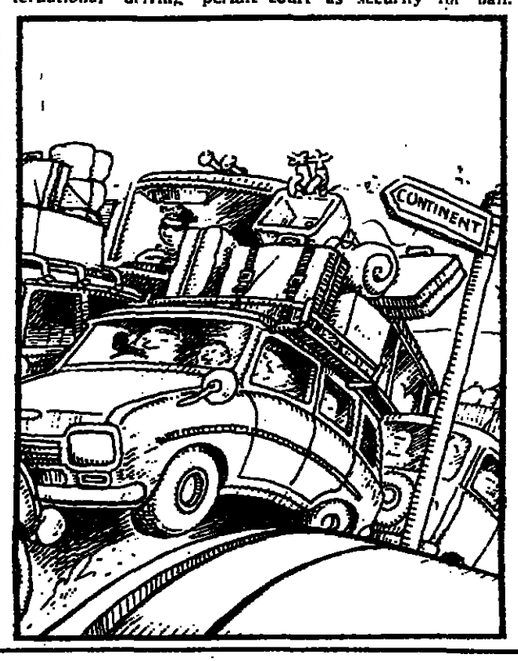
For Spain insurance should be extended to include a bail bond. In the event of an accident, the Spanish authorities may impound the car and detain the driver pending trial and the bond is a guarantee that a cash deposit (usually up to £1,500) will be paid to the court as security for bail. Bonds are issued by motor insurers and should be attached to the green card.

Anyone intending to take a minibus on the Continent should be warned that European Community law regards a vehicle with 10 or more seats as a commercial vehicle. This means that the driver must be over 21, have had at least a year's driving experience and keep a log of driving hours on a tachograph fitted to the vehicle (and the number of hours he may drive is limited by law). The tachograph provision is not widely known and there have been several cases of British minibuses being turned back from continental ports. Advice on this should be obtained from the Department of Transport.

Most things, notably petrol, cost the motorist more on the Continent, though the steep price rises in Britain over the past 12 months have narrowed the gap a little. So there is a good case for a fairly full tank before leaving Britain—not too full or the petrol could overflow during a bumpy crossing — and a lockable filler cap to prevent theft. Several countries in Eastern Europe offer petrol price concessions through coupons which can be bought at frontiers or, in some cases, from the relevant tourist offices in Britain. Italy, at time of writing, has withdrawn coupons.

The final, but not the least, preparation concerns route planning. The motorist should equip himself with good — and up-to-date — motoring maps for the areas he will visit, as well as plans of the main towns. One of the advantages of driving on the Continent is the extensive motorway network, which means that surprisingly big distances can be covered comfortably in a day's driving. But motorways in France and Italy carry toll charges and these can mount up over a long journey.

Allow plenty of time for leaving and entering continental ports. The heavy build-up of traffic during the holiday season means delays and it seems that these ports reserve the peak periods for carrying out road works. It is estimated that some 80 per cent of accidents involving British cars abroad happen within 50 miles of the Channel coast and they are largely attributed to motorists hurrying to make up lost time.



A clear map can smooth the journey

A clear map and a reliable *guidebook can do* much to smooth the journey of the motorist abroad. The prime need is for relevant information succintly presented: a couple of sentences about buying petrol can be more to the point than pages of eulogizing over a Mediterranean sunset.

Maps and guides should be consulted well before setting off. There is no need to plan the holiday like a military exercise but it does no harm to work out a route, if only to get some idea of distance. Calais to Geneva, for instance, is more than twice as far as London to Glasgow.

There are plenty of continental motorways to speed the journey but in several countries they carry tolls and they are not the best way to explore the countryside. By combining the resources of the map and guide, it should be possible to work out the best possible itinerary—doing the most in the most comfort.

When choosing maps there are two things to look for —they must be easy to read and they must be up to date. Clarity is to some extent in the eye of the beholder but the aim of every motoring map must be to provide a certain sort of information as simply as possible. It should be nearer a diagram than an ordnance survey.

Maps need frequent revision to keep abreast of new routes. An extra piece of motorway here or a new river crossing there can knock minutes, if not hours, off a journey. By the same token, town plans must always endeavour to carry the latest on one-way systems and traffic-free zones. A map published even two years ago may by now be almost useless.

This means that paper maps, which for obvious economic reasons can be brought up to date more often, are usually a better proposition than a hard-backed atlas. They are also cheaper and more convenient to handle, since they can be folded as required and cover a larger area at a time than the pages of a book. Less durable they may be but since they will probably have to be replaced before long, that hardly matters.

The motoring maps published by the Michelin tyre company have long been regarded as among the best on offer and they certainly meet both the basic tests, scoring highly on clarity and accuracy. Four 16 miles to the inch maps cover western Europe, and selected areas—notably the regions of France—are treated on a much larger scale.

George Philip, which designs excellent motoring maps of Britain for the Royal Automobile Club, has two series of continental touring maps. The 16in series, with blue covers, concentrates on western Europe, while the 12in set in red covers extends to southern Scandinavia, Greece and Yugoslavia.

The Automobile Association has a new series of European tourist maps for 1980, 16 miles to the inch and using the "concertina" folding system for easy handling. The AA also publishes books of town plans and planning maps which give through routes across Europe from the main Channel ports.

It must be emphasized that despite the best efforts of publishers, maps are always in danger of being superseded by the opening of new routes or changes to existing ones. For the latest *information it is sensible to* contact either the motoring organizations or the tourist offices in Britain of the countries concerned.

Moving from maps to guides, a handy source of hard information about driving abroad is the Automobile Association's *Motoring in Western Europe*. This chunky paperback gives details of some 9,000 approved and classified hotels and garages, arranged by country, as well as advice about insurance, banking hours, medical treatment, drink driving laws and many other topics.

It can be supplemented by three AA pamphlets, on Scandinavia, South-east Europe (Yugoslavia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Greece and Turkey) and North-east Europe (East Germany, Czechoslovakia, and the Soviet Union).

A special booklet on the Soviet Union is being prepared for those intending to drive to the Moscow Olympics. Other AA publications are *Camping and Caravanning in Europe*, which lists 5,000 camp sites in 19 countries, and *Guesthouses, Farmhouses and Inns in Europe*, with the emphasis on reasonable accommodation at low cost.

The RAC's *Continental Handbook* covers 18 European countries, with lists of appointed hotels and garages, a 48-page section of town plans and a pull-out chart of international road signs. The RAC also offers a *Motorists' Concise Guide to Continental Travel*, which packs a lot of information, from voltages to toll roads, in fewer than 100 pages, and *Driving Abroad*, an amusingly personal view by George Bishop.

Michelin publishes two types of guide book and both can be recommended. The red guides deal with hotels and restaurants, which are individually rated. Though Michelin's assessments are sometimes controversial, the British motorist abroad can hardly do better for gastronomic guidance. The other Michelins are the green tourist guides, compact, readable, and pleasingly laid out. There is a book for each country of Western Europe, except France, which is split into regions.

Although not specifically intended for motorists, the Anglo-American Fodor guides will fit happily into any glove box. They combine information of a purely practical kind (restaurants, places of interest, and so on) with often perceptive essays on history, culture and national character. Attractively illustrated, the guides are brought up to date every year and they cover most European countries.

Were there a competition for cramming the greatest amount of information into the tightest possible space it would undoubtedly be won by the Blue Guides, which are encyclopaedic in their descriptions of towns, villages and buildings. Areas covered on the Continent include Northern Italy, the Rome area, Spain, Greece and the Adriatic coast of Yugoslavia.

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If you make a bad choice in the middle of a holiday the damage is repairable. *You can move on next day.* But the first night starts a holiday well, or overshadows it with gloom, and the last night sets the seal on success or mars the whole. So it pays not only to research your ultimate destination and chosen holiday area, but also to know something about the Channel ports and their immediate hinterland, where motorists who do not believe in an uninterrupted chase to the sun or a last-minute dash for the ferry can start and finish their holidays in proper style.

First some personal recommendations for those who use hotels in or around the ports:

In Calais the Meurice and Sauvage are the best of the town's hotels, but those going to the motorway by the St-Omer road might well prefer to press on the extra 17 kilometres to Ardres where the Grand Hotel Clément adds good cuisine to comfort.

In Boulogne the Marmin et Liégeoise or the Plage in town are satisfactory, but for those with money to spare the restful Manoir or seafront Côte d'Opale in Le Touquet or the Atlantic in Wimereux are recommended.

Dunkirk has four comfortable but standardized modern motels.

In Dieppe the Univers is *a personal favourite among* the selection along the seafront, a haven of period charm. The Windsor can also be recommended and, for those who would rather be just outside the town, there is the quiet La Terrasse in the chines at Varengeville.

In Le Havre I have usually preferred night crossings to and from this port, but the city's best hotel is the Grand Hotel de Bordeaux, while the comparatively inexpensive Monaco in rue de Paris is both comfortable and convenient to the ferry terminal.

In Cherbourg there is a *reliable Sofitel right* by the ferry terminal, but my own favourite is the Louvre in rue H.-Dunant. There are beautiful alternatives on the nearby coasts, Les Isles at Barneville-Plage, 20 miles south west, or the France et Fuchsias at St-Vaast-la-Hougue a *similar distance* east.

In St-Malo the Central has a fine restaurant and considerable comfort, but there are less expensive options along the Paramé seafront.

In Roscoff the Brittany and Gulf Stream are grand and peaceful, the Triton, Angleterre and Centre Chez Janie the best of the cheaper alternatives.

All the French Channel ports have camping sites to offer the motorist who wants to rest his caravan awhile immediately before or after the ferry crossing. Indeed when planning long car tours through France I always remember a family of friends who insist that the cheapest and most relaxing continental car holiday they ever had involved taking a sleeping van, two tents and a party of five by Hoverlloyd from Ramsgate and never venturing farther than the beach at Calais.

Dieppe has one camping ground (du Pollet) right by the harbour entrance, so the Sealink boats pass close by the caravan windows. There is *an alternative on the cliffs* towards Pourville. In Dunkirk (Malo-les-Bains) the camping is set amid the dunes, and Boulogne has four sites along the coast. In Roscoff one of the two two-star sites is set in the grounds of a fifteenth-century manor, while St-Malo with seven sites offers the greatest number of camping places.

Yet surprisingly perhaps the campers' greatest delight is likely to be the site in the big city of Le Havre, admirably situated in the Forest of Montgeon park and beautifully equipped.

Le Havre is admirably *served for restaurants* too. There can be few experiences more satisfying than watching other people's ferry boats come and go beneath the cliffs of Ste-Adresse while one stretches one's legs comfortably in the blue and mirrored elegance of the *Nice-Havrais*, preferably after *suprême de barbue* and *crêpes flambées*. A similarly splendid view and good food at slightly less cost can also be had at Yves Page just down the road.

In Boulogne the best eating places are also very French, but comparatively inexpensive. The first thing the tourist meets crossing to the town from the ferry terminal is the Hamiot snack bar at the bottom of rue Faidherbe. There is a carefree and convivial Gallic atmosphere you can have *excellent fish soup, mussels,* pigs' trotters and all manner of less costly French specialities. An even greater delight is the tiny pink restaurant, La Charlotte, at 11 rue du Doyen. A deliciously refined four courses cost only 38 francs at lunchtime.

Even cheaper, satisfactory restaurants are available in Dieppe. The best is Le Sully on Quai Henri IV, right beside the Sealink terminal. The danger is that its 24 franc menu may spoil you for the rest of your stay in France. The country does not offer so many places that can equal it for value. Yet the hinterland to Dieppe shelters another real gem—Le Prieuré de Bailly-Bec at St-Ouen-sous-Bailly, off the Envermeu to Blangy road. There the five course set meal at 42 francs is as perfect as you will find anywhere in France.

St-Malo, which is not a port one should leave without exploring thoroughly, has a wealth of good restaurants, among them the Auberge de l'Hermine, the Duchesse Anne and the inexpensive Chez Gilles. The preeminent one is to the south through the suburb of St-Servan-the Métairie du Beau Regard, where M Gonthier prepares a rich and elaborate cuisine in classic French style.

Cherbourg offers good value at Le Vauban or the pretty little Toque Blanche. L'Aiguade, where *a bustling woman called* Giselle works single-handed wonders as receptionist, waitress and *rôtisseuse*, is strictly for carnivores, specializing in large lumps of tender meat grilled in front of wood fires. In Roscoff my family have *eaten well, and cheaply,* at Chez Janie.

If you do not stop for a meal, it may well be that you will want to buy food, either for the road or to take home, to savour your holiday for that week or so longer with souvenir delicacies.

No port is better served for shops than Boulogne. It has two hypermarkets, one with ample car parking (Champion at the Centre Commercial de la Liane) which is within walking distance of both the port and the town centre. *It is also* blessed with one of the five best cheese shops in France—Philippe Olivier at 43-45 rue Thiers. I never pass Boulogne without getting at least his Camembert, his Point l'Evêque and if possible his ultra-creamy 22 franc speciality, the St Philippe.

Boulogne also boasts one of the top 10 cake shops, André Lugand at 9 Grande Rue. Anyone who leaves without cakes from Lugand is not making the most of a French holiday. Add to these that Lugand's near neighbour is an excellent *charcutier*, Derrien, who can provide hot or cold delicacies for picnics, and you will understand why I drive through Boulogne even when sailing by way of Calais.

Le Havre is Boulogne's closest rival (cakes and sweets from Houlé, 185 rue de Paris, cheese from Cheinisse in the central market hall, and *charcuterie* and *plats préparés* from the superb shop of M Lefèvre at 127 rue Victor Hugo, all within easy reach of ample parking on Place Gambetta). Dieppe runs close third, with cheese from Olivier père (the Boulogne man's father), 16 rue St Jacques, *charcuterie* from Eurieul at 22 Grande Rue, and cakes and sweets from Ratel or Delahaye both in Grande Rue also. Perhaps Dieppe should be promoted to equal second because it has bakers and a Saturday market that excel even those that Boulogne and Le Havre can offer.

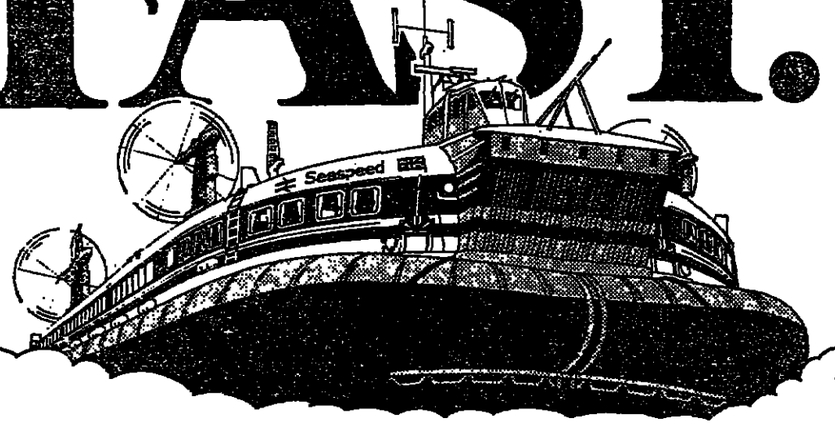
The most convenient hypermarkets for last-minute shopping on the way out are Champion (Boulogne) and Continent (Cherbourg), the biggest and best are those of the Auchan chain (in Le Havre, through the Jenner tunnel toward Montgeon and bear left into rue du Bois au Coq, and outside Boulogne, off the St-Omer road).

Besides a full allowance of wine (the biggest saving is to be made by buying the maximum permissable amount of special offer table wine at under four francs a bottle rather than by patronizing the duty-free shops), there are numerous other purchases a motorist might bring home to help to offset the cost of his holiday. Beers for example, offer considerable savings.

Other best buys are kitchenware, glasses, cookery utensils, camping equipment and leisure furniture, frozen or fresh seafood (to be kept cold in freezer bags), some cosmetic and toiletry ranges, children's clothes, women's fashions and French porcelain.

Robin Young
Consumer Affairs Correspondent

FERRY FAST.



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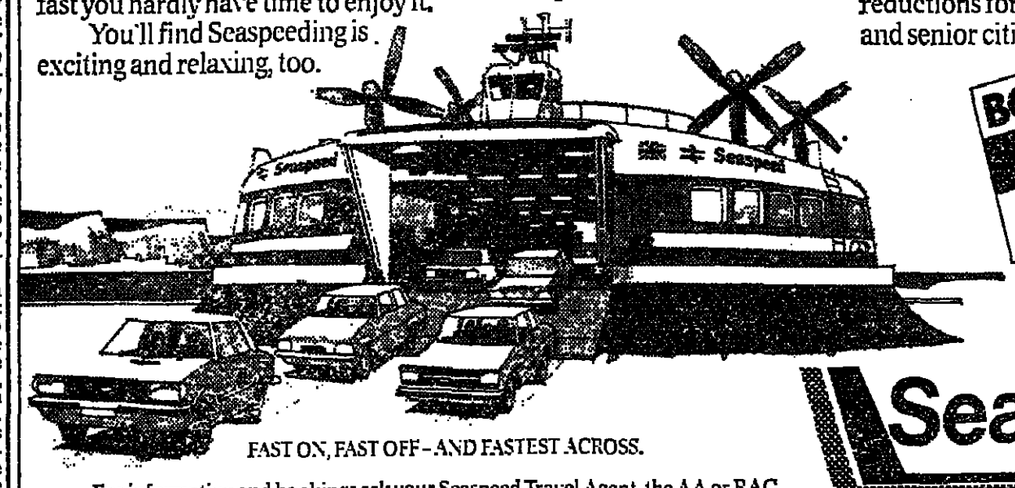

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The anniversaries of 1980

Lytton Strachey, Sir Jacob Epstein, Elizabeth Fry, General Douglas MacArthur and Grock

From the first day of Lucrezia Borgia to the last of Colonel Blood

JANUARY

3 Michael Thomas Sadler, social reformer and economist, born 1780
5 Nikolay Karlovich Medtner, Russian composer, born 1880
10 Manuel Azaña, President of the Spanish Republic (1936-39), born 1880
Grock (Adrien Wettach), Swiss clown, born 1880
26 Douglas MacArthur, General of the United States army, born 1880
29 John Freeman, poet and critic, born 1880

FEBRUARY

3 Felix Fourdrain, French composer, born 1880
8 Arthur Greenwood, politician, born 1880
14 Sir William Blackstone, legal writer and judge, died 1780
17 Alvaro Obregón, President of Mexico (1920-24), born 1880
23 Isaac Foot, poltician, born 1880

MARCH

1 Giles Lytton Strachey, writer, born 1880
2 Ivar Kreuger, Swedish creator of international match trust, born 1880
10 Frances Trollope, novelist, born 1780
12 William Clowes, co-founder Primitive Methodism, born 1780
17 Marcus Aurelius, Roman emperor (161-80), died 180
François Duc de la Rochefoucauld, French writer, died 1680
Thomas Chalmers, Scottish theologian and philanthropist, born 1780
Laurence Edward Grace Oates, Antarctic explorer, born 1880
20 Emanuele d'Astorga, Italian composer, born 1680
21 Hans Hofmann, American painter, born 1880

APRIL

17 Sir Leonard Woolley, archaeologist, born 1880
18 Lucrezia Borgia, Italian noblewoman, daughter of Pope Alexander VI, and legendary poisoner, born 1480
26 Michel Fokine, chroeographer, born 1880
29 Saint Catherine of Siena, died 1380

MAY

3 Thomas Tusser, agricultural writer and poet, died 1580
5 Otto Dibelius, German Protestant bishop, born 1880
8 Gustave Flaubert, French novelist, died 1880
21 Elizabeth Fry, prison reformer, born 1780
22 Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, South African financier, born 1880
29 Oswald Spengler, German philosopher, born 1880
30 James Robinson Planché, dramatist, died 1880

c. 1380 Thomas à Kempis, German mystic, born
c. 1480 Palma il Vecchio, Italian painter, born
c. 1580 John Webster, dramatist, born
1580 John Smith, colonist in Virginia, born
c. 1580 John Heywood, poet and dramatist, died
c. 1580 Raphael Holinshed, chronicler, died
1680 John Addenbrooke, founder of hospital at Cambridge, born
1680 Giovanni Francesco Grimaldi, Italian painter and architect, died

JUNE

The Duke's Children, by Anthony Trollope, published 1880
1 Karl von Clausewitz, Prussian general and military theorist, born 1780
2 The Gordon riots began in London; during the ensuing week, 280 people were killed, 1780
Sir Ernest Gowers, civil servant, and author of *Plain Words*, born 1880
3 Henry Hall, Covenanter, died, 1680
William Hone, writer and bookseller, born 1780
6 William Thomas Cosgrave, President of the Irish Free State (1922-32), born 1880
7 John Brougham, actor and dramatist, died 1880
10 André Derain, French painter, born 1880
Luis Vaz de Camoes, Portuguese poet, died 1580
22 Ebenezer Erskine, founder of Scottish secession church, born 1680
24 Oswald Veblen, American mathematician, born 1880
27 The Kelly gang of bushrangers were captured at Glenrowan, Victoria, Australia; Ned Kelly was hanged in Melbourne, November 11 1880
Helen Keller, blind and mute American writer, born 1880
28 Giovanni-Lorenzo Bernini, Italian architect and sculptor, died 1680

JULY

Robert Raikes opened his first Sunday school, 1780
6 Pierce Egan, the younger, novelist, died 1880
10 Humphrey Chetham, founder of the hospital and library bearing his name, baptized 1580
12 Tom Taylor, dramatist and editor of *Punch*, died 1880
24 Ernest Bloch, Swiss composer, born 1880
26 John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester, courtier and poet, died 1680

AUGUST

7 Abraham Colfe, divine and founder of school bearing his name, born 1580
13 Mary Reid Anderson, women's labour organizer, born 1880
19 Andrea Palladio, Italian architect, died 1580
24 John Taylor (the "Water Poet"), born 1580
Thomas (Colonel) Blood, adventurer, died 1680
26 Guillaume Apollinaire, French poet, born 1880
29 Jean - Auguste - Dominique Ingres, French painter, born 1780

SEPTEMBER

2 Hugh Richard Lawrie (Dick) Sheppard, vicar of St Martin-in-the-Fields, advocate of pacifism, born 1880
3 William Henry (Will) Dyson, cartoonist and etcher, born 1880
9 Henry Marten, a signatory of Charles I's death warrant, died 1680
12 Henry Louis Mencken, American writer, born 1880
16 Alfred Noyes, poet, born 1880
17 Francisco Goméz de Quevado y Villegas, Spanish poet, born 1580
20 Ildebrando Pizzetti, Italian composer, born 1880
22 Dame Christabel Pankhurst, co-founder of the Women's Social and Political Union, born 1880
25 Samuel Butler, satirist, died 1680
26 Francis Drake landed at Plymouth, having spent three years circumnavigating the world, 1580

OCTOBER

5 Jacques Offenbach, French composer, died 1880
10 Marie Stopes, botanist and advocate of birth control, born 1880
23 *The Trumpet-Major* by Thomas Hardy, published 1880
25 John of Salisbury, Bishop of Chartres, died 1180

NOVEMBER

10 Sir Jacob Epstein, sculptor, born 1880
17 Saint Hilda, founder of Whitby monastery, Yorkshire, died 680
20 Sir Alexander James Edmund Cockburn, Lord Chief Justice, died 1880
22 Konradin Kreutzer, German conductor and composer, born 1780
25 Leonard Woolf, writer and publisher, born 1880
26 *Endymion* by Benjamin Disraeli, published 1880
30 Richard Henry Tawney, economist, born 1880

DECEMBER

7 Sir Peter Lely, painter, died 1680
20 John Wilson Croker, politician and essayist, born 1780
22 George Eliot (Mary Ann Evans), novelist, died 1880
31 George C. Marshall, General of the US Army and statesman, born 1880

Jack Lonsdale

A package deal could still be hammered out . . .

Will Iran's hostages be expelled?

The Iranians agree that the hostages are not the culprits, and there is no question of the death penalty

How far does the Iranian revolution provide a model for a new Islamic order throughout the Muslim world Perhaps no one is more interested in this question than Sayyid Sadiq al Mahdi, the Sudanese Muslim leader, who for years has been campaigning for such an order, a system that would "marry the principles and values of Islam to democracy and a modern state".

Sayyid Sadiq has just returned from a visit to Iran, which he undertook with a threefold purpose: to canvas the idea of an Arab-Iranian agreement, to seek clarifications about the new Iranian constitution, and to take up the issue of the American hostages.

At first reluctant to involve himself in this last point, he was persuaded by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Dr Amadou Mahtar Mbow, that he might be able to contribute to a solution to the crisis, as someone who is widely respected in both the Muslim and western worlds.

While in Iran he met Ayatollah Khomeini (whom he had already got to know in exile before the revolution), Ayatollah Shariat-Madari, and senior members of both the Government and the Revolutionary Council. He has come back convinced that "no violence is on the cards against the hostages". He belives that either they will be tried and then expelled, or there will be a package deal "leading to the satisfaction of the legitimate demands of the Iranian people".

He would favour the latter solution, because he believes it might open the way to a better relationship between Iran and the United States. But, he says, "the Iranians agree that those persons are not the culprits", and he was definitely told that there was no question of the death penalty being applied to them.

He found, he says, "a clear tendency to respond positively to the idea of regarding the whole matter in a wider context, rather than the limited context of the person of the hostages". He feels that "the way it has been discussed simply in terms of law is inadequate, because there is also an issue of justice involved.

"On law, Iran is isolated, but on the issue of justice—the fact that the Shah was a very ugly despot, that he expatriated a lot of the wealth of the country, that the United States, through various agencies had helped him and cooperated with him and therefore was in a neo-imperialist relationship with him—those aspects do call for a kind of rectification as far as Iran is concerned".

The Security Council resolution, he argues, is not helpful because it is "one-sided": "It considered the issue of law, but skipped that of justice". What is required, in his view, is a package "in which the justifiable grievances of Iran will be answered".

On the American side this would involve three things: First, "a kind of action or statement that investigates the Shah's role and condemns him as a despot"; secondly, a process to "repatriate" the Shah's funds, so that he should not seem to have got away with his ill-gotten gains; and thirdly an investigation of past American involvement in Iran's internal affairs.

By making a clean breast of its past role, he believes, America could open the way to a "new chastened relationship".

These ideas, he says, were welcomed by his Iranian interlocutors. Even Khomeini himself and other reputed hardliners promised to study them. "There is a clear veering away from the personal issue of the physical return of the Shah."

I asked Sayyid Sadiq whether he shared the disillusionment with the general character of the Iranian revolution which many Arabs and Muslims have expressed. He replied that he still felt it had a number of lasting achievements to its credit. It had knocked out a despotic regime. It had got rid of what he calls "the alienation of ideology, politics and wealth". And it had brought government to "a populist level, where the example of leadership is one of austerity, frugality and simplicity".

In all these respects it had given "an example which cannot be taken away". But "what is very serious and has made me ponder is the question of the constitution. I thought Iran would institutionalize politics in such a way as to marry the principles and values of Islam to democracy and a modern state. The first draft constitution provided the basis for that—a democratic regime bound by Islamic principles. The role of the religious leaders was to be one of guarding against religious deviation, through a sort of constitutional court containing five religous people confirmed in office by the elected representatives of the people, plus three judges from the people's courts and three professors from the universities: it would have been very wide-based.

"But all this has now been changed in favour of the *wilayat-al-faqih* (government by the expert in divine law). This concept is only acceptable in Shia Islam, and even within Shia Islam it is advocated by Khomeini as his personal doctrine. It concentrates all powers in the hands of this *faqih*. It is going to lead to the supremacy of the clergy."

This point concerns Sayyid Sadiq very deeply, because he had hoped Iran would provide a kind of example of Islamic democracy. He was anxious to know why the draft constitution had been so drastically revised. Khomeini himself simply replied that the constitution had been studied and passed by the majority of the people, and therefore it had come to stay.

"But others welcomed further observations on it, and showed a genuine interest in their experiment being regarded as a growth point for the rest of the Muslim world. I asked for a summary of the arguments which had been used to change the original text, and I was promised that I will get it in writing. But my first impression is that the change makes for a narrower appeal, and I don't expect this particular point to be acceptable outside Shia Islam."

In Sayyid Sadiq's view there can no longer be a *faqih* in the sense of one whose knowledge of the law gives him a general competence to govern. "We need an institutional form, combining those who have knowledge of the texts and those with other competences." Nor can he accept that any one of the four traditional schools of Islamic jurisprudence be specifically enshrined in the constitution (as the Jaafari school is in that of Iran).

He believes that a new interpretation of the law is needed, drawing on all four schools for inspiration but taking account also of modern circumstances, and formulated by an elected legislative assembly. This approach is certainly radically different from Khomeini's, yet Sayyid Sadiq believes there is common ground between them.

"I agree with him that Islam should govern all aspects of government and society. He agrees with me that the people's will must ultimately decide, since the constitution says that the *faqih* must have the support of the people, and the constitution itself was submitted to popular vote."

Edward Mortimer

Are we all Powellites now?

Mr Enoch Powell was eyed by the Government front bench as warily as usual when on October 23 he rose in response to the Chancellor's announcement of the total abolition of exchange controls after ex-chancellor Healey had denounced it as "reckless and doctrinaire."

"Is the Chancellor aware," asked the ex-financial secretary, "that I envy him the opportunity and the privilege of announcing a step that will strengthen the economy of this country and help to restore our national pride and confidence in our currency?"

Quite caught off balance the Chancellor gasped "I am grateful . . . I am indeed grateful. . . ."

Gratified astonishment arose from Mr Powell's hitherto critical scepticism of the new Government's policies—an attitude they put down to carping jealousy of his former party colleagues. For have not the essentials of Powellism been enthroned in place of Heathism in the Thatcher administration?

Indeed is not Powellism personified in Mr Biffen, now Chief Secretary but one of the toughest Powellite critics of 1972-74? And have not Sir Geoffrey and Sir Keith been manifestly converted to Mr Powell's analysis of the cause and cure of inflation, the angry repudiation of which by Mr Heath and his Chancellor Barber they applauded in 1972-74.

Do they not all use Powellian phrases about money supply and not allowing public expenditure to outstrip the growth of GNP? Did they not brave the outcry over the "cuts" precisely to stop PSBR, the true fuel of inflationary finance identified by Mr Powell in unpopular speeches from 1966 onwards, from growing from £8,500m to £11,000m. Do they not repudiate a prices and incomes policy, decline to intervene in industrial disputes, slash subsidies, prune NEB, BNOC and other state excrescencies? On "the rolling back of the public sector" do not bits of old Powell speeches now trip from front bench lips?

And is not the Government fighting against that very plundering of our economy by the CAP which Mr Powell foretold as early as 1969—and waving his very proposition that the Eight depend more on us than we on them? To update King Edward VII, aren't we all Powellites nowadays?

Not in Mr Powell's opinion. His commendation of Sir Geoffrey Howe in October actually underlined his otherwise critical judgment of Conservative performance since May. As he sees it, that single totally right and radical decision ("individuals should be free to take or send their property where they will," he said in 1967 when advocating, against official contempt, a floating pound) stands out from the succession of half-measures or pretences, like the June cut in PSBR which Mr Powell revealed as nearly nugatory: "all done with mirrors." This Government sees the light, unlike Heath: but to see it and not act accordingly is to Powell no less a breach of faith.

But, surely they have changed direction; policy takes time to implement; what more can a reasonable politician want? The answer is the usual uncomfortable Powell answer. When the PSBR was less inflationary than it now is, he said "take a hammer to it"—and that means either to lower state spending to the level of income from taxes or else to raise taxes enough to pay for virtually all the state expenditure deemed necessary.

Back in 1968, while being excommunicated at the party conference for extrapolating the growth in the coloured population and discussing its consequences, Mr Powell set out for a Morecambe audience a true anti-inflation, anti-socialist, pro-market-economy, 100 per cent Tory budget which, without cutting social services would roll back the public sector and balance at a level that would permit the reduction of income tax to 4s 3d in the £ (23 per cent). Comparable surgery today would not permit such a remission, but it would end the fuelling of inflation by deficit financing—the essence of economic Powellism.

That exercise is worth re-reading if one wonders why Mr Powell is not applauding what Labour calls the most reactionary and doctrinaire Tory government since the war. It is 21 years since Mr Powell resigned (with Lord Thorneycroft) from the Treasury over the principle of inflationary public expenditure; the ensuing inflation, the Powellian logic, leaves the right decisions proportionatly harder, but still right.

In policies other than financial, Mr Powell sees ominous tendencies to renege on pledges which caused him to say of Heath's government that the U-turn had become the norm. Britain is knee-deep in Rhodesia rather than using the Muzorewa election victory to slip the cable. Nor does the cut in foreign fiancés exactly meet his complaint that "marrying out but staying here" was a process that would fuel the growth of the coloured population; earlier fierce denials that cities would become a third or a half coloured are now replaced by cries of "what does it matter?" in the Commons. In Ireland, promises to maintain the Union and grant elective local government are interpreted as a neo-Heathian constitutional initiative like those previously designed to please Dublin and Washington but which encouraged the IRA. And Conservative professions of liege loyalty to the EEC seem a curious first card to play in negotiations to reduce the £1,000m deficit to nil.

Mr Powell predicted that deficit if not its size, just as he predicted that the moment the Community had an elected parliament it would seek, via the budget, to control the executive and assert sovereignty over a superstate. Not all the chickens have come home to roost yet. But on this and the other issues of principle on which Mr Powell parted company with the Conservatives, he stands where he did in 1974. There is no real sign yet that the party is rejoining Powell.

Roy Lewis

Roy Lewis's book *Enoch Powell: Principle in Politics* was published by Cassell last year.

NEW YORK DIARY

The seventh day of a new decade is precisely the time when you feel that you will scream if you have to read just one more article looking back on the last ten years or forward to the next. Scream away, then. Everyone else has had his two cents' worth and it would be a superhuman act of forbearance to deny myself.

For me, the Seventies began much as they ended. I was in New York on behalf of *The Times*, but then as one of a two-man bureau, whereas now I am on my own. (Already we have fuel for our first broad generalization: the Seventies were a decade of belt-tightening.)

I had arrived here at the very end of 1969 and one of my first out-of-town assignments was on a project ambitious in conception, though a bit disappointing in its fulfilment. It was the time of anti-war protest on university campuses and I was sent to visit three of them, deep in the heart of middle America, to see whether the tumult had reached even into this traditionally conservative part of the country.

I found that it had, much to the distress of the taxpayers who helped finance these institutions of higher learning. In an Oklahoma newspaper, I came across a headline above a leading article which succintly summarized its message: "The first thing a kid should learn at college is to abide by the rules and ignore commies."

A student at the University of Iowa explained why he and his friends were not obeying those precepts: "Disobedience is not the way we have been taught to do things. But we scream and nobody responds, so the only way to get a response is to become violent."

The violence claimed six victims; four white students at Kent State University in Ohio and two black ones at Jackson State College in Mississippi. A student at the University of Nebraska told me how the Kent State killings had affected him and his fellows. "People thought: 'Here am I, just Joe Blow, a regular student, and these four kids who were shot were just Joe Blows, regular students. That was what brought it home to students here."

It was one of my first encounters with American students, to whom I have always enjoyed talking. They are welcoming and articulate, seldom at a loss for cogent answers.

Re-reading my reports of that mid-West trip, though, I am struck by how the students seemed readier to discuss the mechanics of their own protest and the intricacies of campus politics than the more difficult question of the rights and wrongs of the Vietnam war itself. That is why the articles ultimately failed to illuminate much, though they do provide early evidence for identifying the Seventies as a decade of narcissism.

Another story I covered at about the same time went to the heart of the Vietnam dilemma in a direct and painful way. It was the court martial of Lieutenant Willam Calley, accused and convicted of ordering the massacre of 22 civilians (earlier estimates had put the figure at more than 100) at the Vietnamese village of My Lai.

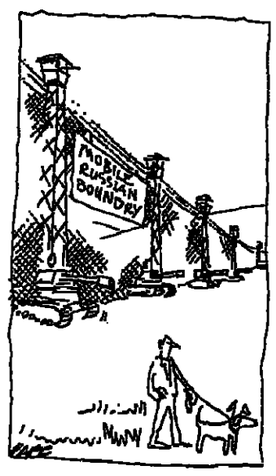
There was much sympathy for Lieutenant Calley as a victim of the circumstances of war and its brutalizing effects. There was also revulsion that a nation proudly founded on humanitarian principles should find itself in a position where such atrocities were carried out in its name.

I suspect that it was this sentiment more than the campus protests which persuaded President Nixon and his advisers that they had to extricate the United States from the Vietnam involvement at virtually any cost. The cost, in terms of lost lives and prestige, was tremendous and is still being paid.

Looking back, it is apparent that I tried to have it all ways in my attempt to find the root of what I called (and I am embarrassed to come across the phrase) "the present national sickness". In an article written not long after my return from the Midwest, I suggested that the root was not in Vietnam or on college campuses, but in the cases of corruption which were then and are still now being uncovered regularly in local and Federal government.

I suppose I could quite easily make the case that this observation was an incredibly clairvoyant forecast of the Watergate scandal, which provided the decade's most powerful political drama. I do not, however, claim credit for special prescience and I am not sure that I now agree with my 1970 view on the significance of corruption.

There are two opposing views on Watergate. One is that it symbolized the terrible decay of America's moral standards and the other that its exposure was a tribute to the strength



of the nation's democratic processes.

I tend towards the latter interpretation. Corruption exists everywhere, but the mechanism for uncovering it is much more effective in America than anywhere else—notably more so than in Britain, where it took 20 years for the Anthony Blunt affair to surface.

I believe that one of the important differences between America and Britain is in muck-raking journalism. The Americans have always prized their muck-rakers, and did so especially in the years immediately after the Watergate affair, while in Britain it is fashionable still to sniff disapprovingly at them as an evil, not even a necessary one.

(As a point of interest, because I know readers love this sort of thing, the use of the phrase "muck-raking" to describe investigative journalism was initiated by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1906. It is in fact a distortion of the episode of the man with the muck-rake in *Pilgrim's Progress*. Bunyan's muck-raker, who preferred to continue raking muck rather than regard the celestial light, was meant to represent the money-obsessed businessman—the very person who is often the target of the muck-raker in today's sense.)

Psychologists—and they were one of the growth professions of the Seventies—would say that my view that Watergate was a good thing makes me an optimist. As such, I am probably quite unqualified to review the decade a task for which a hearty pessimism appears an important prerequisite.

I have not watched or read any summing-up of the seventies which has not concluded that they were the very worst of times. One of the many television reviews even suggested that they were worse than the Sixties, which saw the assassination of a President, of a presidential candidate and of a civil rights leader.

What, in the view of the reviews, could be worse than the Seventies? The Eighties: Everyone's characterization of the forthcoming ten years as "the dangerous decade" has been seized upon with enthusiasm.

New York City tried, in its impatient way, to make that prediction come true in the decade's first 24 hours, when it managed to accumulate 12 murders—including one over an argument about which television channel to watch for the turn of the year festivities. This was more than twice the daily murder rate for 1979, which was itself a record.

Experts terrify us with their sonorous predictions about the appalling prospects for 10 years of famine, inflation, war, energy scarcity, violence, lawlessness and a broad collapse of the social fabric. (Sorry, confused cliches: the social *structure* will collapse, while the fabric will be torn or will disintegrate.)

All of that will certainly come about, but with any luck most of us will fail to notice. I prefer the more tangible predictions of Joe Famolare, a man of whom you will not have heard but who enjoys some celebrity here as a maker of fashionable footwear.

Asked by a fashion writer what he thought would be the dominant theme of the Eighties, he replied: "Without a doubt, roller skates. I attach colourful, ball-bearing wheels to my patented run-there sneakers."

So as we roll through the Eighties in our run-there sneakers (gym shoes), we shall try, as in the Seventies, to carve out a pleasant life for ourselves and for those we live and work with, by-passing the obstacles which will inevitably be thrown into our paths. Only in December, 1989, shall we discover, through the utterances of our sages, what a truly dreadful decade it will have been.

Michael Leapman

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TIMES PAST THE TIMES
New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

AN HONEST MAN'S ANGER

The Republican candidates who have attacked Mr Carter's decision to veto a seventeen-million-ton grain delivery to the Soviet Union are not thereby strengthening their claim to presidential calibre. Had Mr Carter taken no action in response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, or contented himself with purely diplomatic moves, they would have been the first to condemn him. They do not dissent from his view that the invasion is a major breach of international law, which cannot be allowed to go unpunished. They should therefore applaud him for taking a step which is measured and non-violent, but unquestionably painful for the Soviet Union and likely to increase the problems faced by its leaders.

The obvious explanation of the criticisms is that Mr Carter's rivals hope to pick up votes from the Iowa farmers. But since Mr Carter has promised to buy in the undelivered grain at market prices, the farmers should not suffer any direct loss, and in any case it is obviously the President's duty to put national security and world peace before the marginal economic interest of a *particular group of voters*. American voters in general, if not those of Iowa in particular, are likely *to give him credit* for this.

Perhaps a more plausible explanation of the line taken by Messrs Bush, Baker and Connally (and of Senator Kennedy's ill-judged remarks about the Shah last month) is simply that they feel an overwhelming need to criticize Mr Carter for something. The remarkable fact is that since the seizure of the American embassy in Tehran on November 4 his conduct of affairs has been very hard to fault. Even those who blame the existence of the double crisis in Iran and Afghanistan partly on lack of effective American leadership over the past three years are constrained to admit that since the crisis started Mr Carter has shown hitherto unsuspected qualities. The starry-eyed idealist who took office in 1977 had long since given way to what looked like a weak and indecisive pragmatist, but he in turn has now emerged from the hard school *of experience as a president* with a realistic appraisal of his powers and responsibilities, ready to *use the former and to discharge* the latter. Much of the world must now be somewhat surprised *to find itself greatly hoping for* his re-election, so much more sure-footed in handling crisis *does he look than any of his* opponents. His anger has the strength of his honesty.

Certainly the early 1980s look increasingly unlikely to be a period in which the world can afford to have yet another inexperienced American president learning his job by trial and error. The dangers and difficulties faced by the occupant of the White House during the next few years are likely to be enormous. That is not, as some believe, because a desperately weakened West is now faced by an overwhelmingly strong Soviet Union rushing from success to success. The danger is rather that the *Soviet leaders* will seek to escape the consequences of weakness and failure through a series *of increasingly risky adventures*.

The Soviet economic system is weak. That can hardly be questioned. Soviet industrial output is less than that of Japan, and less than half of that of either Western Europe or the United States. Soviet citizens have to put up with a far lower standard of living than their Western *counterparts* as well as an oppressive system of government, and many of them are well aware *of this*. The political system is therefore strong only in the sense of being effectively repressive, *not in the sense* of commanding the spontaneous loyalty of the people. Obedience *can be assumed only so long as* the repressive apparatus is seen to be firmly in control.

Spontaneous revolt at the centre seems unlikely. The danger comes from the fringes. A successful liberalization in Czechoslovakia might have generated uncontrollable pressures within Russia (or the Ukraine). Therefore it had to be stamped on. Similarly, a successful Muslim revolt against the Soviet-backed communist regime in Afghanistan might inspire a revival of Muslim nationalism within the Soviet Union itself. The risk, one must suppose, was too high to be taken. How much less, then, can Moscow afford failure now that fifty thousand Soviet troops have been committed to the Afghan adventure.

Failure in the sense of actual expulsion from the country is perhaps unlikely. But failure in the sense of inability to end the *fighting*, of a need to commit an even larger proportion of Soviet military and economic *resources to holding down* an intractable and inhospitable country—that can easily be *imagined. At that point the alter*native to admitting failure may seem to be an extension of the front into *neighbouring* countries (which can easily be blamed for continued Afghan resistance) or the creation of a diversion elsewhere. Only very carefully judged Western responses may avert a chain reaction of disaster.

THE MODEST HOPES AT STORMONT

The Parliament Buildings at Stormont, Belfast, where Mr Humphrey Atkins meets Ulster politicians today, are not Lancaster House; and the high expectations which have come to be associated with the second do not surround the first. Mr Atkins opening his *conference* is not at all in the position of Lord Carrington when he opened his. There has been no Commonwealth meeting (in this case, more appropriately, no European meeting) to get an agreed line. The "front-line presidents"—Mr Charles Haughey and, if back-seat presidents were to be included, Mr Carter—have not been squared in advance. The Provisional IRA's commanders, unlike those of the Patriotic Front, have not been invited to graduate from the status of criminals, terrorists, guerrillas or freedom-fighters to that of trusted leaders of a faction. They will not be there.

Nor will the makings of a *comprehensive settlement* be there. Mr Atkins has set himself a much more modest ambition. As he puts it, the conference is a means of identifying the highest possible level of agreement on the transfer of responsibilities to locally elected representatives in the province—enough agreement, he hopes, for the Government to be able to bestow on Ulster new provincial institutions of some kind to alleviate the directness of "direct rule".

In bringing three of the four invited parties under starter's orders Mr Atkins has already disclosed a diplomatic talent. The Catholic/nationalist SDLP would not attend if all discussion were to be barred of arrangements which might open a window on eventual Irish unity. Mr Paisley's Democratic Unionist Party, now trying out the role of goodies, would not attend if the union were to be put in issue in any way whatever. Mr Atkins found a form of words to satisfy both, the obvious brittleness of which suggests that both parties are really quite keen to attend the conference, even if not to see it prosper.

The Unionist Party proper, still on the basis of the latest election results the largest of the Northern Ireland parties and the main political vehicle for union*ism, maintains its disapproval of* these proceedings. It will not be there, but as its contribution it has sent in a position paper repeating the scheme it evolved for the constitutional convention four years ago—a legislative assembly sustaining an executive which would be formed according to Westminster conventions—and calling, if that is not available, for beefed-up local government. It can at least be said of that position that it fortifies Mr James Molyneaux's claim to consistency.

The not very bright prospect of success for the Stormont conference, and the modest proportions of the success if it comes, raises the question, Why after ten years of civil strife in Ulster is not something more on Lancaster House lines being attempted? Sufficient answer lies in the contrast between Ulster and Rhodesia. Two conditions for the success of the Lancaster House conference were the internationalizing of the question and the acceptance into legitimate politics of the guerrilla leaders. Internationalizing the Ulster question would do nothing to relieve the stubborn cause of that conflict, which is divided allegiance among the present and historical inhabitants of the province, their contradictory political identification. It would be likely to have the opposite effect. *And there is not the* slightest evidence that the Provisional IRA possesses or is *acquiring the level of popular* support that would justify ceasing to treat its leaders as murderous subversives to be hunted and beginning to treat them as representatives with whom to parley.

David Wood

Jimmy Young – a rival celebration

An anniversary occurs this week that should not be allowed to go unsung or unmarked by politicians. On Thursday well-wishers and contributors of *The Political Quarterly* will be at a reception in the House of Lords to celebrate the golden jubilee of the journal that has managed to maintain uncompromising standards of scholarship, lucid writing, and Whiggish analysis into a new day when reach-me-down judgments make a political commentator the glass of fashion and the mould of form. Usually living from hand to mouth, at least commercially, it has shown extraordinary toughness in its ability to survive, much as it showed extraordinary determination to get born.

After all, *The Political Quarterly* must count as the one wild risk *investment ever made* by George Bernard Shaw. Rather more than 50 years ago Professor William Robson, of the London School of Economics, then in his devil-may-care thirties, bearded Shaw, always a financially cautious if not downright mean man, and dunned him for a contribution to the launch of a new political journal, academic in approach and leftish in its stand. Shaw allowed himself to be blarneyed out of (I think) £1,000, although he could walk with a closed fist past a street musician and murmur "Press".

Robson, the *Quarterly's* "onlie begetter", also enlisted Kingsley Martin of *The New Statesman* and the early connexion with Great Turnstile was formed. The list of editors runs: Robson, Martin, Leonard Woolf, and T. E. M. McKitterick, with Bernard Crick, of Birkbeck now in the chair. That is, editorial policy has always developed with a Labour bias, corrected by an academic bias that usually ensured the most devastating analyses of Labour in action were to be found in *The Political Quarterly*. Long before the 1960s were out, I remember Robson as *editor saying*, with rare passion, that he would never vote Labour again until Harold Wilson was no longer party leader.

The particular service of *The Political Quarterly* to politicians and political analysists is, and has always been, that almost alone in the United Kingdom, it fills the gap between the daily and weekly *sources of news and comment, and* the academic theses that may take years to write.

It has provided a longer perspective than any newspaper or weekly journal could allow, alike in terms of article length and in scope of historical reference; and it has always had at call a range of specialists, not necessarily academic, who have felt comfortable within the covers of a sober journal to tell a political story from the inside. (The Quarterly, by the way, is produced at book size, and uses neither pictures nor typographical tricks. The seriousness of the writers assumes, without question, the seriousness of the reader.)

We may justifiably doubt whether there was ever a time when such an editorial approach to the study of politics could be reckoned more valuable. Nothing astonishes me more, when I compare my trade today with what it used to be, than the extent to which all the communicators live off each other.

Morning newspapers put an idea into the minds of desperate radio and television producers, and then morning newspapers reproduce what television and radio have said; and, for their part, academics writing theses bury *themselves beneath* mountains of newspaper cuttings and tape recordings of broadcasts. *If Gladstone were alive today*, he would never bother with a Midlothian campaign; he would simply ring up Robin Day on *The World at One* and ask for a 10-minute spot.

So corruption of the record perniciously creeps in. Television, no matter how seriously journalistic the programme purports to be, has been made into a branch of "show business" (television's beloved phrase, not mine), and radio cannot even get a man *into a studio* to play records without calling it some nonenity's "show".

Michael Parkinson, one of the wittiest off-the-cuff speakers I know, and a consummate journalist, is employed by the BBC to lick the shoes of the latest actor or actress who wants to puff a book or a film. Robin Day protests if you defend *him from the charge that he is in* "show business", although a more serious student of politics it would be hard to find. Russell Harty, they tell me, is a human being in his own right, in spite of the programmes he gets.

Television, with its fond belief that established names matter more than content, goes on to corrupt radio and newspapers. The dreadful fate of parliamentary sketch writers stands as a Fleet Street warning. Not long ago, Bill Barkley, *a classical scholar from* Glasgow University, day after day filled page two of Beaverbrook's *Daily Express* with a brilliant account of a full day's parliamentary debate. Clephan Palmer, of the *News-Chronicle*, scarcely ever *needed more than half a column* to explain a budget or nationalize an industry. Harry Boardman, of *The Guardian*, brought urbanity and humour to bear on every line he wrote about a parliament he respected.

Today, *most of their clever suc*cessors are in show business; they are more important as reporters than the events they report. They are encouraged to be everything except dull and open-minded. Their severe deadlines mean that if they *are to paint the Sistine Chapel* they must begin polishing their prose soon after Question Time; and so they turn Question Time into a daily situation comedy or soap opera, replete with a familiar cast of clowns and knaves (the radio experiment in broadcasting questions certainly helped readers to appreciate their undoubted wit *and infinite superiority*).

Nor would their highly subjective accounts of politics matter so *much if their papers gave fuller* parliamentary reports, where MPs might be heard in their own right, especially those who have no hankering to be part of the day's theatre. That is why Westminster's favourite political interviewer is now Jimmy Young, of all things a record player. Why? Mr Young lets ministers and MPs talk for *themselves without being scored off*, any more than he would score off one of his rather revolting recipes.

That is why some of us, too, will pronounce a benediction this week on William Robson and *The Political Quarterly*, which was born as the Ramsay MacDonald government of 1929 tottered to its certain end, and now, well rooted in an even thinner soil, begins to address itself to the politics of the 1980s.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Assisted places scheme

From Mr Merlyn Rees, MP for Leeds South (Labour)

Sir, I have read with interest the correspondence on the assisted places scheme, culminating in the letter from the Headmaster of Clifton College (December 31).

It may well have been appropriate for Mr Andrews's grandparents to be educated at the expense of the lord of the manor. His father, like my father and I, attended the local grammar school; this type of secondary education was an important element in educational development in the early years of the twentieth century.

*I am concerned with what is appro*priate today. Where comprehensive education cannot generate the right academic atmosphere then the local authorities concerned need to look at their overall organization, and particularly the relevance of sixth form colleges and, in some instances, of colleges of further education.

I do not believe that independent schools could, or should, be forbidden by law. I see no use for them in a local authority context provided there is a properly organized and funded system of comprehensive education. It was for this reason that I supported Mr Reg Prentice when he began the implementation of Labour Party policy in ending the Direct Grant system, which was appropriate in its time.

As an MP representing an "inner city area" I find it incredible that Mr Andrews could see independent schools as even relevant to the problem of primary school children who "would be swamped at a poor neighbourhood comprehensive". We *really do live in two Englands.*

I agree with the Rector of Charlton who described the Assisted Places scheme as "immoral".

This scheme is to cost £35 million a year. There is a far better educational use for this money at this time—and at all times.

Yours sincerely,
MERLYN REES,
House of Commons.

Legal training grants

From Sir Frederick Lawton

Sir, How sad it is that Mr J. H. Stevenson (December 31) finds himself in practice as a barrister. With his appreciation of the relationship between time and earnings and his *seeming lack of understanding of* what makes barristers continue in practice despite financial disappointments, he should have taken up either plumbing or dentistry.

A private income, a working wife, superb contacts or exceptional ability may help, but what really matters is a desire to be a barrister and nothing else.

*I know. I had none of Mr Steven*son's suggested assets when I started at the Bar; but my twenty-five years in practice were the happiest in my life. I often wish I could live them over again, even though for the first four years I had to supplement my *poor earnings by doing evening* jobs.

I had, however, the advantage which the present day young men and women wanting to practise have not got. I did not have to find the large fee which Bar students now *have to pay for the obligatory pro*fessional training course which has to be completed before call to the Bar.

Without a grant for this course many able students cannot hope to start practice.

Yours faithfully,
FREDERICK LAWTON,
Mordryg,
Stoptide, Rock, Cornwall.

Threat to local democracy

From Mr P. B. Sidebottom and Mr Wyndham Thomas

Sir, We were saddened to read the comments of Sir Kenneth Thompson (leader of Merseyside County Council) (December 17) condemning Mr Michael Heseltine's proposal to set up a development corporation to promote the renewal of the run down inner areas of *Merseyside*. For more than ten years now the City Council, the County Council and the Development Corporation have worked successfully together in carrying through the rapid expansion and extensive renewal of Peterborough. *Through it all, local* democracy continues to flourish. And the rights and responsibilities of councillors and electors are in no degree circumscribed or reduced. In fact, they seem to us to be enhanced by having so many more pro*jects to discuss and to help bring* to reality.

Of course, the easiest relationship to have between public agencies is a bad and unproductive one. You don't have to work to get that. A good relationship needs the sharing *of objectives and the will to co*operate—among chief officers as well as members—for the larger good.

Our authorities would be glad to welcome Sir Kenneth and his colleagues for a day's discussion of *how we are together making a suc*cess of Peterborough's expansion and rebuilding. Neither could do it without the other.

Yours faithfully,
PETER B. SIDEBOTTOM,
Chief Executive,
Peterborough City Council,
WYNDHAM THOMAS,
General Manager,
Peterborough Development Corporation,
Town Hall,
Peterborough.

Commanding the clouds

From Mr Peter Stewart

Sir, How sad it is that the tin god syndrome appears to be spreading to the London Weather Centre. By what right are the meteorologists there "able to offer" me, today, "a better day than yesterday"?

By what means do they "take the *whole of the country*"? *I suppose* they have been infected by those British Airways pilots who tell me *from the flight deck*: "This is your Captain speaking", thus ignoring the fact that I have embarked for the flight, not enlisted for the duration.

Yours faithfully,
PETER STEWART,
3 Hendon Wood Lane,
Arkley, NW7.

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan

From Professor R. A. Weale

Sir, Lord Carrington's view that the world must not allow the Soviets to forget their latest adventure deserves support. After their incursion into Czechoslovakia in 1968 the dust was allowed to settle with indecent haste.

At least one of the learned societies issued a blunt statement to the effect that the mind of Russia could be civilized only by the maintenance of scientific, artistic and cultural contacts.

Half a generation has since grown up: the experiment has failed. We cannot have cultural exchanges when there is no culture to *exchange. By all means let the* experiment be resumed—after the Russian Revolution.

Yours very truly,
R. A. WEALE,
The Athenaeum, Pall Mall, SW1.
January 3.

From Mr C. D. Bellamy

Sir, Concerning Russia's Palmerstonian adventure in Afghanistan, others will make moral judgments, no doubt, but let us get history *right. In the last few days we have* been reminded of that cliché: "Russia is aiming for a warm-water port".

Every schoolboy has been told that, but we often do not tell our children the truth. We ought to consider *the judgment of the clever* men in the British War Office in 1907: "The frequently quoted desire of Russia to obtain access to the open sea and possess warm water ports is not stated here as a separate and definite object of Russian foreign policy, for there does not appear to be sufficient ground for so doing.

"Russia already possesses upon the Murman coast excellent ice-free harbours which she has never made any use of. Vladivostok is virtually ice-free, but she has never turned it to any account.

"Russia no doubt desires to possess ice-free harbours, but only as accessories and stalking horses in her larger schemes of expansion." *Military Resources of the Russian Empire*, War Office, General Staff, 1907.

It might be added that Russia's quest in Afghanistan has never had anything to do with the sea. It is part of a desire to secure her borders, a policy ultimately concerned with defence and consolidation, related to Sir Halford Mackinder's "heartland" theory. Much trouble can be avoided by prompt action, executed with panache, in unstable areas close to home. Our own ancestors knew this; we, per*haps, have forgotten.*

I remain yours faithfully,
C. D. BELLAMY
150 Lambeth Road, SE1.

From Dr J. D. C. Martin

Sir, The man in the Russian street has been told that his rulers have sent a "limited military contingent" to Afghanistan. None of us can guess what he believes or knows of the true facts, but boycotting the Olympics will impress him that his *Government has done something* deserving the wrath of other countries and no other one action can do this for the ordinary blinkered Russian.

For the world to attend the Olympics would afford the Kremlin enormous publicity and propaganda as it did for Hitler in 1936. To be denied this is part of the price they must pay for their invasion of Afghanistan.

Yours faithfully,
J. D. C. MARTIN,
1 West Bar,
Banbury,
Oxfordshire.

From Mr David Shriver

Sir, I was absolutely appalled on hearing that a boycott of the 1980 Olympic Games had been suggested as a retaliation against Russian in*volvement in Afghanistan.*

Although it would greatly embarrass the Soviet authorities, a *boycott would only serve to en*courage other countries to express their political views by refusing to participate, and this would soon lead to a total abandonment of the Olympic Games.

Sport is one of the few unifying factors left on this globe. It must never be used to state a political or ideological point, but to further Man's awareness of his purpose and responsibility.

Yours sincerely,
DAVID SHRIVER,
4 Coolinge Road,
Folkestone,
Kent.
January 3.

From Mr Anthony Sumption

Sir, Afghanistan marks the point where my generation came in: Ethiopia — Albania — Austria — Czechoslovakia — World War II.

Where will the film end this time?

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY SUMPTION,
3 Verulam Buildings,
Gray's Inn, WC1.
January 6.

From Mr David Winnick, MP for Walsall, North (Labour)

Sir, Lord Harris was a little too quick, and cynical, in his letter (January 3) which *alleged* that there was a lack of concern by the British Left over the Russian action in Afghanistan.

As to be expected, the use of Soviet military force in Afghanistan and the clear violation of national sovereignty has rightly been condemned by those associated with the democratic Left; by now presumably your correspondent will have been able to read the current issue of *Tribune*.

What, however, if the intervention had been undertaken by, *say*, the United States authorities? Would the Government here have made their total condemnation known at once to the Ambassador and to the world? Would the Tory benches in Parliament be ringing out their disgust at the *US military* involvement (as they certainly did not over Vietnam); indeed, would we have even heard from Lord Harris himself?

There is one difference, of course, which socialists always bear in mind: if the United States or, *for* that matter, our country had undertaken similar action to that of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan, the internal domestic opposition would have been heard very loudly indeed, though no doubt met with cries of disgust and even allegations of treason from the Right-wing.

Because of the total lack of political civil liberties within the Soviet Union, any such opposition, and I imagine there would be a certain amount to external military involvements and adventures, cannot make its views known at all. That remains the weakness which can only do *continued harm to the* health and fabric of the society in Russia.

Yours etc,
DAVID WINNICK,
House of Commons.

From Mr Alastair Forbes

Sir, In Moscow for centuries French has been sometimes the first but always the second language of the Russian ruling classes, so when the Kremlin chose the vogue-word of the past decade, *détente*, it did so advisedly, knowing full well (unlike the silly occidental ostriches), that its principal meaning has never been anything but "trigger".

Yours faithfully,
ALASTAIR FORBES,
20 St Edmund's Terrace, NW8.

Future of the British motor industry

From Mr Bryan Forbes

Sir, Sir Michael Edwardes's letter (January 2) pleads for a more chauvinistic attitude on the part of the British public towards the products manufactured by his company. His anguish is under*standable, but his argument* is specious.

He is in fact urging an isolationist policy limited to one particular product—for surely he does not ask us to believe that he has never let Danish bacon pass his lips, or that *he only drinks British wine*, has never stooped to buy a Japanese transistor, worn a foreign-made shirt or even, coming nearer to my own home, resolutely refused to look at an American film or television programme?

For nearly four decades we have been commanded to export or perish and in far off halcyon days British car exports were our pride and joy. I can remember when Sunset Boulevard was knee-deep in Jaguars: but no longer.

When the price of a car is more than the down payment on a house, one shops carefully and, if *increasingly we buy foreign*, we buy because we look for modern design, safety, early delivery, a *wide choice of colour and overall* reliability.

I used to buy British cars; I had four successive Jaguars and various Minis, but my experiences grew progressively sombre and when the gear stick snapped off my last XK while I was attempting a change at high speed, I felt somebody up above was giving a hint. My last three cars have been of foreign manufacture and I have been well satisfied.

If we must export, so must other countries. The current price of a Jaguar XJS is £19,187 and delivery, touching every available piece of wood, is quoted as between 12-20 weeks on the home market. I don't *own an "exotic" foreign car (to use* Sir Michael's word): what I do own is a vehicle that was delivered to *my exact specification* on the date promised and has so far, after nearly three years' hard draving, only cost me a set of new tyres.

I certainly have no wish to add to the unemployment figures, but I employ people, too, and I work in places where public transport is seldom available at the unsocial *hours my profession demands*. I need to know I can get there on time.

I don't think the British buying habits are exceptional. I think, in the current circumstances, they come under the heading of sensible.

Yours faithfully,
BRYAN FORBES,
The Bookshop,
Virginia Water,
Surrey.

From Mr Peter Blood

Sir, While we must all admire Sir Michael Edwardes in his efforts with *BL, he appears to be embarking* upon a most dangerous policy, if his letter (January 2) truly reflects company views and intentions. In alleging that customers are showing lack of self-control by purchasing "exotic" foreign cars, he seems *to imply that the purchase of a* British car must now become an act of patriotic self-sacrifice.

Sir Michael must be aware that marketing is concerned with satisfying customer requirements and it is here that BL, sadly, has failed. Potential car buyers look at reliability, design, price and availability, possibly in that order of priority. *He will check these factors across* the models in his price range.

If, for example, he looked at *Which?, October, 1979, he would* note that some of the "exotic" models which are apparently becom*ing more popular, have fewer major* faults, breakdowns and days off the road than some of British Leyland's more expensive models. May I, therefore, suggest that people will most certainly "Buy British" when our cars are the best designed, most reliable, most economical and most cost-effective vehicles available on the world market.

Finally, is it not quite extraordinary that the British, with all our experience of design, should be buying *design* from the Japanese in order to *produce* vehicles in BL strike-prone factories.

Yours faithfully,
PETER B. BLOOD,
Director-General,
Institute of Marketing,
Moor Hall,
Cookham,
Berkshire.
January 4.

Problems at the keyboard

From Mr Christopher Hogwood

Sir, On looking into my diary of musical engagements for this new year, I discover some 35 days' ensemble work projected with my English colleagues, and some 25 days involving the cooperation of *foreign performers* with English. In other years I would have enjoyed this prospect, but following a recent reappraisal by the Musicans' Union, the first category is prevented from happening, since I am not a member.

On the other hand, were I, despite my conscience, to become a member, the second category would be *forfeit. I find this difficult to ex*plain to colleagues who will, either way round, be losing work. They, and I, feel that this is not the place for collectivist coercion.

On consulting my diary for the last few weeks of 1979, however, I note that while my union friends were suddenly banned from performing with me as a keyboard player (*something which had pre*sented no problems for the last 13 years), the members of the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra were not prevented from performing with the harpsichordist Antal Dorati and several dozen similar "exceptions" *were also noted.*

Since, conscience apart, this cannot be good for union integrity, music or patronage, I wonder whether your readers could suggest what my New Year resolution ought to be?

Yours harmoniously,
CHRISTOPHER HOGWOOD,
The Academy of Ancient Music,
2 Claremont,
Hills Road,
Cambridge.
January 3.

Berkeley's coach

From Judge Alistair Bell

Sir, In your article, "Bishop Berkeley's coach" (January 2) you were over-generous in your use of the term "British". Since England and Scotland travel the same road, in the same state coach, you assume that they may safely be referred to as one nation.

It is not so: you confuse genus and species. And you were thus led into a series of errors which, in others, might be regarded as demonstrating superficiality of thought.

It is scarcely true to say of the *Scots that they "are not much* moved by economics", when a main cause of the devolution débâcle was their calculation that fiscal disadvantage might outweigh an increased ration of sovereignty. You ought not to hint at this time of *year, even by ellipsis*, that Shakespeare is in any sense a poet national to Scotland.

You cite the contribution to English literature of spiritual writers of the seventeenth century, without mentioning Samuel Rutherford.

You imply that the Scots join their English neighbours, if indeed it be true of them, in regarding lucidity as "superficial" and intellectual passion as "ill mannered". One might be forgiven for describing your vision as insular in the extreme, if peninsuler did not appear the better word.

Perhaps Sir Harold Nicholson was right, when he said in a broadcast in 1956: "The English, having been taught from their schooldays that character is more important than intelligence, are inclined to restrict their reflection to things that en*tail little effort in the mind and* to escape from all disquieting thought."

Adam Smith, of whom you, Sir, have made some study, would not have demurred from Samuel Rutherford in saying: "Truth is *an indivisible line which hath no* latitude and cannot admit of splitting."

I am, Sir, yours, etc,
ALISTAIR BELL,
63 Whittingham Lane,
Broughton,
Preston,
Lancashire.
January 2.

Au pair girls

From Mrs Isobel Doubleday

Sir, I would have expected the Minister of State at the Home Office *to be aware of the distinction* between family exchanges and au pairs.

Families whose children are studying languages exchange their sons and daughters with other children of the same age in another *country during the school holidays* to give them some familiarity with the language before examinations. The exchanges are likely to be restricted to European families since it is largely European languages that are studied at school.

Au pairs are older girls who come to live with a family for six months, a year or more, where the children are usually under ten years old, in order to help with the running of the household in return for learning *the language (often attending formal* classes) and getting to know the country and its culture. To quote from "An au pair in your home" (Home Office booklet Dd 596982 Pro 11811 1/79) . . . "the au pair will return to her home with a lasting regard for this country and an understanding of its customs".

One would earnestly hope that this regard and understanding will not be confined to Europe.

Yours faithfully,
ISOBEL DOUBLEDAY,
Lodge Cottage,
Goat Lodge Road,
Great Totham,
Maldon,
Essex.

Gold standard

From Mr Derrick Seebohm

Sir, When I got married in the early Thirties, I was told that my wife was worth her weight in gold. She still is!

Yours faithfully,
DERRICK SEEBOHM,
Hale Cottage,
Bridgwater Road,
Winscombe,
Avon.

The Colman Collection of Silver Mustard Pots at Garrard Jan 7-19

Paul Storr, 1836

This unique and fascinating collection of more than 150 pieces can be seen in the Garrard showrooms, prior to being shown in the USA. Garrard have added their own selection of antique and modern pots, all of which are available for purchase.

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The comprehensive and fully illustrated Catalogue of the Colman Collection is available, price £2.95.

GARRARD
The Crown Jewellers

COURT CIRCULAR

SANDRINGHAM
January 6: Divine Service was held in Sandringham Church this morning.

The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Ely.

Today, being the Feast of Epiphany, Holy Communion was celebrated in the Chapel Royal, St James's Palace, when the customary offerings of gold, frankincense and myrrh were made on behalf of The Queen by Colonel Gerard Leigh and Group Captain John Slessor (Gentlemen Ushers to Her Majesty).

The Bishop of London (Dean of Her Majesty's Chapels Royal), assisted by the Reverend Canon Anthony Caesar (Sub-Dean of Her Majesty's Chapels Royal and Domestic Chaplain to The Queen) and the Reverend William Booth (Priest in Ordinary), officiated.

The Queen's Bodyguard of the Yeomen of the Guard was on duty in the Chapel.

Today's engagements

Exhibitions: Ravel: La poésie française contemporaine, French Institute, 13 Randolph Crescent, Edinburgh, Scotland, 10-5. Group Exhibition, South London Art Gallery, Peckham Road, 10-6. Jean Auguste Ingres drawings, V and A Museum, Cromwell Road, 10-5.50. Michael Werner, sculpture, Annely Judd Fine Art, 11 Tottenham Mews, 10-6.

London International Boat Show, Exhibition centre, Earls Court, 10-8.

Lunchtime concerts: Early Italian baroque, St Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe, Queen Victoria Street, 1.05. Piano recital, Mark Troop, St Lawrence Jewry, 1.

Concert: The Scholars, Queen Elizabeth Hall, 7.45.

Display: *Shopping metric*, Consumer Advice Centre, 32 Frederick St, Edinburgh, 9.30-4.30.

Exeter school

Term resumes on January 8 and ends on March 28. Head boy this term is Richard Macklin. Nicholas Thomsitt is captain of hockey. Entrance examinations are on February 13. The orchestral concert is on March 25. The Old Exonian dinner will be held at the House of Commons on April 18.

Latest wills

Colonel the Hon Charles Guy Cubitt, of Tetbury, Gloucestershire, president of the British Horse Society and of the Royal International Horse Show left £265,690.

Mr Leslie Grade, of Redington Road, Hampstead, London, former managing director of the Grade Organisation, left estate in the United Kingdom valued at £40,562 gross, £445 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid; tax not disclosed):
Hailsworth, Mr William Henry, of Bloxwich, West Midlands £184,451
Peel, Mr Gerard William Ernest, of East Hanningfield, Chelmsford £314,539
Ryder, Miss Agnes Louisa, of Cranmer Court, Chelsea £276,464

Church unity through an Anglican Patriarchy

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

The first important ecclesiastical event after Christmas is the now traditional "Week of prayer for Christian unity", which is rapidly becoming a week of gnashing of teeth at the apparent impasse on all sides.

The inevitable theme of church leaders this year will be to urge everyone on through the cold and foggy darkness. Christian unity is nothing like one more heave away, and the dispirited troops are beginning to sound a little mutinous.

At the start of the 1980s, it is worth examining a little more fully one option that has been mentioned from time to time as a possible ultimate plan for Christian reunion, to see whether it might commend itself as an alternative to the frustrating and apparently interminable means now being explored, the piece-by-piece examination of bits of doctrine to see if they can be made to fit together, like an attempt to combine two jigsaw puzzles.

That alternative, which also has to be constructed like a jigsaw from bits of ideas that have been tossed around from time to time, would be the establishment sooner rather than later, of an overall framework of unity within and between the churches. It would then be for each church to negotiate its place in that framework and each church would have to make it quite clear, which at present it is not, what it had to insist on from the others.

The attempt to produce harmony of doctrine, which has been the stock approach so far, falls down not so much on the impossibility of the task but on the vagueness of its scope. How much agreement is enough, What are the essentials, what are not? No one is prepared to say.

Of all the available models for such a framework, the most attractive and historically most authentic would be the creation of an Anglican Patriarchy, along the lines of the ancient patriarchies of the East, which would enter into the sort of relationship with the other patriarchies of Christendom such as that which existed before the great division between East and West.

Into the Anglican Patriarchy would be gathered all those parts of the Anglican Communion that wished to enter it and all those parts of the non-Anglican Christian world that originated in old and now effectively dead disagreements with the Church of England.

In the ancient law and custom of the Christian Church, a patriarchy has almost total freedom and independence to conduct its affairs. An Anglican Patriarchy would not be absorbed into the Roman Catholic Church; it would exist side by side, and the Roman Catholic Church would for that purpose resort to its other identity as the Western or Latin-rite Patriarchy, whose patriarch is *ex officio* the Bishop of Rome.

That pattern has inevitably to be the one on which "union" is sought between the Roman Catholic Church and the Greek and other Orthodox churches; but it requires a considered effort of adjustment, particularly by Roman Catholics in the West, to recognize themselves and their church in that manner.

The Papacy, as it has come to exist, is a combination of historically different elements: for those in the Latin Patriarchy the Pope is their patriarch, who happens also to be senior patriarch above all the others.

Some of his powers are those of patriarchs generally, and would not extend to an Anglican Patriarchy, which would have a separate patriarchal authority. Some of his powers are those due to the patriarch whose see is Rome, which are extra powers over and above those typical of patriarchs. In the Roman Catholic Church as it now exists, those two sources of authority combine, overlap, and confuse the issue.

The Archbishop of Canterbury would be the Anglican Patriarch, quite naturally, which would mean his being invested with some of those rights and authorities now belonging to the English Crown.

A patriarch has to be master in his own house, though on the Anglican pattern the patriarchal office could well be run through the synodical system of democratic church government, by analogy with the constitutional place of the Crown in British civil government, a "constitutional patriarchy" like the "constitutional monarchy".

Relations with the overseas, autonomous parts of the Anglican Communion would have to be regulated somehow to bring them within a patriarchal system. That may mean not much more than attributing to certain decisions of the Lambeth Conference a presumption of bindingness on the bishops of the Anglican Communion, who would then, like good bishops, have to reconcile the tension between the demands of their dioceses and the requirements of the collective episcopacy.

The advantage of such a way of proceeding would be that it would force the Patriarch of the West, the Bishop of Rome, to declare on what terms he was willing to recognize the catholicity of the Anglican Patriarchy. Instead of the nebulous search for doctrinal agreement, which could go on for ever because no one knows where to stop, the issue would be regulatory, canonical, legal.

The canon law of the Anglican Patriarchy would be its own affair, and many of the Roman congregations, including even the dreaded Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, would confine their attentions to Christians of the Latin Patriarchy.

The question for the Pope would be simply: does the Anglican Patriarchy hold and teach doctrine within the ancient tradition and are its sacraments valid? The onus would be on him to answer it and specify what minimum conditions had to be met by the Anglican Patriarchy for him to be satisfied.

Forthcoming marriages

Lord Sudeley and the Hon Mrs Elizabeth Villiers
The engagement is announced between Lord Sudeley and the Hon Mrs Elizabeth Villiers, daughter of the late Viscount Bury and Lady Mairi Bury, of 4 Pembroke Gardens, London, W8.

Lieutenant P. T. Docherty, RN and Miss L. C. Ormsby
The engagement is announced between Paul Thomas, elder son of Mr and Mrs D. P. Docherty, of Harbledown, Canterbury, Kent, and Lucy Clare, elder daughter of the Rev R. D. and Mrs Ormsby, of Coryton, Okehampton, Devon.

Mr E. R. C. Draper and Miss R. Munro
The engagement is announced between Edward Richard Cornell, son of Mr and Mrs P. J. Draper, of Leamington Spa, Warwickshire, and Rona, daughter of Dr and Mrs I. Munro, of Blairs, Aberdeen.

Mr C. J. M. Langley and Miss D. C. M. Crewdson
The engagement is announced between Christopher, younger son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs James Langley, of The Old Rectory, Alderton, Woodbridge, Suffolk, and Diana, elder daughter of Mr and the Hon Mrs Peregrine Crewdson, of Wherstead Old Hall, Ipswich, Suffolk.

The Hon R. R. H T Cumming-Bruce and Miss B. A. J. Ismay Cheape
The engagement is announced between Roualeyn Robert, elder son of Lord and Lady Thurlow, of The Old Vicarage, Mapledurham, Oxfordshire, and Bridget Anne, only daughter of Mr and Mrs H. B. Ismay Cheape, of Fossoway Lodge, Kinross, Scotland.

Mr P. M. W. Blake and Miss R. L. P. Widgery
The engagement is announced between Peter, son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs E. P. T. Blake, of Celle, West Germany, and Rosalind, daughter of Mr and Mrs H. S. Widgery, of Hereford.

Dr G. J. M. Aiken and Dr Y. Mortimer-Ford
The engagement is announced between Graham, son of Mr and Mrs J. M. Aiken, of Edinburgh, and Yvonne, daughter of Mr and Mrs F. B. Mortimer-Ford, of Sidcup, Kent.

Mr D. M. Morris and Miss E. A. Sharp
The engagement is announced between Donald Mostyn, son of Mr and Mrs Mostyn Morris, of Albury Drive, Pinner, Middlesex, and Elizabeth Ann, second daughter of Mr and Mrs John Sharp, of Rolls Park Farm, Chigwell, Essex.

Mr J. S. Vizor and Miss P. M. Birtles
The engagement is announced between John Stuart, son of Mr and Mrs W. H. Vizor, of Snitterfield, Warwickshire, and Philippa Mary, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs A. F. Birtles, of Wootton Wawen, Warwickshire.

The Hon F. M. W. Fitzherbert and Miss K. M. Codrington
The engagement is announced between Francis, eldest son of Lord and Lady Stafford, of Swynnerton Park, Staffordshire, and Katharine, third daughter of Mr and Mrs John Codrington, of Barnes, London.

Mr M. Burrough and Miss P. Grant
The engagement is announced between Martin, son of Mr and Mrs J. O. H. Burrough, of Stanton, Gloucestershire, and Penelope, daughter of Captain J. W. Grant, Royal Navy, and Mrs Grant, of Lilliesleaf, Roxburghshire.

Dr N. P. Emler and Miss A. G. E. M-A. St James
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, elder son of Mr and Mrs P. L. Emler, of Wester Lumbennie, by Newburgh, Fife, and Angela, only daughter of Dr and Mrs C. B. E. James, of Plâs-y-Coed, Llansteffan, Dyfed.

Mr R. A. Nassim and Miss H. D. Gough
The engagement is announced between Ramsay, son of Mr and Mrs A. L. Nassim, of Cairo, Egypt, and Hilary, daughter of Mrs D. M. Gough, of Cheam, Surrey, and Mr R. C. Gough of Reigate, Surrey.

Mr R. G. Woodhead and Miss M. F. Allen
The engagement is announced between Robin George, son of the late Mr W. H. Woodhead, and of Mrs G. C. Woodhead, of Salisbury, Rhodesia, and Mary FitzGerald, daughter of Dr and Mrs F. H. Allen, of Streatley, Berkshire.

Mr R. G. Ford and Miss A. S. Macdonald
The engagement is announced between Richard George, elder son of Sir Edward and the Hon Lady Ford, of Eydon Hall, near Daventry, Northamptonshire, and Anna, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Brodie Macdonald, of Pyt House, Ashampstead, Berkshire.

Mr D. D. Daly and Miss J. M. Rasmus
The engagement is announced between Derrick Declan, son of Mr and Mrs Richard Daly, of Dublin, Republic of Ireland, and Janne Mary, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs William A. Rasmus, of Sydney, Australia.

Mr J. H. Gammage and Miss L. M. E. Ferrari
The engagement is announced between John, only son of Mrs T. Faulkner Gammage and the late Mr T. Faulkner Gammage, of Duston, Northampton, and Louise, daughter of Mr and Mrs Louis Ferrari, of Fairfield, California.

Mr C. A. West and Miss R. C. Johnson
The engagement is announced between Christopher Arnold, elder son of Dr and Mrs A. West, of Leeds, and Rosemary Caroline, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs P. K. W. Johnson, of Canterbury.

Marriage

Mr M. B. Hicks Beach and Mrs C. E. Garton
The marriage took place on Friday, December 21, between Mr Michael Hicks Beach and Mrs Eugenia Anne Garton.

OBITUARY

GENERAL SIR ROY BUCHER
Last British C-in-C, Indian Army

General Sir Roy Bucher, KBE, CB, MC, the last British officer to be Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, in 1948-49, died on January 5. Aged 84, he was also at one time National Chairman of The Royal British Legion.

After attending Sandhurst, Bucher was commissioned in The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), and was wounded in France in 1915. He then transferred to the Indian Army, and saw service on the North West Frontier, winning the MC in 1919.

With an interval at the Staff College, Camberley, in 1926 Bucher progressed through various appointments in India before and during the Second World War. For a period, in 1941, he was also in Iraq. He was Major-General in charge of Administration, Southern Army, India, from 1942 to 1945, and then became GOC, Bengal and Assam Area.

Bucher's next step was as officiating GOC, Eastern Command, India, from 1946 to 1947, and it was not long before his active service culminated in the post of C-in-C. He was promoted General in 1949, and carried out special duties with the Indian Defence Ministry before he retired.

In his work in retirement in Britain with the British Legion and associated causes, Bucher was made a life member of the National Executive Council, and was among his other posts, Vice-President of the Not-Forgotten Association. Nor were his interests confined to British ex-Servicemen; he identified himself with assisting Poles who had served, too.

Bucher was Deputy Lieutenant for North Riding, Yorkshire, and Chairman of the Yorkshire Area Council, Royal Society of St George. Awarded the OBE in 1942, he was promoted a Knight six years later, and was awarded the CB in 1945.

His first wife having died in 1944, he married, two years later, Maureen, daughter of Captain T. G. Gibson, who was created OBE for her work with the British Red Cross abroad and in Britain. She died in 1978.

THE HON LADY GIBBS

Helen Margaret Gibbs, who died on December 28, was the widow of the Hon Sir Geoffrey Gibbs, who died in 1975.

Born in 1905, daughter of Charles Leslie, she and her husband spent their first years together in Melbourne, returning to Hertfordshire in 1932. They went to Clifton Hampden Manor, one of the Gibbs's (Aldenham) family homes, in 1949 with their five sons and a daughter.

Lady Gibbs was a superb hostess to her husband and gave the fullest support to him in his banking career that involved much travel abroad, and in his philanthropic work which included chairmanship of the Nuffield Trust. But she also carved out her own career as an ardent supporter of the Girl Guide Movement, becoming District Commissioner for Hertford in 1934; for Hertfordshire in 1938; Chief Commissioner of Overseas Territories and Deputy Chief Commissioner for Commonwealth in 1951.

She was a member of the Girl Guides Council for 32 years and vice-president in 1978; chairman of the Central African Guide Conference in 1956, and chairman of the West Indies Federation Guide Conference in 1959. This work was recognized by her appointment as CBE in 1961.

She was a Justice of the Peace both in Hertfordshire and Oxford and sat as chairman or member of many local committees. She gave special support to the NSPCC, and to Missions in Rhodesia where her husband's younger brother, Sir Humphrey Gibbs, was the last Governor.

Lady Gibbs managed the Clifton Hampden estate on her husband's behalf for 30 years, and her real recreation was her interest in, and care of, people; and this included all her neighbours and tenants. In addition, she was a skilful and indefatigable gardener, and no mean ornithologist.

Until a year ago when a fall seriously injured her spine and deprived her of the sight of an eye, she never relaxed and with her incisive brain she delved deeply into any problem of village life with an efficiency that alarmed the idle and disconcerted the easy-going.

The rewards of such a life of service were many; a preserved village which has become an oasis of beauty with an active church with fabric restored and treasures repaired and recorded; a viable infant school; an invaluable village-hall in excellent repair; and, perhaps most important of all, a family who follow their parents' example in the care of people and places.

MR DOV JOSEPH

Mr. Dov Joseph, one of the few survivors of those who helped to found the State of Israel, has died at Tel Aviv, aged 80.

Born in Canada, Joseph first arrived in Palestine in 1918, and became prominent in the work of the Jewish Agency there. He undertook missions to Britain, the US, Canada and South Africa, and was a member of the Jewish Agency Executive from 1943 to 1946.

When the British Mandate approached its end, amid the three-cornered strife between the British, Jews and Arabs, Joseph became head of the Jerusalem Emergency Committee. Later, as the British finally withdrew in May, 1948, and the Arab forces tried to lay siege to the Jewish part of Jerusalem, Joseph coordinated resistance as Military Governor. This was successful, though the Jewish quarter in the Old City had been lost.

With the new state established Joseph became Minister of Supply and Rationing in the austerity years of 1949 and 1950. After further Cabinet posts, he was Treasurer of the Jewish Agency from 1956 to 1961, when he was appointed Minister of Justice a second time. He held this post until early 1966.

Joseph, who qualified as a barrister, was the author of *The Faithful City*, which described the 1948 siege, and other works.

MR RHYS CARPENTER

Mr Rhys Carpenter, the classical archaeologist and scholar, has died at Philadelphia in the United States, at the age of 90. He was Professor Emeritus of Archaeology at Bryn Mawr College, where he founded the Department of Classical Archaeology and was its head for about 40 years; and was a wide-ranging authority on ancient Greek art and architecture.

Among his noted discoveries was the identity of the sculptor of the ancient Greek bronze, "The Boxer", whose origins were in doubt, in 1926, Carpenter was examining the statue in Rome when he found the name of the sculptor Apollonius on the glove of the seated boxer.

Carpenter was a Columbia University graduate and a Rhodes Scholar. In 1919, he was attached to the American Commission to Negotiate Peace in Paris after World War I.

He was the author of three volumes of poetry and numerous books on archaeology and travel; and in 1969 he received the Gold Medal of the American Institute of Archaeology.

MR ADOLPH DEUTSCH

Mr Adolph Deutsch, who won awards for the film scores of *Annie Get Your Gun, Seven Brides for Seven Brothers* and *Oklahoma*, died on January 1 in California. He was 82.

The composer-conductor-arranger was born in London on October 20, 1897, and went to the United States in 1910. He became an American citizen in 1920.

Deutsch was the music director and arranger for several Broadway musicals. He spent three seasons with Paul Whiteman's Music Hall before moving to Hollywood to write background scores for numerous motion pictures. Among these were *They Won't Forget, The Maltese Falcon, Action in the North Atlantic, High Sierra,* and *Some Like It Hot*. He was the founder and past president of the Screen Composers' Association of the USA.

He is survived by his wife and a son.

Mr Shohachi Ishii, managing director of the Japan Amateur Wrestling Association and Japan's first post-war Olympic Games gold medallist, died of kidney cancer at a Tokyo hospital on January 4. He was 53.

Ishii won a gold medal in wrestling at the 1952 Helsinki Olympics. He went to the Melbourne Olympics in 1956 as a coach.

Vice-Admiral James Wilfred Jefford, CB, CBE, who was C-in-C of the Royal Pakistan Navy from its inception until 1953, died on January 1. He was 78.

Mr John Workman Wintringham, who died on January 1, was a Justice of the Peace for Lindsey (Lincolnshire) and a Deputy Lieutenant for Lincolnshire.

Birthdays today

Vice-Admiral Sir John Collins, 81; Mr Gerald Durrell, 55; Sir Frederick Gibberd, 72; Sir James Harford, 81; Sir Maynard Jenour, 75; General Sir Gordon MacMillan of MacMillan, 83; Sir Alastair Pilkington, 60; Mr Arnold Ridley, 84; Colonel Sir Eric St Johnston, 69; Air Commodore the Hon Sir Peter Vanneck, 58.

Dance

Miss L. Bryan and Mr T. Cannon
Sir Arthur and Lady Bryan and Mr and Mrs Geoffrey Cannon gave a joint dinner-dance last Saturday, January 5, for Miss Linda Bryan and Mr Timothy Andrew Cannon for their twenty-first birthdays at the Danish Club, 62 Knightsbridge, SW1.

Premium bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for £100,000, £50,000 and £25,000 Premium Savings Bond prizes, announced on Saturday, are:
£100,000: 24RT 826823 (winner lives abroad).
£50,000: MP 027117 (Berkshire).
£25,000: 12VZ 809151 (Cambridgeshire).

Science report

Botany: Plants make animal vitamin

By the Staff of *Nature*

Contrary to what has been believed, scientists in West Germany have found a plant that can make the same sort of vitamin D that is produced by animals. Dr H. Zucker, Dr H. Stark and Dr W. A. Rambeck, of Ludwig-Maximilians University, Munich, report in *Nature* that when ultraviolet light is available a particular species of grass produces cholecalciferol, or vitamin D_3.

In the more advanced vertebrate animals, including man, cholecalciferol is important in the regulation of the actions of calcium and phosphorus, affecting in particular the growth of bone. Thus rickets can be cured by the cholecalciferol in cod liver oil. It can also be cured by the effects of sunlight because cholecalciferol is produced in the skin in the presence of the ultraviolet light that is part of the radiation coming from the sun.

A similar compound that can be used to treat rickets is vitamin D^2, or calciferol, which is made commercially from the precursor ergosterol, a product of various species of fungi. But the natural production of cholecalciferol by the action of ultraviolet light on the precursor dehydrocholesterol has always been thought to be confined to vertebrates.

It was therefore a surprise when a closely related compound was found recently in some plants, and then when cholecalciferol itself was found in the grass, *Trisetum flavescens*, also known as yellow oat and widespread in meadows.

Now Dr Zucker and his colleagues have looked more closely at that grass and the conditions necessary for it to produce cholecalciferol. They grew the grass in normal conditions and also under aluminium frames lit by specially filtered lamps to exclude all ultraviolet light.

Preparations of the grass were then added to the diet of rats that had previously been deprived of Vitamin D and consequently had an abnormally low concentration of phosphorus in their serum.

The grass grown in normal conditions, with ultraviolet light available, compensated for the lack of vitamin D when added to the diet, and the concentration of phosphorus in the rats' serum increased. Grass grown in the absence of ultraviolet light, however, had no such effect and the concentration of phosphorus remained low.

That test, which is used to demonstrate the action of vitamin D_3 showed that only grass grown in the presence of ultraviolet light contained cholecalciferol. Thus, as in animals, vitamin D_3 can be produced in the grass *Trisetum flavescens* only when ultraviolet light is present.

So far Dr Zucker and his colleagues do not know what function cholecalciferol performs in the grass, nor can they say how widespread its occurrence may be among other plants.

Source: *Nature (volume 28, page 68) January 3, 1980.*
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Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy
CAPTAINS: J. B. Hervey promoted rear-admiral, Jan 7; C. R. V. Dor, MOD with DNAW as DNAW, July 13; K. A. Snow, MOD with DGNMT as DNMT(N), June 6. G. A. F. Hitchens, MOD with Nav Sec as DNOA(E), June 30.
COMMANDERS: M. G. T. Harris, MOD with DNOR, Jan 20; J. R. Shiffner, staff of CBNS Washington, July 25; R. C. Sturgeon, Daedalus for NAMEB as OIC, June 6; P. M. Stevenson, MOD with DGA(N), July 11; K. T. Butterworth, Centurion for duty with CNJA, Feb 18.
CHAPLAINS: Rev L. H. Campbell, Dryad, Jan 28; Rev H. S. Griffiths, Norfolk, Feb 14.

The Army
GENERAL: Lieutenant-General Sir Timothy Creasey, UKLF as Commander in Chief, Jan 11.
BRIGADIER: R. Wheatley, LSP Saudi Arabia as Senior Engineer RE Sp Team to SANG, Jan 21.
COLONELS: Lt-Col P. R. Adair, COLDM GDS, HQ BAOR as Col A(PS), Jan 11; T. M. Cosgrove, DSM(A) as Col Sup Man 3, Jan 11; Lt-Col D. Gray-Newton RA, RSA as CIG, Jan 12; Lt-Col J. H. Milburn KINGS OWN BORDER, HQ 1(BR) Corps as Col AQ, Jan 11.
LIEUTENANT-COLONELS: M. Bolwell, RA, MOD as GSO1, Jan 9; Major (A/Lt-Col) M. H. Drury LI, MOD as GSO1, Jan 14; H. M. Sloan, INT CORPS, HQ British Forces Cyprus as GSO1, Jan 18; A. J. Spicer, RAMC, BMH Munster as Cons Med, Jan 12.

Royal Air Force
AIR VICE-MARSHALS: J. M. D. Sutton, RAFG as Depy Cdr, Jan 1; H. D. Hall, Canberra as Hd of BDLS, Jan 7; B. Brownlow, RAFC Cranwell as AOC & Cmdt, Jan 9; M. J. Armitage, RCDS as S RAF Mbr, Jan 12.
AIR COMMODORES: R. J. Stuart-Paul, NATO AEW MF as Depy Cdr & COS, Jan 2; G. B. Tyler, RAF St Athan as Stn Cdr & AO Wales, Jan 5; K. A. Campbell, K. W. Hayr, R. L. Lees, J. M. Pack, and J. A. Porter, RCDS as students, Jan 8.
GROUP CAPTAINS: R. A. Miller, RAFC Cranwell as DDAW, Jan 4; J. A. Scambler—HQ AFCENT as DACOS (Ops/Plns), Jan 4; A. L. Roberts, HQSTC as Gp Capt Ops, Jan 11; J. K. Palmer, MOD as DDOR6 (RAF), Jan 11.
WING COMMANDERS (with acting rank of Group Captain): D. King, HQ 38 Gp as SOA, Jan 7; D. G. Harrington, RAF Locking as Stn Cdr, Jan 7; P. L. M. Hennessey, MOD as DD Prov (RAF), Jan 7; J. R. Hardwick, RAFSC as Gp Dir, Jan 8; A. J. Park, SHAPE for staff duties, Jan 11.
WING COMMANDERS: P. G. Atkins, RAF Lyneham as OC Sup Wg, Jan 3; J. D. Brett, OASC as Gd Bd Chmn, Jan 2; R. G. M. Stevenright, MOD as ADP Ops 1(RAF), Jan 2; M. D. Smart, MOD as P Man (FP)1(RAF), Jan 2; D. J. B. Valentine, MOD as PG3(RAF), Jan 2; C. P. J. Coulcher, HQSTC as Plns 2, Jan 4; B. T. Wigmore, HQNATS as C(G)7, Jan 4; H. J. Eva, RAF Chivenor as OC Admin Wg, Jan 7; B. D. Jones, RAF West Drayton as OC Ops Wg, Jan 11; J. J. H. Dickson, RAF Benson as OC Admin Wg, Jan 11.
SQUADRON LEADERS (with acting rank of Wing Commander): J. W. Fulford, HQ 38 Gp as Wg Cdr (TS&Trg), Jan 2; A. S. Greenwood, HORAFSC as P1/P3, Jan 3; N. Wright, HQ AFNORTH as ADP CCIS, Jan 2; M. J. Webb, DADPTC as Cl, Jan 5; M. J. Mackie, RAF Odiham as OC Admin Wg, Jan 7; A. C. P. Seymour, RAF Rudloe Manor as OC Supt Wg, Jan 7; D. G. Moule, DORR as R4 (RAF), Jan 8.

Elections and awards at Cambridge University

The following elections and awards have been made at Cambridge University:

CHRISTS COLLEGE
Scholarships: Economics: R. K. Millington, King Edward's S. Birmingham; Engineering: C. E. Dawe, Merchant Taylors S. Northwood. R. H. Bracewell, Leeds GS. A. W. Myers, Oundle S. T. A. Coombs, Haberdashers' Aske's S; English: Miss A. D. Whittaker, Uppingham S. T. M. Hitchens, Dulwich C; History for law: M. A. S. Maclennan, Fettes C; History: H. M. Stewart, Loretto S; Mathematics: C. M. Dearlove, Weymouth GS; Natural sciences: R. S. Crouch, Haberdashers' Aske's S. N. R. Harris, Bolton S. G. I. Hurle, King's S. Chester. Miss J. C. Pratley, Cotham GS, Bristol; Natural sciences for engineering: D. W. R. Marsh, Eton. R. Shukla, Rastrick GS; Engineering for architecture: N. Aslpowicz, Haberdashers' Aske's S.
Exhibitions: Classics for oriental studies: S. G. J. Quirke, Winchester C; Classics: I. G. Dodd, Lancaster RGS. M. P. Genekis, Chislehurst and Sidcup GS; economics: S. E. De-Lay, Brighton SFC; engineering: P. J. Latham, William Hulme's GS. R. C. Clark, Reigate GS. M. A. French, Guildford RGS; English: Miss E. J. C. Bursnall, St Paul's S; Geography: N. S. Boolon, Marlborough C. P. J. Bain, Eton; History: G. B. Hardy, K C S Wimbledon. S. A. Castle, Rugby S; C. M. Bowlby, Newcastle upon Tyne RGS; Mathematics: J. M. Cooper, St Albans S. C. L. Fordham, Stamford S. S. N. J. Roberts, Manchester GS. I. R. Gale, Brentwood S; Modern languages: J. R. Sparks, Lancaster RGS; Natural sciences for medical sciences: Miss J. Allanson; Natural sciences: S. D. J. Barker, Windsor S. T. F. Chapman, Liskeard GS. M. J. Hargrove, St Paul's S. C. M. Hyman, Haberdashers' Aske's S. J. M. Page, Marlborough C; Natural sciences for veterinary medicine: R. J. Gordon, Oratory S; Natural sciences for engineering: S. C. Piggott, Winchester.

CHURCHILL COLLEGE
Scholarships: Engineering: O. J. Benzecry, St John's S. Leatherhead. I. A. Buchanan, Loretto S. M. W. Greenwood, King's C. Taunton. E. P. K. Shepherd, Latymer Upper S; Natural sciences: P. J. David, King Edward's S. Birmingham (for 1981). M. J. Godfrey, Boston GS. J. M. McLaren, Fettes C. D. A. McIntyre, Cowley HS. St Helens. J. C. Wainright, Lawnswood S. Leeds; Mathematics: Miss S. A. Dudzic; Natural sciences for mathematics: G. T. Russell, Strathallan S; Natural sciences for veterinary medicine: P. A. Shepherd, Austin Friars S.
Exhibitions: Engineering: P. A. Byrne, Christian Brothers' GS, Belfast (for 1981). A. S. Campbell, Dulwich C. D. A. Newman, Denes HS, Lowestoft (for 1981). S. C. Smith, Haberdashers' Aske's S. A. S. Thomson, Friend's S. Lisburn; History: J. A. I. Champion, King Edward VI S. Southampton; Natural sciences: M. H. Clements, Newcastle RGS. J. M. Elliott, Reigate GS. G. S. Hutchinson, Bradford GS. R. N. Meighan, Bishop Veseys GS. P. N. Sharratt, Godalming C. A. P. Wein, City of London S; Mathematics for engineering: D. J. Eagle, Wyggeston and Queen Elizabeth I C. Leicester; Philosophy: P. A. Georghiades, Sevenoaks S; Mathematics: G. G. Phillips, Wolgarston HS, Penkridge; Natural sciences for medical sciences: A. S. Wierzbicki, Dulwich C.

CLARE COLLEGE
Scholarships: Engineering: E. Atkinson, Marlborough C (Pressed Steel). S. J. Caswell, Trinity S. Croydon (Pressed Steel). A. W. Dale, King Edward's S. Birmingham (Pressed Steel). N. P. Ward, Reading S (Pressed Steel); Natural sciences: I. D. Brown, King Edward's S. Birmingham (1981). J. E. Cashdan, King Edward's S. Birmingham (1981). Jennifer A. Edwards, Rosebery S. W. M. C. Foulkes, William Ellis S. C. A. J. Harbach, The Leys S. Cambridge. D. H. Mock, Haberdashers' Aske's S. Elstree: D. J. Skyner, Liverpool C; Mathematics: R. L. Heap, KCS Wimbledon; Music: A. J. Sparling, Desborough S. Maidenhead; Engineering for architecture: D. J. A. Spindel, City of London S; Mathematics and physics: R. L. Taylor, Magdalen CS, Oxford. R. Thetford, King James C. Henley; Modern languages: M. White, Bradford GS (Mallinson).
Exhibitions: General studies for law: S. L. Arnold, Maidstone GS; Natural sciences for medicine: R. G. Davies, Lancing C. N. W. R. Davis, The Prior Pursglove C. Guisborough. R. Samura, UCS, London. Helen J. Terry, Nottingham HS; Mathematics with physics: A. C. Dryburgh, Ecclesbourne S. Derby; English: Rosalind C. English, Mount St Mary Conv. Exeter (1981). Sandra J. Lissenden, Jersey C. R. A. Stockdale, Hymers C. Susan H. Vice, St Paul's GS. V. C. R. Wood, Sevenoaks S; History for archaeology and anthropology: Susan E. Firth, Stockton SFC; Classics: P. J. Fitzpatrick, Stonyhurst C. Olwen E. Jones, Birkenhead HS; History: N. E. G. Griffiths, Bedford S. A. J. Lively, Magdalen CS, Oxford; Natural sciences: D. F. Haigh, Berkhamsted S. H. B. Saunders, Nottingham HS. N. J. Seth-Smith, Cranleigh S. H. R. Williams, City of London S; Modern languages: Dictynna R. C. Hood, Oxford HS. A. C. Hunter, Rugby S. Penelope J. Madrell, Impington Village SC (1981). Deborah L. Manning, Felixstowe C. Sarah P. Murdoch, Facultes Universitaires de St Louis, Brussels. Marigold A. Norbye, Westminster Tutors London; Mathematics: I. N. H. Jarvis, Winchester. P. R. Messum, Charterhouse. S. Wlaschin, William Ellis S; General studies for economics: Tatiana L. M. Pond, Lady Eleanor Holles S; Engineering: A. G. Rodger, Glasgow Acad (Pressed Steel). A. J. Scoones, King Edward VI SFC, Stourbridge (Pressed Steel); Economics: B. D. Slay, Penglais Comps C. Aberystwyth (1981). R. J. Starkey, Cranbrook S; Geography for economics: Jenny Thorburn, Priory S. Lewes.

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE
Scholarships: Classics: T. J. Chambers, Nottingham HS. L. J. Goode, King Edward VI S. Chelmsford; Natural sciences: J. L. Collett, Ormskirk GS (Boyd). S. R. R. Musk, Norwich S. (Langdon-Brown). A. D. L. Quinton, Loughborough GS; Engineering: C. J. G. Ferris, Bryanston S. G. W. Schafer, Barnard Castle S; History: I. M. Johnston, Lawrence Sheriff S (bridges); Natural sciences for engineering: N. P. N. Stock, Cheadle Hulme S (1981); Mathematics for economics: J. W. Till, Wellington C.
Exhibitions: Natural sciences: C. D. Bain, Dollar Acad. S. M. Dunn, Bishop Henshaw Memorial RC Upper S. D. S. Hains, Bemrose S. Derby. C. A. Spence, Birkenhead S. W. J. Womersley; English: T. J. Crocker, Merchant Taylors S. Northwood. D. A. Lamb, King's S. Chester; Natural sciences for medicine: S. H. Dedrick, Tonbridge S. M. R. Feneley, Clifton C (Smyth). J. H. Neuteboom, Ipswich S (Langdon-Brown); Mathematics: A. Gough, RGS, High Wycombe; History: A. M. Frazer (Parker); Classics: A. M. Milne, Christ's Hosp; Modern languages: D. I. Newton, Leeds GS. R. J. Pickering, Birkenhead S. R. H. Ramsbotham, Harrow. P. J. E. Smart, Eton; Classics for archaeology and anthropology: D. M. Peacock, Bury GS; Engineering: N. T. Smith, RMA, Sandhurst; Natural sciences for veterinary medicine: C. P. Sturgess, Loughborough GS; Modern languages for oriental study: H. A. Todd, Churchers C; English for Philosophy: M. N. Turnbull, Clifton C.
Close Exhibition: Natural sciences: J. H. S. Steven, King's S. Canterbury (Parker).

DOWNING COLLEGE
Scholarship: Engineering: S. J. Bopod, Llanedeyrn (Goodey).
Exhibitions: Engineering: D. N. Andrew, Marple Hall (Goodey). N. J. Bullen, Boston GS (Goodey). Q. F. C. Kefford, The Perse (Goodey). M. A. Pearson, Cheadle Hulme (Goodey). J. F. Rouse, RMA Sandhurst (Goodey); Natural sciences: S. J. Bromley, Woolverstone Hall (Goodey). R. M. Eckersley-Maslin, Sherborne (Whitby). R. E. Taylor, Guisborough C (Whitby); English to read law: M. C. Carter, Peter Symonds (Graystone); Geography: N. J. Clifford, John Cleveland C (Graystone). C. A. Strowger, St Paul's S; English: H. M. B. Doherty, Moor House (Graystone). M. J. Moore, Wolverhampton GS; Theology: P. A. Fraser, Chatham House GS (Buchanan); History: A. J. Gilmour, Marple Hall, R. A. Rosling, Radley C; Natural sciences to read medicine: T. D. Moore, John Leggott C (Whitby); History to read law: B. C. Shaw, Haberdashers' Aske's; Modern languages: J. F. Taylor, High Wycombe RGS (Buchanan); History to read archaeology and anthropology: P. J. Wise, Kimbolton (Richmond).

EMMANUEL COLLEGE
Scholarships: Economics: D. M. Brockman, Haberdashers' Aske's: D. J. G. Buchan, KCS, Wimbledon (Kerslake). Engineering: N. J. Butterworth, Chislehurst and Sidcup GS; M. S. Haddock, Exeter S: I. M. Wasson, Brentwood S. Natural sciences for medicine: C. M. S. Chan, Dunstable C (Armitage): S. J. Shaw, Birkenhead S (Robert Davies). History: A. B. Eadie, Haberdashers' Aske's (G. C. Owen). Natural sciences: T. J. Fitzgerald, Bishop Wordsworth's S; P. M. Hemingway, Nottingham HS. Geography: W. A. Mansfield, Reading S (Langley). English: S. J. Matthews, Colchester RGS (Langley).
Exhibitions: Geography: Miss C. L. Atkinson, Norwich HS (G. C. Hooper). Classics for archaeology and anthropology: R. P. Baldwin, Wolverhampton GS (G. C. Hooper). Economics: S. R. Batchelor, Marlborough C (G. G. Hooper). Engineering: G. H. L. Baxter, Ampleforth C; R. J. C. Elliot, Hampton S (Wallace). Mathematics: A. P. Cases, King Edward's S, Stourbridge (Braithwaite-Batty); M. E. Thomas, Sevenoaks S (Braithwaite-Batty). History: P. G. Crowhurst, Desborough S (A. P. Johnson); Miss J. F. Gough, Haileybury S (A. P. Johnson). Natural Sciences: R. W. Gymer, King Edward VI Chelmsford (G. G. Hooper); J. M. Robson, Lancaster RGS; A. G. Sumnall, The Perse S (G. G. Hooper); S. J. Ward, Sir Thomas Rich's S. M. B. Wilmshurst, Trinity S. Modern Languages: Miss S. T. Hoare, Stevning GS (Langley); P. D. Ruthven-Murray, Mill Hill S (W. T. Hunter); Miss R E. Theobald, Nottingham HS (Langley). Mathematics: E B Johnson, Birkenhead S (Robert Davies). Classics: L. B. Levy, UCS (Bryant). Theology and religious studies: J. R. F. Parr, Bournemouth S (G. G. Hooper). English: Miss P. J. Strickland, Langley Park S (W. T. Hunter). Mathematics for engineering: M. P. Thursfield, Manchester GS.

FITZWILLIAM COLLEGE
Scholarships: Theology: A. M. Preston, Peterborough GS.
Exhibitions: Clothworker: Modern languages to read law: H. M. Blackwell, Manchester HS. Modern languages: P. T. Chambers, King Edward VI S, Bath. Clough: Natural sciences: G. N. Bindley, Lutterworth GS. English: C. J. Ellis, King Edward VI S Southampton. Mathematics: D. R. McAuley, Wren S. Wellingborough. Engineering: G. Spencer, Bacup and Rawtenstall GS. Economics: J. E. Toppin, Archbishop Holgate's GS. General studies to read law: A. W. M. Wallace, Henry Fanshawe S. Sir John Stratton: English: D. J. Rees, King Edward VI Camp Hill S. College: Modern languages: R. C. Fabrer, Colegio Aleman San Bonifacio, Bilbao.

GIRTON COLLEGE
Scholarship: Medicine: K. E. Morrison, Belfast Ry Acad
Exhibitions: Modern languages: M. L. Boivin, The Frances Bardsley S, Romford; P. A. Lewis, Lord Williams S, Thame; V. G. Mitchell, Fareham GS and Price's C, Fareham: History for law: Jeremy R. Barnes, Hymers C; Natural sciences: Andrew M. Butchers, King's Manor S, Shoreham by Sea; Veterinary medicine: Steven J. Butterworth, Queen Elizabeth's GS, Blackburn; Ian D. Crowe, Burnley GS; English for law, J. H. Cottrell, Pilgrim S, Bedford; English: C. L. Dennis, Skipton HS and Chatham's S of Music; Ruth M. Montgomery, St Dunstan's Abbey, Plymouth; Simon P. G. Morris, Priory S Lewes; K. Simmons, Currie HS; Mathematics: S. Duff, Southport HS and King George V SFC Southport; Classics: J. L. Fulcher, Wycombe HS; Geography: John A. D. Lewis, Kelly C, Tavistock. Doris Russell scholarship in English: A. A. Goodman, Harvard U Mass.

GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE
Scholarships: Natural sciences, D. K. Burns, Worthing SFC (O. Teichman); M. Benson, KCS Wimbledon (O. Teichman); A. R. Dale, High Arcal S, Sedgley (O. Teichman); J. M. L. Silman, Aylesbury GS (O. Teichman); History, P. W. Bradbeer, Dulwich C (D. Teichman); Mathematics R. A. Chao, Radley C (Rhondda); P. J. Norris, Sedbergh S (Rhondda); R. Sabov, King's S, Worcester (Rhondda); P. E. Tinlady, King George V S, Southport (Rhondda); Natural sciences for law: C. R. Crawford Clarke, Shrewsbury S (J. W. N. Petty); English: Sophia K. Darwin, St Paul's S (Noel and Alice Roberts); L. S. Marshall, Bristol GS (Noel and Alice Roberts). Natural sciences for medicine: J. Jarosz, St Benedict's S, Ealing (Hawker); T. M. Pickett, Worthing SFC (Hawker); R. Scully, Leeds GS (Hawker); A. G. Sherley-Dale, Ampleforth C (Hawker). M. Sorolovsky, Orange Hill Sen HS (Hawker); A. F. Tarbuck, Birkenhead S (Hawker); History: Teresa Watkins, St Paul's S (D. Teichman).
Exhibitions: Natural sciences for medicine: J A L Armour, Stonyhurst C (Cresswell Rooke); Sarah G. Jarvis, Millfield S (Cresswell Rooke); P. H. Jones, Dulwich C (Cresswell Rooke); P. D. P. Pharoah, Brentwood S (Cresswell Rooke); S. J. Ward, King's S, Canterbury (Cresswell Rooke); Modern languages: R. J. Beardsworth, Clifton C (Cresswell Rooke); P. L. Havilland, Dulwich C (Cresswell Rooke); Madeleine S. Lancaster, Harrogate GS (Cresswell Rooke); Nicola A. Reynolds, Pilgrim S, Bedford (Cresswell Rooke); History: A. Kabir, King's S, Canterbury (D. Teichman); Mathematics: P. A. J. Lewis, Ridgeway S, Swindon (Cresswell Rooke); English: C. J. Moore, Wolverhampton GS (Cresswell Rooke); English for law: A. M. Norwood, William Ellis S (P. Teichman); Natural sciences: J. H. Pitman, Eton (Rhondda); Economics: C. J. Reeves, St Dunstan's C (Rhondda); Julie S. Saunders, Haberdasher's Aske's (Rhondda); Classics for philosophy, S. Riordan, William Parker S (Cresswell Rooke); Natural sciences for law: T. N. B. Rochford, Ampleforth (P. Teichman).

JESUS COLLEGE
Scholarships: English: Miss R. A. B. Annetts, St Paul's S: P. T. Baines, Colchester RGS, G. Prothero, Dulwich C: Miss S. Raiit, Oxford HS. Engineering: M. A. F. Aspinwall, Whitgift S: I. P. Blake, RGS, Newcastle upon Tyne: P. M. Dixon, Varndean SFC: J. Kemnson, Boston GS: C. B. Wright, Plymouth C. Natural sciences: T. P. Bailey, King Edward's S, Birmingham: L. W. Bolton, St Margaret's CEHS Liverpool: J. H. Coombs, King's S. Worcester: G. C. Dean, Queen's C. Taunton. J. W. Flower, Nottingham HS: J. D. Runnacles, Ipswich S. History to read law: M. Gould, King's S. Macclesfield. Natural sciences to read medicine: J. W. Hamilton, Ipswich S. Mathematics and physics to read mathematics: T. D. Lee, Loughborough GS. Geography: D. T. Lewis, King Edward's S, Birmingham: Miss C. M. Pack, Cheltenham C. Mathematics: N. H. Oliver, St Albans S: I. A. Popplestone, Plymouth C: R. M. Tobin, King Edward's S, Birmingham. History: Miss C. J. Pearson, Haberdasher's Aske's S.
Exhibitions: Engineering: S. E. Alban, Sedbergh S: M. Fern, Highlands S, Halifax: S. G. Fleck, Friends S, Lisburn (1981): D. J. Moore, Oundle S: A. J. C. Stott, RGS High Wycombe: R. C. Thatcher, Sherborne S: P. W. Wiseman, Falmouth S. History to read law: N. D. Armstrong, Nottingham HS: Miss E. C. Willingham, Rosebery S. Modern Languages: K. R. Baldwin, Norwich S: Miss R. L. Besnard, Westminster Tutors: Miss C. D. Scott, Putney HS. Mathematics: J. D. Baron, Enfield GS. Classics to read law: A. R. Dighton, Harrow Weald SFC. Economics to read geography: P. E. Dickinson, Queen's C, Taunton. Natural Sciences: N. Ellis, St Albans S: D. R. Hart, Nottingham HS: D. A. Nash, Rugby S: J. M. Penton, Windsor S: G. R. W. Sears, Epsom C: R. V. Sharples, Kingswood S, Bath: J. M. Todd, Kingswood S, Bath (1981): P. A. Todd, Rastrick GS. Economics: M. A. Gordon-Brown. Geography: K. W. Hargest, Desborough S. English: J. F. Harrington, Watford GS: Miss F. K. Pearman: M. J. Webb. History to read law: K. Porritt, RGS Newcastle upon Tyne. Physics with mathematics to read mathematics: D. R. Hicken, Wolverhampton GS: J. H. Warden, Denstone C. Classics: R. T. Laycock, Merchant Taylors', Northwood: T. J. May, Alleyn's S: A. J. Wheelhouse, Bradford GS. Natural Sciences to read medicine: S. N. Midgley, Eltham C: T. S. O'Brien, Bradford GS. History: K. G. Southernwood, Buckhurst Hill Co HS.

KING'S COLLEGE
Scholarships: Classics: R. M. B. Bondy, UCS: O. L. Edwards, St Paul's S (Doulton): C. R. Phillips, Latymer Upper S: A. C. Spence, Leeds HS. Economics: G. E. Gould, Churchfields S, Swindon. Engineering: J. S. Addison, Godalming GS (1981): C. Bean, St Peter's S, York. English: C. L. M. Cronin, Malvern C: T. P. Gill, Desborough S. English for oriental studies: A. M. Maister, Northgate HS, Ipswich (1981). English for philosophy: A. C. Pledger, King Henry VIII S, Coventry (1981). Mathematics with physics: P. Ackroyd, Queen Elizabeth GS, Wakefield. Mathematics: R. M. Barker, Verulam S, St Albans: M. R. Jones, Thomas Peacocke S, Rye. Mathematics with physics: G. R. Brightwell, Kenilworth S. P. D. A. Collins, Kent C: D. M. James, Eton (Eton). Modern languages for philosophy: J. K. Hargreaves, Manchester GS. Natural sciences: D. A. Agg, Hitchin S: J. P. Brown, UCS (Bedford): C. J. Clayworth, Maidstone GS (1981): N. W. Evans, Nottingham HS: M. F. Fisher, Marshals Park S, Romford: M. W. Lloyd, The King's S, Worcester: D. W. Stephens, King Edward's S, Birmingham. Natural sciences for medicine: T. P. Levine, Mill Hill S. Natural Sciences for Engineering: S. J. Yianni, Haberdashers' Aske's.
Exhibition: Classics: L. J. Bates, North Walsham HS (1981): M. G. G. Charteris, private tutors: E. Hampson, King Edward VI S, Southampton: C. E. Smyth, Itchen C, Southampton: Classics for Law: I. R. M. N. Gartner, Manchester GS: Economics: J. P. Bolkin, Haberdashers' Aske's: S. P. Charge, Enfield GS: S. Parhas, Athens C, Greece: C. J. S. Pink, Solihull SFC (1981). Engineering: D. N. P. Seed, Abbotsholme S, Uttoxeter (1981). English: A. J. Brown, The Lakes S, Windermere: B. Lewis, Tynemouth SFC: N. R. Plant, Dulwich C: P. A. Ransom, Michael Hall S: T. R. Sinclair, Westminster S. History: J. M. Lawrence, Bristol GS: R. P. Mirchandani, Sevenoaks S (1981). Mathematics: R. J. Bradford, Farnborough SFC: J. R. Kightley, Woking C: D. R. Parker, Stockton SFC: A. G. Weiss, UCS. Mathematics with physics: M. Harding, Chigwell S. Music: P. Wingfield, Chetham's S of Music. Modern languages: T. B. Chapman, King James C, Henley: N. L. Inglis, Westminster C: A. N. Long, Kenilworth S: M. Murphy, Westminster (1981): A. Sharan, Bryanston S. Modern Languages for Oriental studies: C. Whyte, Lycee Francais/Institut Valcrouse. Natural sciences: M. E. J. Abel, North London Coll: A. J. Davenport, Tunbridge Wells GS: P. Fowers, Tynemouth SFC: D. D. P. Laffan, Bognor Regis S (1981): D. A. Lavender, Luton SFC: T. J. Reston, Kingston CS: S. G. W. Smith, Cheltenham C: J. L. Wilkes, John Mason S, Abingdon. Natural sciences for medicine: S. J. Smith, Culford S: N. M. Stevan, Purley HS: J. Berger, Latymer Upper S. Theology: E. A. Smith, South East Essex SFC.

MAGDALENE COLLEGE
Scholarships. Engineering: A. J. Bull, Manchester GS (Simmonds). Economics: R. H. C. Darwall, Wellington C. History for law: S. A. Fraser, Wellington C (Benson). Natural sciences: K. G. Gray, Tonbridge S (Milner). History: J. M. Hammond, Kingswood S, Bath: D. A. Paton, Charterhouse (Simmonds). Natural sciences for medicine: S. J. Taylor, Aylesbury GS (W. B. R. King): P. J. D. Winyard, Newcastle RGS (Lim).
Exhibitions. Natural sciences: J. R. A. Judd, Eton: M. A. Nelmes, Leeds GS: M. J. Smith, Repton. Mathematics: C. J. G. Morgan, Shrewsbury S. Engineering: U. Robinson, Newcastle RGS. Geography: P. C. T. Shone, Marlborough C. History: J. J. C. Turner, Harrow and Westminster Tutors.

25 years ago

From The Times of Thursday, Jan 6, 1955

Colour TV

Sir Ian Jacob, Director-General of the BBC, said yesterday that there would be some coloured television in this country in two to three years but certainly not before . . . Coloured television had made a premature start in America, he said, and had made very little progress. There was not a receiving tube which anyone would mass produce with confidence though there would be very soon. "I would be very reluctant to see the BBC start coloured television until there are really fool-proof sets on the market which make it possible for colour to become widespread." The Director-General emphasized the vital importance of the independence of the BBC, adding that it was not realized what a potentially fragile affair that independence was. Continual efforts were being made to whittle it away from various sources, primarily from governments . . . On the future of sound broadcasting, Sir Ian Jacob said it was not the BBC's intention to relegate sound radio to the background until it was absolutely certain that this should be done. He himself did not see that time. There might be some adjustment and reduction in the next five years, but he thought that sound radio had a great future.

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THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

What has gone wrong in the apple orchards? page 17

Balancing the books in an age of inflation, page 17

■ **Stock markets**
FT Ind 413.9
FT Gilts 65.09

■ **Sterling**
$2.2380
Index 70.3

■ **Dollar**
Index 84.4

■ **Gold**
$590 an ounce

■ **3-month money**
Inter-bank 16 13/16 to 16 15/16
Euro $ 14 9/16 to 14 11/16
Friday's close

IN BRIEF

North Sea oil price will depend on Nigeria

North Sea oil prices are set to rise by up to $7 from the present $26 to $27 a barrel.

Last night, *energy officials* were waiting for confirmation of the new price for Nigerian crude before signalling the increase. *This will bring North* Sea prices into line with those charged by African producers for comparable grades of oil.

Libyan and Algerian increases indicate a new price of about $34, but recent reports from Lagos suggest that Nigerian oil *will be increased to only $30.*

If this proves correct, Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy, who is now *visiting the Middle East, is* likely to restrain North Sea prices to a level only slightly above the Nigerian mark.

£88,000 compensation

An £88,000 compensation payment for loss of office has been paid by Britain's largest meat producer and trader, Borthwicks. Last September Mr David Burditt, the *managing* director, who joined the group two years ago, resigned.

Companies news, page 18

Coalmining orders

Civil engineering contractors can expect to receive work from the coal industry worth about £400m a year between now and the end of the century, according to a survey published by the Civil Engineering Economic Development Committee. Opencast coal mining is expected to account for about £250m a year of the total. The remainder will come from deep mining contracts.

Oil summit proposed

The Brandt Commission is to propose a world oil summit to discuss ways of ensuring orderly oil marketing by producing countries, and energy saving by consumers. Mr Olof Palme, the former Swedish Premier said in Stockholm. He added: "We are approaching a catastrophe", and it was necessary "to coordinate the fight against unemployment in industrialized countries and the fight against famine in the Third World".

US gold medallion plan

United States Bureau of the Mint, a Treasury Department unit, plans to begin production of gold medallions in March at West Point, New York, and will be ready to sell them to the public in June and July, according to Mrs Stella B. Hackel, the director of the mint. The United States will use one million ounces of gold for the project this year

Reform urged

In a Bow Group pamphlet published today, a radical reform of building societies is urged by its authors Simon Mabey and Paul Tillett. They *recommend that societies* should become commercial companies and that their interest rate cartel and tax advantages *be abolished. They acknowledge* the "considerable political difficulties" their proposals would involve, and also admit *there would be a slightly higher* mortgage rate. However, they conclude the proposals "are capable of being seen by the public to be in its *interest*".

Gold up in Hongkong

Gold rose strongly on Hongkong market after President Carter announced his economic sanctions against the Soviet *Union late on Friday.* It closed at $630 an ounce, up to the peak level it reached in London on Thursday and $40 higher than the Friday London close.

Airfreight rates alter

British Cargo *Airlines*, the Gatwick-based all-freight operator, is to review its rates on a week-by-week basis from today.

£4.4m contract

Costain Construction has won a £4.4m contract to build an extension for Barranquilla Investments at an office block in *Finsbury Square*, London.

Europe must not flinch from import controls, CBI report says

By David Blake
Economics Editor

In a sombre assessment of Britain's trade *prospects* in the 1980s, the Confederation of British Industry today calls for a much tougher stand against "unfair" practices both by other industrialized countries and by the developing world.

The CBI view, spelled out in a discussion document, calls on the EEC to be prepared to use selective import controls if *European producers face* severe disruption as a result of competition from the rest of the world.

The newly industrializing countries are seen as a particular threat to European industries, but the document specifi*cally suggests that Europe* ought to be prepared to use selective import controls against anyone in the world, *including Japan.*

The CBI takes a gloomy view of the competitiveness of British industry during the 1980s. It gives a warning that we are probably facing far slower growth in world markets than in recent years. At the same time, the strength of sterling because of North Sea oil will make goods uncompetitive, leading to a further decline in our share of world markets and increasing import penetration.

Faced with this gloomy picture, the CBI stresses the distinction between its belief in "free trade" within the EEC and "fair trade" with the rest of the world.

In practice, the organization is worried both by the rising *tide of imports and the severe* problems which face British exporters. Because of competition from newly industrializing *countries "all British manufacturers* of consumer goods and other standard technological products will become vulnerable in the 1980s".

While rejecting the overt use of protectionism to save industry, the paper is clearly *sympathetic towards much read*ier use of special protectionist measures. It lists three options for the problem of *threatened industries in* Britain. Either they can go to the wall; or there can be piecemeal use of EEC restrictions *on imports; or there could be* an industrial strategy based on "core industries" which we need to survive.

The paper says that adopting the last approach would have the advantage of having a policy which could be *applied to individual sectors* as soon as the need became apparent and not, as at present, after lengthy deliberation when *the damage had* been done.

The CBI is clearly particularly concerned about the impact of countries such as Korea and Brazil. It suggests that some way should be found to strip them of some of the advantages *conferred* on them by developing country status.

This cutting back of the privileges of these countries would be tied in to some measure of their success, such as living standards. It could either come about through the countries themselves being prepared to forgo the advantages or, more seriously, through the European and possibly other industrialized countries taking the privileges away from them.

What is particularly annoying to the CBI is that countries such as Korea and Taiwan have access to European markets, while European suppliers are kept out of these countries.

Ex-minister says Inmos agreed to back assisted areas

By *Kenneth Owen*
Technology Editor

Controversy over the decision by the National Enterprise Board's Inmos microelectronics subsidiary to locate its first factory in Bristol will be intensified when Parliament reassembles next week.

Mr Alan Williams, MP for Swansea West who was Minister of State at the Department of Industry under the last Labour Government, intends to mobilize the regional groups of *Labour MPs representing Scot*land and north-east and north-west England to join him and his south Wales group in protesting at the choice.

There is a conflict between Mr Williams' account of Department of Industry negotiations with Inmos during his time as a government minister and that given by the company.

Mr Williams insists that Inmos gave an undertaking to locate its first two factories in an assisted area or areas. Mr Iann Barron, executive director of Inmos, denied any such agreement.

Mr Williams said that, as Minister of State, he had refused three times to grant an industrial development certificate to Inmos for the company's technology centre to be located at Bristol.

Mr Alan Williams: protesting at choice of site.

Mr Iann Barron: no pledge to back assisted areas.

This is the Inmos research and development unit in the United Kingdom, and Bristol was confirmed as its location in December, 1978.

An industrial development certificate for the technology centre, Mr Williams said, was granted only when Inmos gave an undertaking that at least the first two of its production units would be located in assisted *areas. Four such areas was* envisaged, each of which to employ about 1,000 people.

An Inmos spokesman repeated at the weekend the declaration by Mr Iann Barron when announcing the choice of Bristol for the first production unit last month that no such pledge had been made by the company.

One sentence *concerning* Inmos in the National Enterprise Board's annual report for 1978 said: "The firm intention *is that the United Kingdom pro*duction facilities will be located in assisted areas." This represented the view of the NEB and not of Inmos, said the company spokesman.

According to Mr Williams, the Inmos undertaking is documented in the records of the Department of Industry and the decision to grant an industrial development certificate for the Bristol technology centre on the basis of that undertaking was taken by collective government decision.

According to Inmos, more than 200 sites were evaluated in a survey by PA Management *Consultants before* Bristol was chosen for the first production unit. Three areas emerged in the final short-list of five sites —the North-east, south Wales and the south-west.

Inmos had wanted a prestige site, the company spokesman said, not one "in the middle of a run-down industrial estate". It also made sense to have the *research* development and production technologists close together because the company hoped the two groups would *mix—"We need the transfer of* knowledge both ways".

Thus Inmos plans to combine the production unit with its technology centre to create what it describes as "an integrated capability".

The Inmos plan to set up the Bristol factory is dependent on three main decisions for its realization. It will need an industrial development certificate; planning permission from the North Avon District Council; and approval from Sir Keith *Joseph, Secretary of State* for Industry, for the NEB-approved second £25m investment in Inmos.

Extra £750m in BSC borrowing proposed

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

Parliament will be asked to approve a £750m increase to £5,500m in the British Steel Corporation's borrowing limit early in the next financial year. But the capital reconstruction being sought by the trade unions and Sir Charles Villers, BSC chairman, is expected to be delayed.

The BSC, now entering the second week of a strike which *has halted all production, still expects* to remain within this year's cash limit of £700m although the longer the strike lasts the more tightly stretched its finances will be.

The strike, which is costing between £5.5m and £6m a week in lost sales, is a severe blow to prospects of meeting the Government's target of BSC operating at a profit in the next financial year beginning in April.

Sir Charles and steel industry unions have been pressing for a reconstruction of the corporation's financial base which will require legislation. This appears unlikely in view of the already heavy parliamentary legislative timetable and it is much more likely that *Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of* State for Industry, will seek to raise the existing borrowing limit to the present maximum of £5,500m.

The ceiling was set nearly two years ago when a £750m increase to £4,750m was approved. At that time provision was made for a further similar sum subject to an affirmative resolution of the House of Commons. At the end of its last financial year BSC's total borrowings against the limit were £3,738m.

Sanctions could jeopardize large contracts

Soviet trade dilemma for Britain

By John Lawless

The Soviet Union had a visible trade surplus of more than £350m over Britain in 1979, an increase of £150m on the figure the previous year, but it would be Britain that would suffer if two-way trade were reduced either through direct sanctions or because of tension over Afghanistan.

United Kingdom industrialists involved in large contracts and also negotiating future business worth hundreds of millions of pounds are anxious about the leading role taken by Britain in the United Nations debate on Afghanistan.

Four fifths of British imports from the Soviet Union last year, worth almost £800m, were *raw materials. Forty per cent* were industrial diamonds, 30 per cent oil of a type not available from the North Sea and *12 per cent timber and cork.*

Britain has a growing dependency on the Soviet Union as a source of industrial diamonds. Last year's purchases at about £300m were twice as large as in 1978. If the supplies were in any way restricted Britain would lose out on the substantial reexports of diamonds.

What the Russians buy from Britain, worth £400m last year, falls into five major categories. Specialized and general industrial machinery accounting for *20 per cent of exports to the* Soviet Union, inorganic chemicals 19 per cent, iron and steel 9 per cent, textile yarn 8 per cent and non-ferrous metals 7 per cent.

Shipments of industrial specific items ebb and flow according to the large industrial projects being fulfilled at any one time.

Last year's trade figures reflect the completion of the Coberrow gas turbine contracts, in which Rolls Royce was heavily involved, with an increase in sales of power generating equipment.

Current trade statistics show *the equipment being moved* under £175m Davy International contracts for the supply of two methanol plants. A specially built, ocean-going barge has arrived in Siberia during the past fortnight with seven process vessels weighing a total of 1,400 tons being unloaded.

Pouring into Britain: industrial diamonds account for £300m imports from Russia.

The Davy contracts highlight perfectly two ways in which Britain would suffer from a trade decrease with the Soviet Union. They were secured in May 1977 after two years of negotiations. Outstanding orders held by Davy with the Russians total £307m and underline the necessity of an ongoing commitment to the market.

Two meetings, one in London at government-to-government level and due to be held this May and another in Moscow this autumn between businessmen, would be jeopardized by any British-led action.

Secondly, work under the Davy contracts, backed by the Export Credit Guarantee Department (ECGD) is subcontracted to steel fabrication companies in the most job-starved areas of Britain, the north-east coast, the north Midlands, Lancashire, Yorkshire and Scotland.

Other specific categories in trade come and go. For example, although Britain sold £15m worth of cereals to the Soviet Union in 1978, there were none sold last year.

Restriction on sales of computer equipment for projects such as the methanol plants, important for the Rusian industrialization programme, could be a method of retaliation by Britain. But these were worth little more than £10m last year and a ban on their sales could have a damaging effect on future negotiations over much larger deals.

Gold and Iran high on bankers' agenda

From Peter Norman
Brussels, Jan 6

Gold and the monetary implications of the Iranian crisis are expected to be high on the agenda when Western central bankers meet in Basle this week.

Although the price of gold slipped back on Friday, last week's rush into the metal speaks volumes over the lack of confidence in the international monetary system that the bankers help to manage. As one European central bank official observed last week, the central bank governors from the Group of Ten countries and Switzerland will be falling down on their job if they do not discuss at least the possibility of selling gold from reserves to quell speculation and depress the price.

But this is not to say that corresponding decisions can be expected from the two-day meeting that starts tomorrow at the *Bank for International Settle*ments.

Some senior European central bank officials were suggesting *last week that the gold price* rise cannot be viewed in the same way as a monetary crisis. The phenomenon was disturbing but rather as a symptom of the West's much wider problems in the political and military fields. The bankers' alarm is likely to *be raised fully only if the gold* price phenomenon spills over on to the currency markets.

It was also argued that the boom in the gold price has been artificially nourished by a shortage of supply. Soviet gold has not appeared on the market *for many months and South* African production is thought to be down.

It was thought that if any nation were to suggest coordinated gold sales by Western central banks it would be the United States. However, Mr *Paul Volcker, chairman of the* United States Federal Reserve Board, it not expected to attend the meeting in Basle.

The news that West Germany has asked its banks to support a limited range of sanctions against Iran is likely to bring the continuing repercussions of the Iranian crisis to the bankers' attention. Although the German *initiative was* organized by the Finance Ministry in Bonn, the Federal Bank in Frankfurt is thought to have been closely involved in the formulation of the policy.

Another problem that could *be discussed is that of recycling* vastly increased Opec surpluses following the recent round of oil price increases.

Neddy to discuss new technology speed-up

By Patricia Tisdall
Management Correspondent

The Government is expected to urge industrialists and trade unionists to speed the introduc*tion of new technology.* At Wednesday's meeting of the National Economic Development Council, under the chairmanship of the *Prime Minister*, the council will consider various aspects of the effects of new technology on employment.

A paper outlining the position of the Department of Employment is being submitted to the National Economic Development Office in preparation for the meeting. This takes as its base a recent report by a Department of Employment study group which concluded that tardiness in introducing new technology would be far worse for employment prospects than anything its application could do.

Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, may also take the opportunity to discuss a report to the Cabinet Office due to be published today. Prepared by the Advisory Council for Applied Research and Development, this is expected to recommend steps which Britain should take to use the technology successfully.

The advisory council believes that the NEDC should build in a *strategy for technological* change as an integral part of its work. It also wants more training schemes for people in *mid-career with earnings-related* benefits to encourage skilled workers to change occupations.

This last point is in accord *with the views the Trades* Union Congress which takes a more equivocal attitude to technological change than either *the employers or the Govern*ment. The TUC will be reporting in detail on the conclusions reached by members of its economic committee after a visit to the United States. Trade unionists consider that a high level of public support is vital in retraining workpeople whose present skills may become outmoded.

There appears to be a "chicken and egg" difference between the TUC's approach to new technology and that of the *Confederation of British Indus*try. The TUC argues that a higher rate of economic growth is a necessary condition for the successful adoption of new technologies. The CBI, on the other hand, says that new technology must come first in order to improve international competitiveness and thereby create economic growth and so increase employment.

Sir John Methven, CBI director-general, is expected to announce a further development of its employee communication programme at Wednesday's meeting. This will take the form of a staff discussion docu*ment which the CBI is due to* publish shortly and which is part of its drive to help management explain national *economic* issues to individual workers.

One of the points made by the TUC group which visited *the United States was that* shortages of skilled manpower imposed real constraints on growth in American electronics *companies. The CBI has also* commented on the mis-match of skills and job vacancies.

Mrs Thatcher's task in chair*ing her first NEDC meeting,* will be to highlight the many common areas between employers and trade unionists in order *to foster a cooperative* approach.

EEF will support Finniston

By Derek Harris

The Engineering Employers Federation (EEF) is expected to support the report of the Finniston *Committee on the* state of the engineering profession and manufacturing industry, due to be published on Wednesday.

But the EEF is likely to urge that costs be contained by ensuring that the proposed engineering authority for registering and accrediting professional engineers does not grow too large and that registered engineers should pay annual fees.

The federation is also anxious to see enough seats on the authority's *governing body to* give employers a strong voice, which could be achieved partly by including representatives *from bodies such as the EEF* and the Confederation of British Industry.

This is expected to be in line with recommendations from the committee, whose chairman is Sir Monty Finniston.

Positive support from industry is being regarded by the Government as vital if the Engineering Authority is to get off the ground. The EEF's support will be particularly welcome but Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, is likely also to sound out key companies on the report.

The Government's decision on the recommendations will be set out in a White Paper after consultations with industry, educational interests and the professional institutions involved. Legislation could be brought forward in the autumn.

The major costs factor facing the Government would be in reorganizing engineering education to meet common standards.

US reshapes trade policy team

From Frank Vogl
Washington, Jan 6

Three years of trade deficits, amounting altogether to more than $75,000m (£34,000m) have prompted the White House to take trade policy seriously and the result is a big shake-up of the federal *government's* bureaucracy.

Late last week President Carter signed an executive order that greatly strengthened the trade policy responsibilities of the Special Trade Repre*sentative* and *of* the Department of Commerce. Both the Department of State and the Treasury are losing many of their foreign trade powers.

This has prompted fears among some observers that the United States may become more protectionist. Officials say this will not be the case. "We are not going to be protectionist and we are not going to be doctrinaire free traders either", says Mr Donald Furtado, Deputy Under Secretary for Trade at the Commerce Department.

Until now influence over trade policy has been split between a number of officials. The role of the Special Trade Representative, for example, had been limited to multilateral negotiations, but now Mr Reuben Askew, the former *Governor of Florida who holds* this position, is to have greatly expanded powers.

Mr Askew will be in overall charge of all trade policy issues involving negotiations, be they bilateral or multilateral, and he will have a staff of about 150. Most importantly, he will chair the Trade Policy Committee, whose task it is to *coordinate all the government's* assorted foreign trade dealings.

To no small extent Mr Askew will be America's "minister of exports" and he will be leaving almost all of the day-to-day trade policy *chores—ranging from dumping* investigations to monitoring international trade agreements —to a vast team of civil servants now being assembled at the Department of Commerce.

The Commerce Department's *efforts will be headed by a* new under-secretary, who has yet to be appointed, as well as by Mr Furtado and three assistant secretaries. This team will preside over some 2,700 bureaucrats.

The *structure of the new* organization plan looks straightforward, but its sheer size seems daunting. Officials simply point out, however, that it has to be big in view of the volume of American foreign *trade which now exceeds* $300,000m annually.

The new organization will not lead to any swift changes in the balance of trade trends, but over time the effect could be substantial. There is just a chance that the bureaucracy may now be better able to respond to business inquiries about foreign trade opportuni*ties and* that businessmen may be made more aware of the benefits of exporting. Similarly it is quite possible that the new organization will be more effective on the dumping front.

The main lines of the Carter *Administration's trade policies* are now clear. First, greater efforts are being made to boost exports, hence the new organization and plans to strengthen the Export-Import Bank. Then, at the same time, the President has declared his determination to cut imports by forcing greater energy conservation and greater domestic energy output.

So at last the United States is joining the ranks of the other key industrial nations and according foreign trade policy the priority it deserves. The long-term effects on employment, inflation and the dollar could be substantial.

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australian $	2.05	1.99
Austrian Sch	29.20	27.20
Belgium Fr	66.75	63.25
Canada $	2.68	2.61
Denmark Kr	12.39	11.84
Finland Mkk	8.60	8.20
France Fr	9.28	8.88
Germany Dm	4.01	3.79
Greece Dr	99.00	94.00
Hongkong $	11.40	10.80
Italy Lire	1850.00	1765.00
Japan Yn	557.00	532.00
Netherlands Gld	4.42	4.19
Norway Kr	11.40	10.90
Portugal Esc	113.50	108.50
South Africa Rd	1.81	1.68
Spain Pta	154.50	147.50
Sweden Kr	9.56	9.16
Switzerland Fr	3.71	3.49
USA $	2.30	2.24
Yugoslavia Dnr	51.00	47.00

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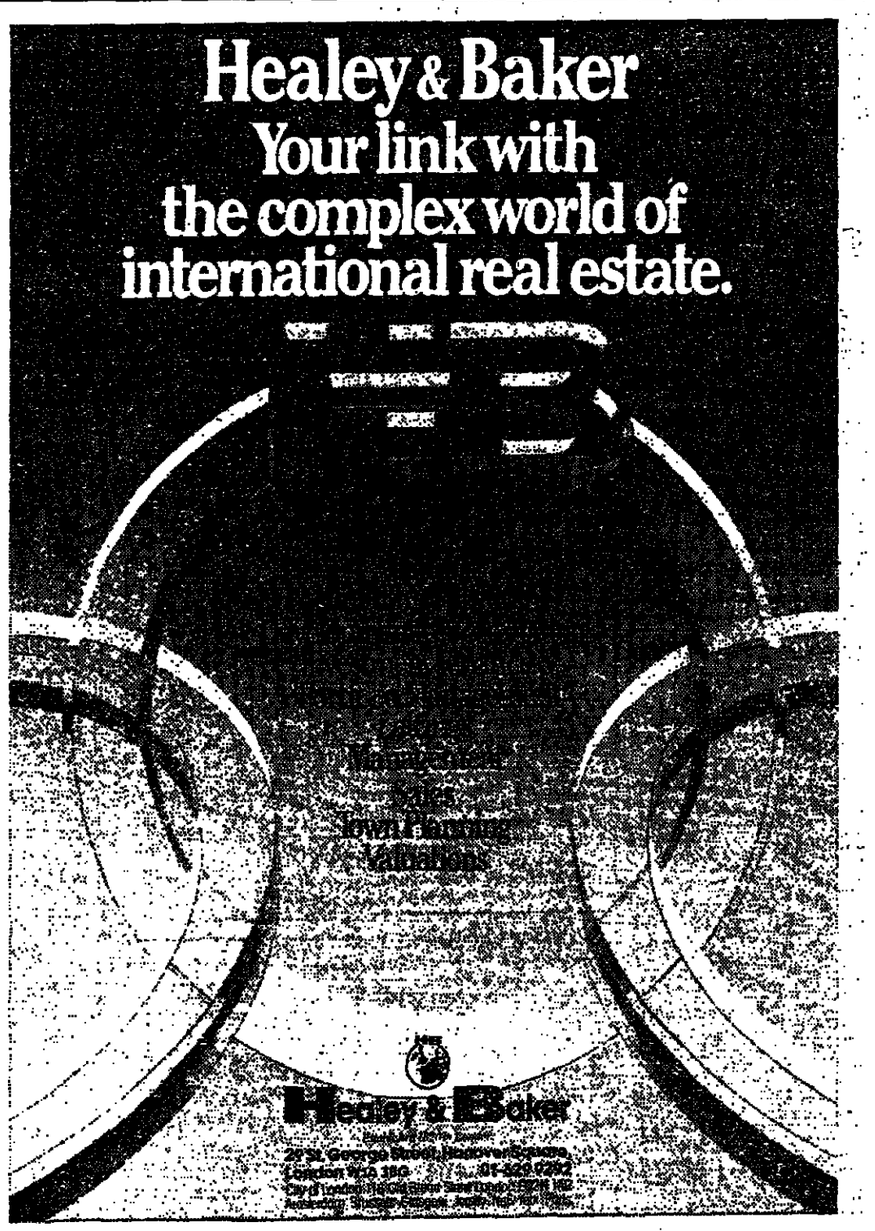

MANAGEMENT

More consultation means less confrontation

In one of the first comments she made this year, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, reaffirmed her belief that what Britain needs to succeed in the 1980s is better management. "If you're working well, using the latest equipment and machinery to the fullest extent, if you're working with management, if you've got good management, you ought to do better", she said.

But how do you define "good management"? Alison Mitchell asked a selection of managers, trade unionists and theoreticians what management changes they would like to see in the 1980s.

Sir Maurice Hodgson, chairman of ICI :—

"I believe that with the removal, by the present Government, of distractions and political threats—such as price controls, the threat of nationalization of the pharmaceuticals business, and Bullock—the opportunity and obligation for better management are there.

"The reduced tax rates add an incentive, so a positive response is not only necessary but merited.

"The first aspect, and a key one, is that we encourage a participative approach, to give the weekly workers an opportunity to know, understand and influence what is going on, particularly in their own environment. The Bullock approach of putting workers on the board is the wrong one. But I believe that employees should know what's going on in their own work area and should have the opportunity to influence the decisions: participation, not merely information.

"In parallel with that, management should generate a reward system that reflects differential performance. Good performance and bad performance, rather than the job, should determine what the man is paid.

"Management should also reward workers on the performance of the company, good or bad, through, for example, profit sharing schemes. Though I think the problem is broader than this simple solution.

"Finally, in the participative process, a bigger problem is for management to enable the work force to share uncertainty. A lot of our weekly staff are not aware of the degree of uncertainty surrounding the predictions on which management decisions are made."

Mr Derek Robinson, suspended shop steward at British Leyland :—

"We need a more helping type of management. We need consultation rather than confrontation to mutually resolve problems. Given an open style of management, you will find trade unions prepared to cooperate. However, with the scheduled legislation there is very little likelihood of an open type of management, or an open type of government.

"Before policy decisions are taken in the field of investment, new methods of production, or manning, there should be adequate opportunity for big involvement by the trade unions and representatives at the point of production, to allow a broad understanding.

"At present the decisions are taken and then the unions respond. If there is no such consultation and no such involvement then negative decisions are made which result in negative responses."

Professor Thomas Kempner, Principal, The Administrative Staff College, Henley :—

"We cannot expect management, even if good, to carry the full burden of major changes in society.

"To improve, they need a greater will and determination which they have not had in recent years because they have felt their authority under threat. As a society, we are unwilling to take hard decisions. Management get themslves into impossible situations without thinking them through.

"Management could also do with more training to ensure that the intellectual underlay is there. Over and above that, management should reflect changes in society at large. Managers should become more individualistic, tougher, more successful."

Mr Bill Sirs, general secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation :—

"In the steel industry there is a mix of both good and bad management, and regrettably it is the latter which has been in the power position in recent years.

"The traditional steel manager, who was known and respected by the work force, is still there; but somehow his views are ignored when planning decisions are being taken. Top management, particularly those concerned in the planning of the British Steel Corporation, are best judged on their record."

Mr Roy Close, director general of the British Institute of Management :—

"Good management in the 1980s will, more than ever before, be about leadership, communication and improved operational performance. Britain has good management; but it needs to be more effective in these challenging conditions.

"Senior management has to adopt the right commercial policies and overall strategies, and middle and junior management has to get results by putting together policies, targets, skills and workers' efforts in a complex and demanding social, economic and political environment.

"At the same time, all management has to seek out, adapt, and make acceptable, those new ideas and methods that will help achieve these objectives.

"These objectives must include the new technologies and a more participative and open style of management that involves middle and junior managers as well as the workforce."

So, from the captains of industry to the trade unionists, there is agreement that the 1980s should herald a more open style of management, with an increase in consultation and a decrease in confrontation.

Sir John Methven, director general of the CBI, is another devotee of the open style in management. At the end of last year he set out priorities in achieving it.

It was, he said, essential that managers should tell their employees about every failure as well as every success. It was essential that they be consistent; that they communicate face to face whenever possible; that managers and supervisors be briefed first; and that managers, supervisors, and employee representatives be trained in the business of communicating.

It is, however, a reflection of both past attitudes and future difficulties in obtaining this participative and open style in management, that neither Mr Len Murray, the TUC general secretary, nor Mr David Basnett, chairman of the TUC's influential economics committee, could find time to comment on the subject.

CHECKLIST

Merchant Shipping Act 1979: came into force on January 1. Provides for an increase in the fines to be levied on owners of substandard ships from £1,000 to £50,000.

W. Weddel & Co Ltd v Tepper: Court of Appeal held that, in order to justify a dismissal for misconduct as fair, an employer must establish that he believed that the employee was guilty of misconduct, that he had reasonable grounds for that belief at the time he formed it, and that he had carried out as much investigation into the matter as was reasonable in the circumstances.

Dodd Properties (Kent) Ltd and Another v Canterbury City Council: Court of Appeal held that where damage caused to premises was not repaired for a number of years for good commercial reasons, the award against perpetrators of the damage should reflect the cost of repair now, rather than when it was originally done.

Pension funds: National Association of Pension Funds is to make three Golden Pen awards this year to the funds producing the best annual report, the best simplified report, and the best report in a special category for smaller funds. The *NAPF Yearbook 1980* is available from NAPF, Prudential House, Wellesley Road, Croydon CR9 9XY, price £7.50 to members and £12 to non-members.

Car Tax (Description of Vehicles) Order 1979 (SI 1979/1646): came into effect on January 1. Effectively reduces the weight limit above which heavy vehicles cease to be liable for car tax by 107 pounds.

Coping with growth in high technology

One of the best known double-acts in the electronics business, Bill Hewlett and Dave Packard of Palo Alto, California, ran the company that bears their name for nigh on 40 years. Then, two years ago, Mr John Young took over from Mr Hewlett as president, with Mr Hewlett and Mr Packard moving back to concentrate on long-term policy as chairman of the executive committee and chairman of the board respectively.

No drastic change was expected following Mr Young's appointment. Hewlett-Packard is not that sort of company. But he now faces a time of transition and growth that is inevitably straining the company's traditional policies of obtaining profits through technology; growing its own managers; and financing its own growth.

In many respects, it can be argued, Hewlett-Packard shows a company style more Japanese than American. In some ways it is like IBM, but with less rigidity in the system, less central control, and a greater concern for the individual.

Circuitry designed by Bill Hewlett for his electrical engineering thesis at Stanford University led to the first product developed by him and fellow-graduate Dave Packard—an audio oscillator, built in 1938 in a one-car garage behind the Packards' rented home in Palo Alto. Walt Disney Studios ordered eight for the sound system used for the film *Fantasia*, and Hewlett-Packard was in business.

By the 1960s the company was a leading supplier of electronic measuring instruments, with a Rolls-Royce sort of name in laboratories around the world. Since then it has expanded into other markets, and in particular into the world of electronic calculators (where it has an impressive list of "firsts") and computers.

Initially its computational products were aimed at the users of its technical and scientific instruments; more recently it has moved seriously into business data-processing; and last week it made its debut in the fast-growing market for personal computers.

The consistent introduction of internally developed products, says Mr Young, is the key to the company's steady growth in annual sales in recent years of 15 to 20 per cent. In its 1979 financial year to the end of October sales grew by a record 36 per cent to $2,350m (about £1,050m).

At present the product mix (measured by sales) is 45 per cent electronic data products (calculators and computers), 42 per cent electronic test and measurement instruments (including components), 8 per cent medical electronic products and 5 per cent electronic instrumentation for chemical analysis.

Mr John Young, president of Hewlett-Packard.

Calculators and computers are growing fastest (there was a 42 per cent increase in sales in 1979), and are expected to represent over half the company's total business within the next few years.

Hewlett-Packard is a big spender on research and development. In 1979 it invested its customary 9 per cent, or thereabouts, of sales in R and D (most of which is D), generating almost 100 new products in the process.

"We chose a product type of organization", says Mr John Doyle, the Devon-born vice-president, personnel. (There are 37 operating divisions, arranged in six broad product groups; each division has its own R and D manufacturing and marketing units; but the sales forces are run by the appropriate group.)

"This gives a personal involvement with the product, and helps engineers to become good managers". Everybody seems to have two bosses, Mr Doyle adds—his divisional manager and his superior within his own discipline.

"Many of us have always had two bosses", he comments, meaning Mr H and Mr P. "You didn't always get the same answer—but they were reconcilable."

Almost half H-P's total business is with customers outside the United States. In Britain, the company makes communications test equipment in its factory at South Queensferry, West Lothian, and is setting up a £6m software development centre at Pinewood, Wokingham, near the company's United Kingdom headquarters at Winnersh.

The new centre, says Mr David Baldwin, managing director of the British company, will be "a think-tank in which highly skilled professional people will develop the software and systems support for our computers".

H-P is among the Californian Silicon Valley companies which have been hit in recent months by shortages (and premium prices) of components, and rising material costs generally. Though the prospects for 1980 are generally good, Mr Young does not expect the company to sustain the explosive growth it has experienced over the past two years.

The problems of growth are dramatically illustrated in terms of people employed. In the twelve months to the end of last October the company created 10,000 new jobs and recruited a further 7,300 replacements, bringing the total number of people employed worldwide to about 52,000. In other words, about one-third of H-P's employees have been with the company for less than a year.

Not only does this demand a tremendous basic training effort, but it puts more and more pressure on the process of selecting and training the company's managers—particularly the first-line supervisors, says Mr Doyle. For Hewlett-Packard believes implicitly in growing its own managers—all the way up.

I asked Mr Hewlett whether his company would ever recruit senior managers from outside. "The system would reject them", he replied, "no matter how good they were".

Kenneth Owen

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Post Office and tariff claims

From the Senior Director Post Office Postal Services

Sir, You published (January 3) letters from Mr Fairlie of the Mail Users' Association and Mr Ross of the Association of Mail Order Publishers which were said to deal with questions of principle concerning postal price increases. Unfortunately, much of Mr Ross's letter was based on incorrect assumptions, including a false allegation that we had been party to "managing" news by delaying the arrival of a Post Office press release.

The Post Office vigorously pursues a policy of open communication with the media and its customers. The release which Mr Ross claimed took a week to reach intended recipients was, in fact, in the hands of the media on December 20, the day of issue. It was sent to the Press Association news agency, which promptly relayed it to every major newspaper office in the country and newspapers carried reports the following day based upon our release. As a matter of courtesy, we also sent our major customers and interested trade associations a copy of that statement and this we did by post, so that they would have available our full statement for reference. The statement was primarily for the press.

Both your correspondents refer to a later report in *The Times* of December 28 which you actually published on December 29. Perhaps the coincidental slip is understandable, given that Messrs Fairlie and Ross work for the same company (*Reader's Digest*).

The question of "the correct relationship between government, the customers and public monopolies . . . .", as Mr Fairlie says, is a matter for government. However, in making his point he did include some damaging and misleading criticism of the Post Office.

He chose to ignore the fact that we launched and publicized a Two-Year Postal Action Plan designed to restore service reliability, achieve internal economies and boost postal productivity. There has never been any question of relying on price rises alone. He might also have given us some credit for the job we did over the Christmas period, when we not only successfully delivered all mail posted by our recommended dates, but also over 100 million letters posted after those dates, despite letter bombs, strikes and bad weather.

Just for the record, it was the very same Mr Fairlie who wrote of us in a recent book: "The British postal service has been and still is the equal of any foreign counterpart and greatly superior to most. It is still regarded by most other postal administrations as the model for today and the pacesetter for tomorrow".

Finally, a word about the Post Office and its relationship with the Post Office Users National Council (POUNC). We do, as a matter of principle and practice, liaise closely and continuously with POUNC and value the access to customers views which this affords.

In their recent report on our postal price proposals, POUNC urged that basic letter increases should be lower than we sought. Because of its financial position the Post Office could not agree with this view. The Government accepted the logic of our own proposal because of the overriding need for the postal business to meet its financial targets. However, POUNC made a number of other recommendations which we welcome and will be pursuing with the council.

Yours faithfully,
D. HENRY,
Post Office,
Headquarters Building,
St-Martin's-le-Grand,
London EC1A 1HQ.

Training accountants in small professional firms

From Mr Warren C. Levy

Sir, Your recent management articles and letters in respect of the training of accountants seem to have ignored a very vital and substantial sector. Much is talked of the large and medium-size firms which are able to provide a wide form of training for the apprentice accountant. The problem with these firms is that all too often the young budding accountant gets involved in the records at a very low level during auditing and not so involved in the management or the activities behind the figures.

The experience of trainees in the smaller professional firms is quite different, meeting senior management up to managing directors and major shareholders at a very early stage. Often being taken into their confidence when it comes to weighing up business problems and making high-level decisions.

It can be argued that these companies are often small and insignificant, however, the decisions that have to be made are the same as in a large company and will have the same proportional effect on the small company. In these companies the same considerations apply with regard to financial implications, considerations, personnel and the many other facets contributing to good management. Trainees within the small firms are therefore exposed at a far earlier age to good and bad management and can learn from this.

The inability of small firms to carry out the kind of professional in-house training conducted by the larger and medium-size firms of accountants can be compensated by external courses.

There is no doubt that experience in large companies is also vital. This can be gained after qualification where the opportunities will be greater and the spectrum of involvement wider, without spending three years with a large professional firm working a high proportion of mundane work which still needs to be carried out.

Yours faithfully,
WARREN C. LEVY,
Managing Director,
Clifford & Company (Consultants) Limited,
Norwich Union House,
9 Mackenzie Street,
Slough, Berkshire.

BL/Honda deal

From Mr D. C. Lindley

Sir, Mr Edmiston is very badly informed about the BL/Honda deal. He is quoted in *The Times* January 4 ("Importer criticizes Honda/BL deal"), as saying that "BL is being allowed to import a reported 85,000 Honda car kits a year for assembly in this country. These cars are not part of the quota of Japanese cars."

BL's arrangements with Honda differ in two important respects from a simple car assembly arrangement. BL is not importing kits but is engaged on a manufacturing programme where over 50 per cent of the components used in the car will be made in Britain, including the body. Also the cars to be manufactured here will be marketed throughout the EEC and not restricted to sale in the United Kingdom.

The basic nature of the arrangement between BL and Honda is one of technical collaboration between manufacturers and not just an assembly programme by an importer/distributor. The statements made by Mr Edmiston are therefore both inappropriate and invalid.

D. C. LINDLEY,
Manager External Affairs,
BL Limited,
35-38 Portman Square,
London W1H 0BN.

Employee communications

From Mr Colin Minton

Sir, Your writer Patricia Tisdall (December 18) scores heavily on perception with regard to employee communication and business realities—the danger of giving up too soon. Keep going, Sir John.

The history of so many companies is full of disappointments in their efforts to broaden horizons, to inform and ultimately educate those they employ.

Even with the willingness and resources available to them the expectations of many board rooms are far too high. A quick annual employee report (often a downbeat view of the shareholders' report) a house journal or two, the chairman on video tape, the odd face-to-face briefing group (when we can face it)—and that should do the trick for next year's difficult negotiations—is far too often the policy. Where else in the business does one expect an instant return on a long-term investment?

The radical action that is needed starts where longer term objectives are set and policy of continuity and consistency is made to meet them—in the board room. There is no lack of resources. The investment in British industry in this area is tiny compared with their communications to the external world at large. Most companies probably spend less than £5 per employee per annum on direct communication costs and hope for a return of 500 per cent plus in moderation of wage claims alone.

May I through your columns suggest to the board rooms of this country that they spend at least some identifiable time during the working year to review what they have done. Then the needs can be assessed, objectives planned, and policy devised, in relation to employee communications, in the same way that investment, product and market developments, acquisition and so forth is handled.

As the company originally commissioned by the CBI in 1976 to undertake their survey and analysis, I believe we can speak with some authority.

Yours faithfully,
COLIN MINTON,
Senior Consultant,
Charles Barker Lyons Ltd.,
Employee Communication Division,
30 Farringdon Street,
London EC4A 4EA.
December 18.

Public and Educational Appointments also on page 23

UNIVERSITY TEACHERS FOR TANZANIA

The University of Dar es Salaam will have vacancies in a wide range of disciplines for the academic year starting in July, 1980. Staff are needed at all levels for appointments of 2 years or more.

The IUC intends to make known to the Vice-Chancellor the availability of suitable candidates presently in the United Kingdom. Others should write direct to the University at P.O. Box 35091, Dar es Salaam. Teaching and/or research posts are available in the Faculties of AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND VETERINARY SCIENCE, ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES, ENGINEERING, LAW, MEDICINE and SCIENCE and in the INSTITUTES OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES and KISWAHILI RESEARCH.

Salary range approximately £2,930-£4,600 p.a. (more for medical staff). Some senior posts may be supplemented in range £4,974-£8,514 p.a. (Married) or £3,540-£6,588 p.a. (single); normally tax-free. Additional fringe benefits.

Further information from Head of Division B, Inter-University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT. Closing date: 8 February, 1980.

University of Malaya

Applications are invited for the posts of

LECTURER

in the following Departments of the Faculty of Medicine:—

BIOCHEMISTRY, OPHTHALMOLOGY, ANAESTHESIOLOGY, MEDICAL MICROBIOLOGY, PATHOLOGY, ANATOMY, PARASITOLOGY, PHARMACOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY, OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY, RADIOLOGY, SOCIAL & PREVENTIVE MEDICINE, SURGERY, OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY

Qualifications & Experience: Candidates should have high academic qualifications and adequate experience in teaching and research.

All clinical staff of the Faculty are required to undertake patient-care and service functions in the University Hospital which is managed by a Board of Management.

Staff with appropriate post-graduate qualification and working in a clinical department with patient-care responsibilities will be considered for the payment of clinical allowance by the University Hospital. This payment is subject to approval by the University Hospital Board of Management which when deciding will take into consideration qualifications and experience in the relevant speciality.

Salary Scales (Approx. Stg. Equiv.): £5,602 x 168 — 5,939/4,107 x 168 — 8,443/4,780 x 260 — 6,182/Review Point/£6,362 x 336 — 6,799 p.a. The commencing salary for Lecturers with MBBS/Ph.D. degree shall be £4,107 p.a. Further particulars and application forms are obtainable from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.

The closing date for the receipt of applications is 31 January 1980.

University of Oxford

UNIVERSITY LECTURESHIP IN ZOOLOGY

Applications are invited for the above post. Stipend according to age on the scale £4,535-£9,881 (interim scale effective from 1.10.79). The successful candidate may be offered a fellowship by Wolfson College. Details may be obtained from the Linacre Professor of Zoology, Department of Zoology, South Parks Road, Oxford, OX1 3PS, to whom completed applications (nine typed copies, two from overseas candidates) should be sent by 17 March, 1980.

University of Birmingham

CENTRE OF WEST AFRICAN STUDIES

Applications are invited from graduates for the post of

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

in the Centre of West African Studies, which will become vacant on 11th February 1980. A working knowledge of French and some library experience would be desirable.

Salary on the scale £3,775-£4,555 (under review) plus superannuation.

Further particulars and application forms available from the Senior Assistant Secretary, University of Birmingham, PO Box 363, Birmingham, B15 2TT.

Closing date: 25 January, 1980.

UNIVERSITY OF EAST ANGLIA
JOHN INNES INSTITUTE

APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTOR

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED FOR THE ABOVE APPOINTMENT. The Institute is an affiliated institute of the University of East Anglia and occupies modern accommodation and excellent facilities for research at Colney, approximately three quarters of a mile from the University Plain. The Institute is funded by grants from the Agricultural Research Council and the Trustees of the John Innes Charity and is concerned with the investigation of problems related to Plant Science and Microbiology. In addition to the four scientific departments of Applied Genetics, Genetics, Virus Research and Ultrastructural Studies there are extensive photographic, engineering and glasshouse and controlled environment services.

Candidates should have appropriate qualifications and experience together with a substantial record of research and proven ability in the conduct and management of research.

The appointment, which carries with it appointment to a John Innes Chair in the School of Biological Sciences of the University, will be made by the University of East Anglia on the recommendation of the Institute's Council. Salary will be in the range £16,255/£17,189 per annum. Superannuation will be by membership of the University Superannuation Scheme Ltd.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, John Innes Institute, Colney Lane, Norwich NR4 7UH.

The closing date for applications is 29th February, 1980.

Imperial College
(University of London)
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL

TWO RESEARCH POSTS

The department invites applications from suitably qualified candidates for two posts of Research Assistant. One post arises on a project concerned with studying the development of health and safety programmes in industry; this is already under way. The second is for a new project concerned with the impact of microelectronic technologies at enterprise level. Both are funded by the Joint SRC/SSRC Committee.

Only candidates with substantial relevant research or industrial experience in the fields of industrial sociology, industrial relations or organizational behaviour need apply. The health and safety appointment runs for two years from 1st February, 1980, or as soon as possible thereafter; the new technology appointment will run for two and a half years from 1st April, 1980.

Appointments will be made on the 1A Research Scale (£4,335.00 - £7,521.00 plus £740 London Allowance). Further particulars may be obtained from Professor Dorothy Wedderburn to whom applications marked RA/SRC should be sent, enclosing a curriculum vitae and the names of two referees, to arrive not later than 28th January, 1980.

The University of Sheffield
DEPARTMENT OF PAEDIATRICS

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

(Grade IB) required to work in the Department of Paediatrics to help co-ordinate a multicentre study of children with growth hormone deficiency. Preference to men or women with a medical or biological background. Initial salary in range £3,775-£4,910. Tenable to 30 November, 1983.

Further details from Professor R. D. C. Milner, Department of Paediatrics, Children's Hospital, Sheffield, S10 2TH, telephone 0742 71111 Ext. 202, to whom applications should be sent by 16 January, 1980.

University of Hongkong

SENIOR LECTURESHIP

IN ORTHOPAEDIC SURGERY

Applications are invited for a post of Senior Lecturer in Orthopaedic Surgery. Applicants must have had a wide experience in general orthopaedics with special emphasis on hand surgery and microsurgical techniques. Previous teaching experience and evidence of active involvement in research are essential.

Annual salary (superannuable) is HK$158,880-158,880-158,880 - 158,880 - 158,880 - 161,680 (£1=HK$10.70 approximately). Starting salary will depend on qualifications and experience.

At current rates, salary tax will not exceed 18 per cent of gross income. Housing at a rental of 7½ per cent of salary, education allowances, long leave and medical benefits are provided.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0PF, or the Recruitment Section, Secretary's Office, University of Hongkong, Hongkong.

The closing date for applications is 2 February, 1980.

University College London
DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for the above post to work with Dr M. Crompton on the mechanisms of Ca transport by mitochondria and their regulation. Appointment is funded by the Science Research Council and is for 3 years commencing from 1 April 1980 or as soon as possible thereafter. Starting salary £4,190 plus £740 London Allowance. Applications with c.v. and the names of two referees to Dr M. Crompton, Dept. of Biochemistry, University College London, Gower Street, London WC1E 6BT, from whom further information may be obtained.

University of Malaya

Applications are invited for the following CHAIRS:

FACULTY OF MEDICINE

CHAIR OF MEDICAL MICROBIOLOGY

FACULTY OF DENTISTRY

CHAIR OF CHILDREN'S DENTISTRY

Qualifications and Experience: Candidates should have high academic qualifications and wide experience in teaching and research; they are also required to undertake research and to have publications of academic standing.

All clinical staff of the Faculty of Medicine are required to undertake patient care and service functions in the University Hospital which is managed by a Board of Management.

FACULTY OF ECONOMICS AND ADMINISTRATION

CHAIR OF ACCOUNTING

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

CHAIR OF BIOCHEMICAL ENGINEERING

Qualifications and Experience: Candidates for the appointment should possess the following: a PhD in the required field with 3 years experience as Senior Lecturer/Reader/Associate Professor; or 5 years experience as Lecturer; or a Master's degree in the required field with 5 years experience as Senior Lecturer/Reader/Associate Professor; or 8 years experience as Lecturer.

Candidates are also required to undertake research and to have publications of academic standing.

Salary Scales (all inclusive) (approx. stg. equiv.): £8,613 x 422 — £9,035/Review Point/£9,014 x 420—9,434.

Further particulars and application forms are obtainable from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.

The closing date for the receipt of applications is 31 January, 1980.

University of Birmingham
DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGICAL SCIENCES

LECTURESHIP

Applications are invited for this vacant post with specialisation in the field of geochemistry. Duties will be mainly to teach on the postgraduate MSc Course in Mineral Chemistry but will include some lecturing in igneous petrology and mineralogy at undergraduate level.

Salary will be in the range £4,335-£8,992, plus superannuation. Maximum starting salary will depend upon age, experience and qualifications.

Further particulars are available from the Assistant Registrar, Science and Engineering, University of Birmingham, PO Box 363, Birmingham, B15 2TT to whom applications (3 copies) including full curriculum vitae and naming three referees should be sent by January 31, 1980.

Please quote ref: TG1.

Polytechnic of the South Bank
Department of Business Studies

SENIOR LECTURER/LECTURER II IN SECRETARIAL SUBJECTS
(Ref BS 8)

This is a temporary post, for the session 1980-81 in the first instance. Required to teach shorthand, typewriting and secretarial duties to students on the one-year full-time course for Graduate Secretary Linguists.

Applicants should be graduates with considerable practical experience in industry/commerce.

Salary scale: £5,016-£8,790 (subject to review from Jan 1st, 1980). Further particulars from: The Staffing Officer, Polytechnic of the South Bank, Borough Road, London, SE1 0AA.

University of Cambridge

DRAPERS PROFESSORSHIP OF FRENCH

Applications invited for the above Chair and Headship of the Department which will become vacant on 1 October 1980 by the retirement of Professor Li. J. Austin.

Present pensionable stipend £12,723.

Applications (10 copies) marked 'Confidential' should be sent to the Secretary General of the Faculties, from whom further information may be obtained, at the General Board Office, The Old Schools, Cambridge, CB2 1TT. Names of two referees may be submitted if desired.

Closing date: 6 February 1980.

University of Aberdeen

LECTURESHIP IN CROP PRODUCTION

Applications for this post in the School of Agriculture are invited from persons with an honours degree (and preferably a higher degree) in Agriculture or a related science subject. Experience of field trials and training in experimental design and analysis will be an advantage. The person appointed will lecture on aspects of crop production to undergraduate and postgraduate students and will be required to supervise research students. Salary on scale £4,335-£8,992 per annum, with appropriate placing.

Further particulars from The Secretary, The University, Aberdeen, with whom applications (3 copies) should be lodged by 25 January, 1980.

RESIDENT TUTOR required for two boys in Somerset to supervise homework. The boys are pupils of a well-known private school and require supervision. Salary and expenses negotiable. Please reply Box 0216 F, The Times.

University College London
DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

required to work jointly with the Biomechanical Research and Development Unit of DHSS on development of Artificial Limbs made from polymers. Work is concerned with choosing suitable materials and processing variables to achieve desired properties in final product. Contact with disabled patients is likely.

Location Hinchley Wood, Surrey with existing research group for experimental work, in close liaison with the College.

Candidates (normally under 30) should have honours degree or equivalent in polymer science, mechanical engineering or related subject. Experience in relevant field an advantage. Salary £4,335-£4,910 + £740 London Allowance. Appointment for up to 3 years.

Applications with c.v. and names of two referees to Dr W. J. D. Jones, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Univ. Torrington Place, WC1E 6BT.

University of Hong Kong

CHAIR OF MATHEMATICS

(Re-advertisement)

Applications are invited for the Chair of Mathematics following the retirement of Professor Y. C. Wong.

Annual salary (superannuable) will be within the professorial range and not less than HK$150,600 (£1=HK$10.70 approx).

At current rates, salaries tax will not exceed 15% of gross income. Housing at a rental of 7½% of salary, education allowances, long leave and medical benefits are provided.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Secretary General, Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF, or the Recruitment Section, Secretary's Office, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong. The closing date for application is March 31, 1980.

PRIVATE SCHOOL in Stamford Hill urgently requires reception teacher.—Phone 800 8612, or evenings and weekends 802 8064-802 3451.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CLEAN AIR

SECRETARY GENERAL

The Society, which supports and promotes the case for clean air and forms of pollution control in the UK, is seeking a SECRETARY GENERAL to be responsible for the administration of the Society; he or she will succeed Rear Admiral P. G. Sharp, CB, DSC.

The appointment will appeal to a person with experience gained at a senior level in administration.

The Society's offices are located in Brighton.

Please write or telephone for further details and an application form to:

The Secretary General,
National Society for Clean Air,
136 North Street,
Brighton BN1 1RG.
TELEPHONE: BRIGHTON 26313

University of Warwick

ASSISTANT REGISTRAR

Applications are invited for a post of Assistant Registrar in the University Registry. Candidates should have a good honours Degree and previous university administrative experience.

Salary on a scale £7227 x £294, £305—£8992 p.a. (under review).

Further particulars from the Secretary and Registrar, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL, quoting reference number 19/B/79.

Closing date for receipt of applications is 25th January 1980.

University College London
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY

Applications invited for position of

POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH ASSISTANT

in a Developmental Neurobiology Programme supported by the Wellcome Trust. Research is in progress to study the internal environment of the fetal brain in relation to brain development. Two year appointment to work in group headed by Dr. N. R. Saunders. Starting date as soon as possible by arrangement. Experience of morphological techniques essential, preferably including immunohistochemistry. Salary range £3,910-£5,190 plus £740 London Allowance. Further details from and applications to: Dr. N. R. Saunders, Dept. of Physiology, University College London, Gower Street, WC1E 6BT.

MEDICAL LIBRARIANS
FOR
NORTH-EAST, NORTH-WEST THAMES REGIONS

Applications are invited for the above appointments, both to commence if possible at 1 April 1980. The Regional Librarians will be responsible, under the direction of the respective University Regional Postgraduate Medical Deans for these Regions, for advice on development and maintenance of full library services to NHS staff throughout their Region. This will include co-ordination of the work of librarians and secretary/librarians at existing libraries in postgraduate medical centres; maintaining links with other libraries and with relevant national and international library organizations; the in-service training of library staff and the guidance of library users. Actual working base in each case may be determined according to the circumstances of the appointee.

The salary will be on either University Scale IIB or III according to experience (plus £470 p.a. London Allowance if the appointment is based in a relevant area). Car drivers essential.

Applications from appropriately qualified librarians (3 copies together with the names and addresses of at least 3 referees) should be addressed to The Secretary of the Federation British Postgraduate Medical Federation, 33 Millman Street, London WC1N 3EJ, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Closing date for applications Friday, 25 January, 1980.

The Times Special Reports.

All the subject matter on all the subjects that matter.

هكذا من الأصل

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Rising costs and the chemical companies

The latest round of oil price increases will probably cause problems for the world's chemical companies. Most of them weathered the last round well enough: but there was no problem over volume demand a year ago. There is not much of a problem now (except in fibres) but there is likely to be soon.

Chemical companies traditionally run into their recessions some months after their effects have become obvious elsewhere: so the fact that demand held up last year is not perhaps as surprising as the reassessment of profit estimates now in progress would suggest.

There have been some anxious calculations as to whether the level of demand reflects stock building which will make the downturn, when it comes, all the more savage: but so far the evidence for this is negligible.

Assuming, however, that things start to go wrong from the second quarter of next year (it could be earlier in Europe, but profits of British companies, at least, will look respectable by comparison with a period affected by the lorry drivers' strike), the question that arises is how far chemical companies will be prepared to chase volume at the expense of margins.

Of itself a rise in raw material prices (and naphtha contracts in the first quarter of 1980 are likely to be fixed at double the price of a year ago) provides arguments against chasing volume, since it lowers the breakeven point.

Thus there are reports already that BASF is refusing to buy naphtha on the spot market, on the argument that it could not make a sufficient profit on the extra volume this would permit to justify the exercise.

If this argument holds, the damage caused by the inevitable downturn in volume will be relatively limited. However, any attempt by, say, the European companies to hold their margins by increasing prices to reflect the rise in raw material costs, is going to present some tempting opportunities to outsiders to boost their volume by undercutting. If that happens—and it may not, since the most likely competitors, the Americans, will probably look East instead—then the European producers will have to make an unappetizing choice between cutting their margins and losing market share.

While such a choice is in the offing their shares, too, present an unappetizing prospect. The one possible exception is ICI, whose exposure to the North Sea through a stake in Ninian ensures that it really cannot lose.

UK Banking

Tying up the loose ends

Now much tidier after the clearing bank mergers of the late 1960s and the secondary banking shakeout of the mid 1970s, there are still some ragged edges to be ironed out in British banking. Yorkshire Bank, for example, controlled by four of the clearers (NatWest, Barclays, Lloyds and Williams & Glyn's) has against the trend managed to stay independent.

There has been little to quibble about in the profits record, but all the same some voices among the shareholders question the logic of the bank staying independent, especially as it has now started to spread away from its northern roots.

The problem of course is to decide which shareholder should buy the others out and that impasse may help it keep out of the net for a while yet.

At the other end of the scale, there are some interesting looking consumer finance operations, which though temporarily struggling with high interest rates look attractive on a cyclical view. Lloyds and Scottish seem to be happy with its takeover of the troubled Cedar Holdings, since it has taken it into the second mortgage business. There is still First National Finance Corporation with almost a third of this unfashionable—but profitable—business which would attract a bidder were it not for the fact it is still working off its secondary banking legacy. The future also of the non-bank owned finance houses like United Dominions Trust, Provident Financial and Wagon Finance is frequently a matter of speculation.

Among the clearers Lloyds is the favourite to go through further structural changes in the next year or so. Hitherto its weakest link has been reckoned to be the lack of ownership of a finance house. This has forced it to go in for "big ticket" deals so far as leasing is concerned and rely on its two-fifths stake in Lloyds and Scottish to provide the exposure in the highly profitable smaller leasing deals. Midland's move to put all its finance house activities under one roof has pushed Lloyds even farther out on a limb.

But speculation that Lloyds would buy our Royal Bank of Scotland's interest in L and S has recently been overtaken by rumours—fuelled by Sir Jeremy Morse's remarks as chairman of Lloyds Bank International about a possible restructuring there—that Lloyds will soon sort out its involvement with Grindlays Holdings.

Five years ago Lloyds and Citibank stepped in to shore up a Grindlays wilting under the burden of itself rescuing the merchant bank Brandts. As a result, Lloyds has a 41 per cent interest in Holdings which controls 51 per cent of the banking arm where Citibank has its 49 per cent stake.

Clearly Grindlays faces a crossroads this year with some $65m in loans from the two shareholders due for repayment and this will present the two banks with some soul-searching about their future involvement.

Despite a steady, if unspectacular, profits recovery in the last three years, Grindlays perennial problem has been the size of its capital base. The last accounts of the bank showed a balance sheet total of almost £3,000m supported by £128m of capital almost a quarter of which was loans.

The Barclays balance sheet of £23,000m rests on capital of £1,358m only a sixth of which is loan capital. So the recent increase in authorized capital at Grindlays is probably nothing more than a preamble to boost the equity content at some stage. But like other United States banks Citibank is not happy with stakes in other international banks while Lloyds could find Grindlays' exposure in the Middle East and the Pacific basin a useful tie in with LBI's existing spread.

Oil money

Unbalancing the banking system

Many international banks are becoming worried at the prospect of an influx of Iranian funds—if they are, as seems likely, being moved out of London—not to mention the huge amount of footloose Middle East money that appears to be looking for an alternative home outside the United States banking system in general and the dollar in particular. There are now signs that several big European banks are actively trying to discourage these large Opec funds by quoting them below the going inter-bank rate.

What is concerning the banking system is not simply the volatility of these funds but more importantly the fact that the inflow would play havoc with their capital to assets ratios. Without big increases in their capital, many of the big European banks simply cannot go on taking deposits aboard.

Their problems have been made worse by the trend over the last couple of years to much tighter prudential controls in some of the European banking centres. Japanese and French banks are probably the least constrained as yet by controls but in Germany and Switzerland the banking authorities keep matters on a short leash by laying down clearly defined capital ratios to which the banks have to adhere.

In particular the offshore subsidiaries of many of the leading European banks, which mushroomed in places like Luxembourg to handle their growing Euromarket activity, are now much more closely monitored.

Previously these offshoots did not have to be consolidated in group accounts. Now that the German and Swiss authorities insist that this is done, it means that their international operations have to conform to the same rigorous ratios as their domestic ones.

German banks have become frequent raisers of new equity in the last few years—last month for example two of the more successful groups Commerzbank and Bayerische Vereinsbank raised some DM420m through rights issues—just to maintain their capital to lending ratios following the rapid growth of business in the 1970s, and that gives them little scope for raising fresh money to handle an influx of Middle East funds.

Even if the banks could find that kind of capital, there is little incentive for them to do so with lending opportunities few and far between after the shockwaves the Iranian crisis has caused for international banking.

Oliver Stanley

Balancing the books in an age of inflation

This year should see resolution of a practical problem which has bedevilled British management for a decade: how best should company accounts show the effect of price level changes? Given 17 per cent inflation, the problem is critical.

Conventional historic cost accounting has become ineffective as a system designed to measure profit and value. In November 1979 Mr Gordon Richardson, the Governor of the Bank of England, produced a massive catalogue of damaging consequences:

investment decisions are capable of being distorted by lack of an inflation accounting system;

dividends may be over-distributed;

pricing may be prejudiced;

unadjusted profits may be misleading in pay negotiations;

capital markets may be misled;

national resources may have been misallocated over the years;

companies have been both over-taxed . . . and under-taxed. . . .

The last consequence has produced a degree of urgency even among accountants who have been deeply divided since 1975 as to what system to adopt. The Governor, the Chancellor, Sir Geoffrey Howe, and before him Mr Healey, have all disclosed that the Inland Revenue is "looking into" the problem with accountancy profession help.

From that end of the telescope the problem is that the twin expedients applied to alleviate the 1974 corporate cash crisis have proved so successful in combating profit inflation that corporation tax yield has almost collapsed.

The two expedients were: 100 per cent writing down allowances on plant and machinery; and stock relief (under which amounts equal to stock increases—whether representing changes in price or volume, or a mixture of both—were simply eliminated) from the computation of taxable profit).

Revenue statistics concede that the impact has been to deplete corporation tax by £4,300m, for 1978-79. To see this figure in perspective, the net receipts from corporaton tax, excluding advanced corporation tax (ACT) for that year was £2,500m, of which perhaps £500m was from capital gains. Over the preceding five years income tax yield doubled, while corporation tax remained roughly constant.

Clearly the corporate sector has not been bearing its fair share of the burden, but how can the position be corrected? Tinkering with stock relief can hardly help because the underlying concept is misconceived. The only answer is to press for new conventional accounting practices, so that relief is given in the profit and loss account not in the separate tax computation.

Net receipts: Inland Revenue taxes (£m)

	Income tax and surtax	Corp tax excl ACT
1973/4	7,444	1,833
1974/5	10,457	1,701
1975/6	15,150	530
1976/7	17,076	1,595
1977/8	17,450	2,090
1978/9	18,784	2,518
1979/80	19,665 (est)	3,220 (est)

Source: Inland Revenue Statistics.

If it emerges that real profitability has declined—over the period perhaps to as low as 4 per cent to 5 per cent return (real) on trading assets, by comparison with 17 per cent (unadjusted)—the collapse of corporation tax yield may seem justified.

The accountancy profession has been producing *Exposure Drafts* (a cautious and non-committed approach) on the topic since 1973. In those innocent early days, the balance of opinion seemed to favour current purchasing power accounting (CPP), based on a single index representative of general purchasing power. All quoted companies would produce a supplementary statement in terms of value of the pound at the balance sheet date converted by use of the index, probably the retail price index.

Then came the Sandilands committee, and two years elapsed before it reported. When it did, CPP had been overtaken by current cost accounting (CCA), designed to adjust for specific price changes on individual businesses. In July, 1977, the "little men" in the Institute of Chartered Accountants threw out CCA as too complex, and although various compromises have been "exposed" since then, no conclusions have been reached. . . .

The problem is how to get a true reflection of price level changes with the minimum number of separate adjustments. This problem is at least tackled in *ED 24*, the 1979 version of a concensus solution. (Mr Richardson thought this "close to general acceptance".)

ED 24 PROPOSALS IN SIMPLIFIED FORM £000's)

		£000's
Profit before interest and tax (under historic-cost)		2,900
Deductions		
1 Additional depreciation	950	
2 Cost of sales adjustment	460	
3 Monetary working capital adjustment	100	
Interest	200	1,710
		1,190
Additions		
4 Gearing adjustment		370
Current cost operating profit		1,560
Corporation tax thereon:		730

Source: *ED 24*.

For a start, application would be only to companies which are quoted or have a £5m-plus turnover. This would hopefully exclude country businesses and practitioners who found CCA unacceptable in 1977.

There are four major ingredients prescribed.

1. Depreciation: An adjustment would be made to measure depreciation according to current asset replacement cost.

2. Cost of sales: The adjustment would effectively exclude stock appreciation from profit.

3. Monetary working capital: The adjustment would be designed to allow for the effect of changing prices on monetary items, in particular trade creditors and debtors.

4. Gearing: Finally, all the above adjustments would be reduced in the proportion that net assets financed by borrowing bear to total net operating assets. This is intended to reflect the benefit of borrowing in an inflationary era and to correct one of the most anomalous features of stock relief under which undeserving big borrowers got the best of both worlds. . . .

If the Chancellor could establish some system on these lines by the time of his 1980 Budget, he could repeal stock relief, wipe out a lot of deferred taxation, and reestablish a corporation tax yield at say £2,000m above the estimate for 1979-80.

That would, in turn, permit him to give us meaningful capital taxation reliefs, including alleviation of stamp duty, which is overdue without having to claw back the yield from any other embarrassing source, for example VAT. But it is optimistic to think that a fully agreed system can be introduced within the next few months, and the temptation to compromise and to go for piecemeal changes will be a strong one. That temptation must be resisted.

So long as the short-term tax problem remains there is hope that the bigger, more fundamental problem will be tackled and resolved.

Who is responsible for the waste in the apple orchards?

Anyone who travelled among English orchards last autumn will have noticed thousands of apples and pears lying rotting on the ground. Yields were good, imported supplies were plentiful and there was far more fruit than the market could absorb.

What may not have been widely known is that tons of fruit were officially "dumped". Deep in the recesses of the EEC Common Agricultural Policy there are clauses about support for owners of orchards.

The aim of the fruit rules is the same as that for more familiar items in the policy, like beef and butter. It is to protect producers by fixing a support price below which produce will be bought with Community funds and removed from the market.

In the case of beef and butter the produce is stored by the Community at great expense and amid complaints about the iniquity and wastefulness of keeping "mountains" of food. Protection of fruit growers has been much less conspicuous.

The rules for fruit state that a price will be set in Brussels at which food will be bought from accredited cooperatives of producers by official EEC agencies. The agency in Britain is the Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce, a little-known organization of some 500 civil servants which administers the whole of the common agricultural policy here.

The policy favours the direction of food to human consumption above all other uses. When the intervention board buys fruit it is entitled under rule to offer it first to approved charities and institutions like schools and hospitals. If that fails, the board can direct its fruit to the market for animal feed ingredients.

If it cannot get rid of the produce in that way, the board can arrange for it to be dumped under the supervision of staff from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The EEC authorities, ever sensitive to criticism about the misuse of funds, does not want to risk fruit which has been bought with taxpayers' money being recovered from dumps to be sold again.

> British fruit growers are embarrassed by what they accept as a glaring waste of food under the CAP policy

Last year the intervention board paid more than £250,000 on buying orchard fruit. It bought more than 8,000 tonnes of apples, most of which were dessert varieties like Cox, and almost 1,800 tonnes of pears.

But, because of the glut, all the pears and more than three-quarters of the apples were dumped, and allowed to rot. Almost a fifth of the apples were used as animal feed after only a quarter of 1 per cent were accepted by approved institutions for human consumption.

British fruit growers are embarrassed by what they accept as a glaring waste of food under the common agricultural policy. Officials at the headquarters of the National Farmers' Union in London decline to name the farms on which fruit is dumped because they do not want the union to be associated with the destruction of food.

If food must be thrown away, there is no need to make an official ceremony of it, they believe.

Yet it is not the fault of the common agricultural policy that the British market was heavily over-supplied with apples in 1979 resulting in such dumping.

It was a good year for British yields, and the quality of home-grown fruit was high, but at the same time French growers persisted with an aggressive and successful marketing campaign in Britain. About 8 per cent of the world's commercial apples are grown in France and more than a third of French output is sold abroad.

In the past two years French growers have made sales as far afield as Finland, Dubai, Singapore and Libya. But their main export outlet is Britain, where sales in the main season between mid-August and mid-September were half as high again in 1979 as in 1977.

Fewer than half the apples eaten in Britain are now grown here and the price of French produce determines the price for all apples sold here in the main season. What outrages British growers is that France has scored its success with Golden Delicious, a variety which is despised for its blandness and cardboard texture among horticultural purists.

They received support a year ago from the French Ministry of Agriculture, which reported in an official bulletin about Golden Delicious that some commercial fruit was of poor quality. "They have no taste if they are picked too early", the ministry said. "The flavour goes if they are irrigated too heavily."

However, the dominance of the British market by such fruit shows that successive governments have been right to point to lack of marketing expertise as a significant weakness of British agriculture.

Hugh Clayton

Apples that reach shop shelves as liquid: bitter-sweet Herefordshire apples being stockpiled in a Hereford cider factory silo.

Business Diary profile: Sir Lawrence of the Revenue

The chairmanship of the Board of Inland Revenue conjures up an image of propriety, pertinacity, gravitas and dullness—in short, all the nineteenth century qualities associated with public administration in the grand manner of the late Sir John Anderson, the dominating figure of interwar Whitehall. The new incumbent in Somerset House, Sir Lawrence Airey, who took over last week, is worried about it. A spare, sharply self-ironical and occasionally outspoken Geordie, he confessed: "Not being pompous could be a disadvantage. People expect the chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue to be a very large, sober individual who gets up and makes speeches.

"I will have to learn to conceal my natural diffidence and appear a suitably solid citizen. I shall need to speak more slowly and not be indiscreet to journalists".

One of the nice things about Sir Lawrence is that he always seems faintly surprised in his boyish way (for all his 53 years) at finding himself such an eminent person. His realistic, slightly caustic interventions at the Treasury's top policy making meeting, the Policy Coordinating Committee, will be missed on Tuesday mornings.

For his part, Sir Lawrence will miss his Great George Street colleagues whom he likes, he says, without exception. "Working in the Treasury is an education. You are continually exposed to high quality thought. It keeps the mind alive. It prolongs active life, like 'Pal'".

It is refreshing to hear a permanent secretary liken a department to dog food.

Sir Lawrence is no stranger to taxation. He began his career in the Office of the Registrar General in Somerset House. His domestic economy brief as a Treasury second permanent secretary encompassed tax policy, which, like industrial policy, he found absorbing.

Sir Lawrence Airey, preparing to be "suitably solid" as he is ushered to the Inland Revenue chair by his predecessor, Sir William Pile.

He was surprised, though, when Sir Ian Bancroft, Head of the Home Civil Service, asked him to go back to Somerset House. His second reaction was to contemplate the awesome task of managing 80,000 people instead of the 200 who worked for him in the Treasury.

He was clearly a front-runner for the top Treasury job when Sir Douglas Wass retires. Is he sad to be out of the running? "I find it difficult to think of what to say to a question like that. To give an honest answer would take an essay".

Some of Sir Lawrence's colleagues regard him as "a machine man rather than an ideas man; he knows how the system works"—a quality that should be of great value in the Revenue. The department has its industrial relations troubles and the age-old tension between the tax inspectorate, who have come up the hard way, and the policy men, who came in as direct graduate recruits, still exists.

Worst of all, the department has frequently fallen victim to ministers wanting to achieve short-term ends at the expense of administrative efficiency and the continuity of the tax system as a whole. Sir Lawrence will have to stand up to his political masters if any juggling is in prospect as PAYE moves on to computers in the early 1980s and a period of stability is required.

Ask him how to make the tax system a force for virtue by encouraging wealth creation and Sir Lawrence will ask you to find him an economist who can settle once and for all the question of whether higher taxes make people work harder to maintain their take-home pay or whether lower taxes have the clear incentive effect so often attributed to them.

He reckons that the evidence to date has been anecdotal and suggests that the answer lies buried deep in human nature. "It is tracing casuality in human economic relations that is the problem", he says, sounding for once like a traditional Treasury man.

He will have to worry, too, about keeping social security and tax levels apart, another old faithful of the Revenue. "There are a hell of a lot of people at that level and it is very costly to raise tax thresholds", he says.

Sir Lawrence has seven years to build his monument in the tax field before retiring or "reaching the start of my old age", as he puts it. Despite his fears about speaking too fast and all that, he is most unlikely to grow pompous on the way.

Peter Hennessy

Industry in the regions

New cargo charges pose problems in Liverpool

In spite of a shrinking labour force and continuing investment in modern cargo-handling facilities, the Port of Liverpool could become increasingly uncompetitive and the North-west's trade and industry further undermined as a result.

This is the gloomy forecast by some of the port's main users who are faced with the probability of another big increase in master porterage charges next month.

The Liverpool Master Porters and Master Stevedores' Association has given notice of a proposed increase from February 1. Although no figures have been announced, there are suggestions that the increase could be as much as 30 per cent. This would come on top of a 17½ per cent rise in other port dues which came in on January 1.

The final decision on the size of the increase in the fees—for moving incoming general cargo from ships to rail and road transport—will not be made until after a meeting of Liverpool's Porterage Rates Panel on Thursday.

However, opposition to a rise of anything approaching 30 per cent is already growing and no doubt will be marshalled into a strong lobby at a meeting on Wednesday of the Port Users' Committee, which has representations on the Rates Panel.

One of these representatives is Mr George Alcock, vice-president of the Liverpool Corn Trade Association. He says: "The Port of Liverpool is becoming increasingly uncompetitive, and an increase in master porterage charges coming on top of the recent increase in port dues presents a very serious situation. The sort of increase that is being suggested could only drive more trade away."

Charges or master porterage at Liverpool were increased by 12½ per cent last May after a dockers' pay settlement.

The porters' association argues that in recent years changes in the general cargo commodity mix have led to increased costs because they involve more sorting and classification on the quays. It is claimed that on the basis of the costs involved in this highly labour intensive operation an increase of more than 30 per cent could be justified.

It is the labour element in the handling of general cargo—which is still a crucial port function for the region's importers and manufacturing firms in spite of the growth of bulk handling facilities on Merseyside—that makes master porterage such a controversial issue.

The Mersey Docks and Harbour Company has been investing heavily in new facilities, and an £8.5m modernization programme on the waterfront has been started.

At the same time the port's dock labour force has been halved to just over 5,000 in the past few years. However, the port is still overmanned with an average daily surplus of up to 1,000 men. The port authority—the largest employer of dockers—and other port employers have had to meet substantial "voluntary severance" payments. They will have to budget for more redundancy payments if the new scheme to further reduce the labour force this year is agreed with the Dock Labour Board.

Master porterage operations have increasingly become the one area of port activities in which a high percentage of costly dock labour is concentrated while other port activities are shedding labour.

Although it seems likely that some sort of compromise solution will be reached over the charges, the longer-term view can only be that ultimately the high labour cost element in master porterage operations will have to be passed on to port users.

R. W. Shakespeare

هكذا من الأصل

TENDERS MUST BE LODGED NOT LATER THAN 10.00 A.M. ON THURSDAY, 10TH JANUARY 1980 AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND, NEW ISSUES, WATLING STREET, LONDON, EC4M 9AA OR NOT LATER THAN 3.30 P.M. ON WEDNESDAY, 9TH JANUARY 1980 AT ANY OF THE BRANCHES OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND OR AT THE GLASGOW AGENCY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND. TENDERS MUST BE IN SEALED ENVELOPES MARKED "EXCHEQUER TENDER".

ISSUE OF £1,100,000,000

14 per cent EXCHEQUER STOCK, 1984

MINIMUM TENDER PRICE £96.50 PER CENT

PAYABLE IN FULL WITH TENDER

INTEREST PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY ON 22ND MAY AND 22ND NOVEMBER

This Stock is an investment falling within Part II of the First Schedule to the Trustee Investments Act 1961. Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the Stock to be admitted to the Official List.

THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND are authorised to receive tenders for £1,100,000,000 of the above Stock; the balance of £100,000,000 has been reserved for the National Debt Commissioners for public funds under their management.

The principal of and interest on the Stock will be a charge on the National Loans Fund, with recourse to the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom.

The Stock will be repaid at par on 22nd May 1984.

The Stock will be registered at the Bank of England or at the Bank of Ireland, Belfast, and will be transferable in multiples of one new penny, by instrument in writing in accordance with the Stock Transfer Act 1963. Transfers will be free of stamp duty.

Interest will be payable half-yearly on 22nd May and 22nd November. Income tax will be deducted from payments of more than £5 per annum. Interest warrants will be transmitted by post. The first payment will be made on 22nd May 1980 at the rate of £5.1014 per £100 of the Stock.

Tenders must be lodged not later than 10.00 a.m. on Thursday, 10th January 1980 at the Bank of England, New Issues, Watling Street, London EC4M 9AA or not later than 3.30 p.m. on Wednesday, 9th January 1980 at any of the Branches of the Bank of England or at the Glasgow Agency of the Bank of England. Each tender must be for one amount and at one price. The minimum price, below which tenders will not be accepted, is £96.50 per cent. Tenders must be made at the minimum price or at higher prices which are multiples of 25p. Tenders lodged without a price being stated will be deemed to have been made at the minimum price.

Tenders must be accompanied by payment in full, i.e. the price tendered (minimum of £96.50) for every £100 *nominal* of Stock tendered for. A separate cheque must accompany each tender; cheques must be drawn on a bank in, and be payable in, the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man. Tenders must be in sealed envelopes marked "Exchequer Tender".

Tenders must be for a minimum of £100 Stock and for multiples of Stock as follows:—

Amount of Stock tendered for	*Multiple*
£100—£2,000	£100
£2,000—£5,000	£500
£5,000—£20,000	£1,000
£20,000—£100,000	£5,000
£100,000 or greater	£10,000

Her Majesty's Treasury reserve the right to reject any tender or to allot a less amount than that tendered for. If undersubscribed, the Stock will be allotted at the minimum price, the balance of Stock not tendered for being allotted at the minimum price to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, Issue Department. If oversubscribed, all allotments will be made at the lowest price at which any tender accepted (the allotment price), tenders at prices above the allotment price will be allotted in full.

Letters of allotment in respect of Stock allotted will be despatched by post at the risk of the tenderer. No allotment will be made for a less amount than £100 Stock. In the event of partial allotment, or if tenders at prices above the allotment price, the excess amount paid will be refunded by cheque despatched by post at the risk of the tenderer; if no allotment is made the amount paid with tender will be returned likewise.

Letters of allotment may be split into denominations of multiples of £100 on written request received by the Bank of England, New Issues, Watling Street, London, EC4M 9AA, or by any of the Branches of the Bank of England, on any date not later than 5th March 1980. Such requests must be signed and must be accompanied by the letters of allotment. Letters of allotment, accompanied by a completed registration form, may be lodged for registration forthwith and in any case they must be lodged for registration not later than 7th March 1980.

Tender forms and copies of this prospectus may be obtained at the Bank of England, New Issues, Watling Street, London, EC4M 9AA, or at any of the Branches of the Bank of England, or at the Glasgow Agency of the Bank of England; at the Bank of Ireland, P.O. Box 13, Donegall Place, Belfast, BT1 5BN; at Mullens & Co., 15 Moorgate, London, EC2R 6AN; or at any office of The Stock Exchange in the United Kingdom.

BANK OF ENGLAND

LONDON

4th January 1980

THIS FORM MAY BE USED

TENDER FORM

This form must be lodged not later than 10.00 a.m. on Thursday, 10th January, 1980, at the Bank of England, New Issues, Watling Street, London, EC4M 9AA, or not later than 3.30 p.m. on Wednesday, 9th January, 1980, at any of the Branches of the Bank of England or at the Glasgow Agency of the Bank of England. Tenders must be in sealed envelopes marked "Exchequer Tender".

ISSUE OF £1,100,000,000

14 per cent EXCHEQUER STOCK, 1984

MINIMUM TENDER PRICE £96.50 PER CENT

TO THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND

I/We tender in accordance with the terms of the prospectus dated 4th January, 1980, as follows:—

Amount of above-mentioned Stock tendered for, being a minimum of £100 and in a multiple as follows:—

Amount of Stock tendered for	Multiple
£1,000—£2,000	£100
£2,000—£5,000	£500
£5,000—£20,000	£1,000
£20,000—£100,000	£5,000
£100,000 or greater	£10,000

AMOUNT OF STOCK £

TENDER PRICE(a) £ : p

The price tendered for £100 Stock, being a multiple of 25p and not less than the minimum tender price of £96.50:—

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT(b) £

Sum enclosed, being the amount required for payment in full, i.e. the price tendered (minimum of £96.50) for every £100 *nominal* of Stock tendered for:—

I/We request that any letter of allotment in respect of Stock allotted to me/us be sent by post at my/our risk to me/us at the address shown below.

_____ January, 1980 SIGNATURE _____ of, or on behalf of, tenderer

PLEASE USE BLOCK LETTERS

MR/MRS/MISS .....

FORENAME(S) IN FULL .....

SURNAME .....

FULL POSTAL ADDRESS .....

POST-TOWN .....

COUNTY .....

POSTCODE .....

a The price tendered must be a multiple of 25p and not less than the minimum tender price. If no price is stated, this tender will be deemed to have been made at the minimum tender price. Each tender must be for one amount and at one price.

b A separate cheque must accompany each tender. Cheques should be made payable to "Bank of England" and crossed "Exchequer Stock". Cheques must be drawn on a bank in, and be payable in, the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man.

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THE TIMES

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Poor countries have assets but lack money

Among the unenlightened, the view has long prevailed that the preponderance of mining developments in the rich countries of the world was conclusive evidence of God's Anglo-Saxon origins. Ignoring the little matter of Middle East oil, intensive exploration for nearly two decades in apparently less favoured countries has called this supposition into question.

But even if the countries of the Third World, are well-endowed naturally, there is one respect in which they could feel that the Good Lord is biased against them: they have little money with which to develop their assets.

The problem, in fact, is serious for all of us, as a recent United Nations study has pointed out. It is estimated that if sufficient capacity is to be installed for iron ore, copper, aluminium, zinc, nickel and lead to meet forecasted extra demand for these metals between 1978 and 1990, total annual investment outside the centrally planned economies will have to be $12 billion.

Of that amount, about $4 billion a year will need to be found for projects in Third World countries. The figure is based on the contribution known mineral reserves in the Third World can make to international demand. It is not, therefore, an act of charity to poor countries, though it can play an important part in their development.

One could go further and say that failure to develop these resources, which after all are valued at one-third of forecast increases, will cause supply difficulties for the industrial nations.

Mining

Predicting commodity shortages is generally imprudent, given the wondrous ways in which markets perform. But official concern, often strategic, has been expressed on this score by the governments of the United Kingdom, West Germany, and the United States, among others. The United States has proposed that an International Resources Bank be established.

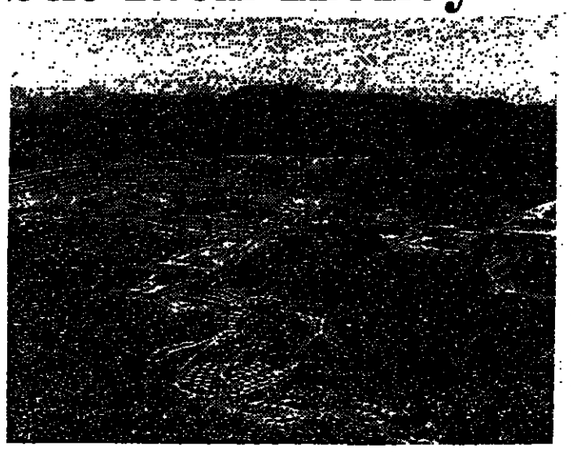
The United Nations itself has undertaken a continuous and extensive programme of mineral exploration in the Third World, in addition to the normal work of mining companies. But the disturbing conclusion is that of 14 discoveries classified as major between 1960 and 1976, only half have been or are being brought to production.

Lack of finance is the main reason for the inordinate lag in exploiting Third World mineral reserves, other than oil. Only a small proportion of the necessary capital can be provided by the Third World itself. It is calculated, for example, that of the $4 billion required over the next 10 years—not long in terms of developing new mines— about three-quarters will have to come from outside.

But the traditional sources of finance, the big mining companies themselves, have shown a marked reluctance over the last decade to spend on this scale in the Third World. Some companies, Amax is a case in point, make no bones about their policy of concentrating investment in "stable" countries. Others, such as Rio-Tinto-Zinc, with huge developments at Rossing and Bougainville, have been more adventurous.

It is nevertheless true that very few base metal projects have been undertaken by mining companies in the Third World over the last five years.

This is not exclusively the fault of the companies. They were understandably deterred by the spate of tax and royalty increases, forced sale of equity stakes, and outright nationalization, which accompanied the political emanicipation of many colonial territories.



Bourgainville Copper mine in Papua New Guinea.

The slowdown in the world economy during the 1970s, a period which saw depressed prices for many of the metals in the United Nations study, did not help. Above all, simultaneous inflation enormously increased the cost of new mines and the complexity of financing them.

Bougainville is a telling instance. Intended as a copper mine, it has in fact largely survived on the gold "by-product". The mine's total capitalization approaches $500m. Of that amount, seven tranches were provided by loans from customers or the Euromarket, while a further three tranches—about a third of the total—were equity stakes.

The worst part is that a similar new mine would probably cost at least twice as much. So where will poor countries find the money to realise their assets and to give us the minerals we shall need?

One answer is from the mining companies. Paradoxical as that may seem, the climate has changed. Third World governments and the companies understand each other a lot better. But some of the new projects may be too big even for corporations and local governments to take on together.

So the extra encouragement, particularly the guarantees or marginal finance which can tip the balance, may increasingly have to be provided by international agencies. That in turn will give the banks less excuse for charging their usual premiums on loans to underdeveloped countries. If such cooperation became the norm, it might turn out that God is coffee coloured.

**Financing Mining Projects in Developing Countries. A United Nations study. By M. Radeczki and S. Zovin. Mining Journal Books, London 1979.*

Michael Prest

Insurance and banking part of mixed bag

There is a fairly mixed bag of companies reporting this week with interim figures from insurance broker Hogg Robinson, along with full year figures from Sotheby's, the auctioneers, ending with interim figures from Reron Motor and preliminary profits from English China Clays.

Economic indicators are also fairly active this week following the extended Christmas holidays. On Monday the Department of Industry weighs in with the Wholesale Price Index for December and on Tuesday the Central London Clearing Banks publish the London clearing banks monthly statement up until mid-December. Again on Tuesday the Bank of England issues the UK banks' eligible liabilities, reserve assets, reserve ratios and special deposits for December. Lastly rounding the week off on Thursday, comes the Central Government borrowing requirement for December from the Treasury.

The first of the more important companies reporting is **Hogg Robinson** on Wednesday, where experts anticipate profits for September 30, to reflect the general downward trend being experienced among insurance brokers.

Profits here are anticipated to be at the higher end of the scale. There has been a setback of between 20 per cent to 40 per cent throughout the industry. Most analysts expect profits to be around the £2.5m to £3m mark compared with £3.3m last time. Conditions in the second half look to be little better with the majority going for £8m to £9m against £9.2m last year.

The main drawbacks include the weakness of the major US market, which Hogg Robinson is less reliant on than others, but which has meant too many companies chasing too little business. Added to this is the renewed strength of sterling coupled to a general rise in broker's expenses.

A lot of interest this week will be centred on the full year figures from **Sotheby Parke Bernet** on Thursday. Here shareholders will be interested to see whether the group can match last year's strong performance which was boosted by the von Hirsclt collection. Most City observers believe it will. Estimates for the year to August 31 vary between £8m and £10m compared with £7.02m last time. Profits in the first half, of £4.3m, were well received mainly helped along by the lucrative US market. But the rise in sterling has bound to have had a slowing down effect on profits in the second half.

Another important feature on Thursday is the full year profits from English China Clays. In spite of pre-tax profits in the first half of £10.4m being below most expectations the figure for the full year is hoped to rise from £23.9m to a healthy £29.5m.

The group has been helped along by two price increases last year the first of between 10 and 15 per cent in January which took some time to filter through because of the industrial unrest last winter, and another in July of between 8-13 per cent. The group was able to raise its price twice in one year mainly due to the sharp rise in pulp. As a result the clay side continues to do well with exports accounting for about 80 per cent but poor weather in the first half meant a setback for its quarrying and road maintenance divisions.

However, it is hoped that a strong second half performance may have cancelled this out. On the leisure side a contribution of about £1½m is expected which should prove satisfactory when compared with its usual winter overheads encountered in this extremely cyclical business.

Lastly on Friday come interim figures from **Heron Motor Group** which should reflect the problems besettting the UK car industry. Pre-tax profits are anticipated to be in the region of £1.5m as against £1.8m for the corresponding period.

Estimates for the full year fall in around the £3m mark against £3.5m last year. A combination of problems has resulted in a squeeze on margins including the rise in VAT, fears that the Government might crack down on company car perks and the major problems at British Leyland.

This week

TODAY: Interims—Brown & Tawse, and H. Samuel. Finals—Barr (AG) and Co.

TOMORROW: Interims—(Peter) Black, Centreway, Stead and Simpson, and Technology Inv Tst. Finals—Investors Capital Tst and Winterbottom Tst.

WEDNESDAY: Interims—Ailsa Inv Tst, British Cinematograph Theatres, Globe & Phoenix Gold Mining, Hogg Robinson Group, Hollas Group, Marler Estates, Melody Mills. Finals—Camford Engineering, Imry Property Hdgs, McCorquodale, M. and G. Dual Tst, and Westland Aircraft.

THURSDAY: Interims—Ratners, Somportex Hdgs, Symonds Eng and John Waddington. Finals—Bond Street Fabrics, English China Clay, First National Finance, Pleasurama, and Sotheby Parke Bernet.

FRIDAY: Interims—Heron Motor Group. Finals—Assoc Newspapers, Daily Mail & General Tst (18 months), Grange Tst, Robert H. Lowe, and Sidlaw Industries.

Michael Clark

Borrowing increase at Borthwicks

By Alison Mitchell

Britain's largest meat producer, Borthwicks, had a cash outflow of £2.3m in the year to September 30, 1979, mainly as a result of an increase in capital spending to £6.9m in the period.

Cash and short-term deposits slipped from a previous £6.2m to £1.8m while long-term debt rose by £4.6m to £31.8m, pushing borrowings, as a percentage of shareholders funds, up by a half to 90 per cent.

However, Borthwicks chairman, Dr Bill Bullen tells shareholders in the annual report that, with the new retailing businesses less hungry for capital than the group's traditional meat operations, he is not unduly worried by the high cost of money.

The non-meat divisions, which include food manufacturing and catering, flavours and essences and the by-product supply of hides and skins to the tanning and leather market, ought to contribute an increasing proportion of profits, he added.

A note to the accounts shows that Borthwicks made an £88,000 compensation payment to a director for loss of office. In the year under review group managing director, Mr David Burditt resigned from the board, having worked for the group for two years.

Several of the directors have reduced their beneficial share holdings. Sir John Borthwick, recently appointed vice-chairman has reduced his stake by 23,000 shares to 127,000 while Mr Christopher Fleming cut his shareholding by 20,000 shares leaving him 50,000.

Dr Bill Bullen, chairman of Borthwicks.

The accounts also show that the insurance pay-out for the fixed assets destroyed by the fire at the lamb chilling and cutting complex at Waitara, New Zealand, was some £3.2m higher than the net book value. The chairman reports that the rebuilding is now underway and he expects a full season's production in the current year.

Two changes in the accounts have marginally altered the annual pre-tax profit figure.

After a revaluation of fixed assets the depreciation charge has been increased by £900,000 while the 36.1 per cent stake in Stanbroke Pastoral has been consolidated for the first time.

The effect of this is to add £1m to profits, virtually cancelling out the depreciation increase. Stated pre-tax profits in the year rose from 6.2m to 7.3m.

Down trend for clearers in 1980

In less than two months the big banks will publish their 1979 profits. But in banking as elsewhere in business time does not stand still, and already investors are looking to this year's outcome.

As usual, brokers agree with each other in general but disagree in particular. Mr Ian McLean of Wood, Mackenzie probably speaks for most analysts in identifying 1979's propellant to profits as high domestic interest rates and inflation. The main credit will have gone to domestic banking where Mr McLean thinks that profits rose by 72 per cent.

The disagreements are not however terribly sharp. Mr McLean suggests that the total pre-tax profits of the big four banks were more than £1.5bn, an increase of over 40 per cent. These in turn indicate rises in gross dividends of nearly a quarter.

Mr Keith Brown of W Greenwell goes for a 38 per cent rise last year and passing quickly to this year, indicates a pre-tax profits fall of 5 per cent.

In the first half of next year he guesses base rate at an average of 15 per cent. For the second six months he suggests an average of 11 per cent. But costs, especially wages, will also rise. Mr McLean of Wood Mackenzie thinks that profits next year will fall by 9 per cent to around £1.4bn.

He says guardedly that base rates should fall to 10 per cent by the end of the year with profits suffering in the second half, especially as the new level of staff costs makes itself felt.

Mr Brown thinks that the bank sector will stay strong for the next few weeks but: "if the equity market responds to falling interest rates, bank shares are likely to be poor relative performers."

Mr McLean continues to recommend a full weighting, especially in Barclays, National Westminster and Standard Chartered.

Brokers' views

Mr Sebastian Scotney of Williams de Broe Hill Chaplin rates Barclays a hold buy and National Westminster the same. For Barclays, Mr McLean estimates 1979 profits rising from £373.3m to £510.5m; Mr Scotney puts the rise lower, at £490m.

For National Westminster, the McLean view is for pre-tax profits of £444.9m against £297.4m, and the Scotney opinion is for £450m. Finally, Mr Brown's computer model indicates profits of £492.5m for Barclays, and £451.4m for National Westminster.

From those who make money by using money we turn to what Mr Jim Slater used to call the thing makers. Chief of these are the engineers, covered in depth by Mr Colin Fell of J. & A. Scrimgeour.

He talks of devastated 1979 profits; the threat of a steel strike; the likelihood of a sales slump; a fiscal squeeze, a dear pound, and quickening inflation.

However, "we believe that the worst may already have been discounted . . . the engineering indices may be near the bottom". For low risk Mr Fell chooses British Aluminium, GKN, Hawker Siddeley, Lead Industries, Martonair, and Morgan Crucible. For speculation Stone Platt is suggested.

Maybe Mr Fell is right but, we would still like to know the engineering losers, wouldn't we? Mr Fell obliges by questioning the high looking yields on Renold, Alcan, Bridon, Stone-Platt and Vickers. The author also has a little list of the financially weakest engineering stocks. They are: Alcan Aluminium, Bridon, and thanks to compensation delays, Vickers.

Appended to this research is a sheet on the national steel strike which may or may not remain relevant. Under the heading "substantial direct short-term effect" we find: Bridon, Glynwed, GKN, Steetley, Tube Investments and T. W. Ward.

The list of those companies not hurt comprises Alcan, British Aluminium, Chloride, Delta Metal, IMI, Johnson Matthey, Lead Industries, Martonair, McKechnie Bros, and Morgan Crucible.

A cool view of company liquidity is taken by Simon & Coates, where research is supervised by the genial Mr Michael Prag.

In his latest policy note, Mr Prag writes: "The latest available data continues to point to a relatively satisfactory situation when assessed on a cyclically adjusted basis, since although the most recent Department of Industry survey highlighted a significant decline in the relevant ratio in the third quarter of 1979, this reflected not only the effects of the engineering strike but, more importantly, further stock accumulation (much of it involuntary and therefore temporary).

A return to more appropriate stock levels over the next few months can therefore reasonably be expected to provide an important offset to the pressures which will emanate from other sources".

The latest list of recommendations are S & W Berisford, Blue Circle, Johnson & Firth Brown, Lucas, Royal Insurance, and Sears Holdings.

Peter Wainwright

Big rise in Visa volume

Worldwide dollar volume of the Visa card rose to $9.7bn in the three months to September 30, 1979, a gain of more than a quarter on the previous corresponding period. Visa's total volume for the first nine months of 1979 rose by almost a third to $27bn.

Visa is a non profit-making international credit card group of which the British member is Barclaycard. At the end of September there were 81 million cardholders, an increase of 17 per cent on the previous year and the number of retail outlets honouring Visa had risen 8 per cent to 3 million.

Chrysler improves

Chrysler Corporation said car sales for the last 10 days of December were up by about 75 per cent from mid-December sales, but gave no specific figures.

The company attributed the rise in market share to the federal loan guarantees passing Congress.

Chrysler said, during labour negotiations with the United Auto Workers Union, that its domestic market share for the last 10 days of 1979 was about 12.4 per cent, up from 8.5 per cent for the middle 10 days. The figures include import sales.

International

W. German loans

The West German Federal Government loan totalling Dm1.5bn was believed not fully placed when its subscription period on the domestic bond market ended, bond market sources said.

Little investor interest was detected for the single-tranche 10-year loan with 7¾ per cent coupon at 99 per cent, with its presence overshadowed by the new Federal Railway Loan, terms of which have been announced.

The sources said the market expects the railway offering, totalling Dm 750m over 12 years with an 8 per cent coupon at par, will have little difficulty in being fully placed.

Roche sales rise

Hoffmann-La Roche of Switzerland says that its provisional figures for 1979 show an increase in its consolidated turnover of about 7 per cent to more than 5,000m Swiss francs and noted a slightly greater profitability. In 1978, group sales totalled 4,800m francs.

Currency fluctuations once again distorted the results expressed in Swiss francs as in local currency terms, group sales were up more than 15 per cent, which was generally in line with expectations, Roche said.

New Life Business

SCOTTISH MUTUAL ASSURANCE

New annual premium income written was £8.4m in 1979 (£6.9m in 1978) and single premiums and annuity considerations £5.8m (£2.3m). Corresponding net new life sums assured £342.6m (£244.8m) and new pensions and annuities £18.2m per annum (£18.2m per annum).

YORKSHIRE-GENERAL

Yorkshire-General Life Assurance, the life company of General Accident, announces that in 1979 net new sums assured were written amounting to £1,051m (£899m in 1978) of which £705m (£607m) was in respect of ordinary life business and £346m (£292m) in respect of pensions business. In addition immediate annuities of £0.8m per annum (£0.8m), deferred annuities of £21.6m per annum (£18.8m) and permanent health benefits of £4.4m per annum (£4.3m) were written.

Briefly

ENGLISH & OVERSEAS INV

Amex Bank has sold its beneficial holding of 100,000 ord shares registered in the name of American Express Nominees. Tulip Investments Company owned by Mr Ole Christensen, has acquired 100,000 ord shares at 22 19/32p per share.

CHESHIRE TRACTORS

Flymo Limited, Europe's largest manufacturer of powered mowers, has agreed to purchase Cheshire Light Tractors, of Stockport, Cheshire. The move coincides with the pending retirement of Mr Peter Mitchell, managing director and general manager of the company. He will continue working with the company during the transition period.

Business appointments

New directors at C E Heath (Int)

Mr A. F. J. Bell and Mr J. Percy-Davis are appointed directors of **C. E. Heath & Co (International)**. Mr R. M. Chisholm and Mr E. G. Rossdale become associate directors and Mr J. R. Houlder and Mr D. Janes assistant directors.

Other appointments in the group are Mr R. A. Fenn as an associate director and Mr S Bloom assistant director of C. E. Heath & Co (Marine); Mr A. P. Murphy as director, Mr M. D. Bowell and Mr K. D. Hodgett associate directors and Mr P. J. J. Foote assistant director of C. E. Heath & Co (Reinsurance Broking); and Mr T. C. Coster as director of C. E. Heath & Co (London).

Mr M. H. Goddard, deputy chairman and joint managing director, has been appointed chairman of **Wadkin** in succession to Mr W. L. Sims, who becomes honorary president of the company on his retirement. Mr D. A. Hancock has been appointed joint managing director.

Mr M. C. Ashworth, non-executive chairman, becomes executive chairman of **Burrell and Co.** and Mr D. R. King joins the board.

Mr E. J. S. Hannam has been appointed a director of **London and Provincial Shop Centres (Holdings)**.

Mr N. Miller-Cheevers has been made a director of **E. J. Riley**.

Mr M. E. Burn, managing director of **Godwins (Midlands & West)**, has been appointed as a director of **Godwins**.

Mr W. D. K. Wilson will be managing director and chief executive of **Gallaher Tobacco**, a new management company to control the United Kingdom tobacco business of The Gallaher Group. The other directors are Mr W. P. Miller, production; Mr A. H. Clark, finance; Mr D. R. Hare, marketing; Mr J. C. S. Mason, development; Mr G. Henderson, personnel; and Mr J. R. Taylor, sales.

Mr E. G. Smalley, at present deputy chairman, will succeed Sir Geoffrey Hawkings as non-executive chairman of **Stone-Platt Industries**. Mr R. F. Tavener, managing director, becomes chief executive.

Mr D. E. Fellows has been appointed a director and Mr R. J. L. Richards a director and general manager and actuary of **Prudential Pensions**.

Mr John B. R. Sheldon has been made a director and Mr James H. T. Meynell an associate director of **First Dallas**.

Mr S. Bradshaw-Mack has been made a director of **KCA International** among a number of appointments in the **KCA Group**. Mr A. C. Barnard has been appointed managing director of **KCA Drilling**. Mr D. J. Christie and Mr A. V. Kirkness become executive directors of **B. W. Mud**.

Mr J. E. F. Lloyd has been appointed deputy managing director and Mr C. P. Cardiff export sales director of **Portals**. Mr M. H. Farage becomes managing director and Mr A. Ash works director of Portals (Ryburndale).

Mr R. Tavener, has been appointed chief executive of Stone-Platt Industries.

Mr C. B. Smith has been appointed a director of **George Wimpey**.

Mr Geoffrey L. Lawrence has been appointed managing director of **Zenith Carburettor**.

Sir David Scott-Barrett has become an executive director of **Arbuthnot Securitees**.

Unitech has appointed Mr T. M. Curtis to its board.

Mr David A. Caruth has accepted the position of a non-executive director of **Matthew Hall & Co**. Mr Charles Watson has resigned as a director of the company and as managing director of **Holliday Hall & Co**. Mr Michael Holliday has been appointed managing director of **Holliday Hall**. Mr Arthur Hoskins will become non-executive chairman of **Holliday Hall**.

Mr Colin Mellors, at present assistant general manager, **Barclays Bank International, Africa**, will be moving to Rhodesia as senior general manager of **BBI**. Mr Don Payne succeeds Mr Mellors as assistant general manager, Africa. Mr Alastair Fairlie is Barclays group representative in a newly opened office in Bombay, India.

Mr S. D. Armitage has been appointed to the board of **Armitage Brothers**.

Mr M. Samuels has been appointed a director and secretary of **UDS Group**. Mr D. Houchen has resigned as company secretary.

Mr John Bentley has been unanimously elected chairman of the **Tebbitt Group**. Dr H. Fletcher, the retiring chairman, will remain as a non-executive director.

Mr P. B. Lake has been appointed a director and chairman of **Christy Brothers**.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

US ban on grain to Russia hits dry sector

The slow return to normal for the freight market following the long holiday was shattered in the dry cargo sector in particular by the threat of a United States ban on further grain sales to the Soviet Union.

While the threat, which is being used as a means of retaliation after Russia's intervention in Afghanistan, still has to become a reality the United States Department of Agriculture is undertaking a study of the impact which such a ban would have.

Looking ahead, the general feeling in the marketplace was that dry cargo activity would remain relatively stable through to the summer of this year.

Freight report

That feeling was based on a steady level of Soviet grain shipments. If a ban is introduced this forecast would receive a severe knock.

Ironically, the United States department announced another small grain purchase last week amounting to some 140,000 tons. This brings total purchases so far in the fourth year of the five-year deal between the United States and Russia to 11.1 million tons of corn with the total of all grain purchases standing at 16.3 million tons.

As to actual trading, for owners, brokers and charterers most of last week was spent in picking up where they left off prior to the holiday. Trading was generally slow but there were hints of both China and the Soviet Union taking tonnage.

As usual, few details were available. Among the Soviet tonnage booked was reported to be a 28,000 tonner for a six months period at $7,700 daily. *As far as the Chinese transactions* were concerned indications were that rates were remaining at pre-holiday level.

Transatlantic grain fixing continued to be subdued although a few bookings were made and towards the end of the week new orders for shipments for 50-70,000 tons appeared.

Among business concluded was one charter for the United States *Gulf to Gent* of 37,000 tons at a rate of $17 a ton.

Throughout last week chartering was still being influenced by the holiday. It is too early to judge what the market performance will be in the early part of 1980 but immediately for the United Kingdom the steel strike will not help and in India elections are holding up this country's chartering activities.

Unlike previous years the tanker market experienced an active first week of the year with demands for medium-sized vessels being good. Interest overall was at a greater pitch than usual and the crude availability reasonable. However, interest in larger tonnage out of the Gulf weakened and rates slipped back accordingly.

Of the vlcc fixtures last week, Gulf to Europe charters slipped *from worldscale 55* at end-December to worldscale 49 just after new year.

David Robinson

More share prices

The following will be added to the London and Regional Share Price List tomorrow and will be published daily in Business News.

Commercial & Industrial
Kunick Holdings
Warner Holidays
Properties
Wereldhave

Volatile silver market conditions expected to continue

Overall, it appears likely that the current volatile conditions in silver will continue for the time being, with large price swings occurring in response to changes in speculative sentiment, but with the underlying tendency remaining firm, in support of the recent upward initiative which has taken place.

This view is expressed by Samuel Montagu in their monthly silver letter which reviews the metal's performance in December. They recall that during the first part of the month prices remained in a comparatively stable range between $19 and $20 per troy ounce, providing some consolidation of the rapid rise which had occurred over the last few days of November.

The initial firmness, reflected in a quotation of $19.88 on the 3rd was not sustained in the short term and prices drifted back to $19.009 on the 10th, but at this point the upward momentum was strongly reestablished, and once the $20 level had been exceeded for the first time on the 12th, quotations quickly advanced during the next 10 days, reaching $24.60 by the 24th.

After the holiday break, the buoyant tendency was reinforced by the worsening political situation in Afghanistan, and in the thin conditions prevailing a further powerful upsurge in prices took place, so that on the 31st a new record level of $32.20 was quoted.

After a period of comparative quietness during the greater part of October and November, says the letter, the silver market swiftly responded to a revival of speculative activity with a massive advance in quotations very similar to that which had occurred during September.

Once again, whereas all precious metals exhibited a strongly rising tendency throughout the month, in silver the escalation in prices was very much greater than in gold and platinum.

Whereas on the previous occasion the volume of business accompanying the rapid rise was exceptionally heavy, activity has been noticeably less during the recent period of greatest price advance, reflecting a lack of sellers even at currently prevailing price levels.

On the United States futures market, says the letter, trading has been generally at rather modest levels, being restricted on a number of days to the

Commodities

nearby delivery month, with other forward months constrained by the daily permissible price movement from the previous closing level.

Open interest on the New York Commodity Exchange has remained steady, standing at 132,941 contracts on December 27, compared with 134,207 *contracts on November* 30. Warehouse stocks have shown a further increase over the month to 72.6m ounces on December 26, having been 69.4m ounces on November 30, whereas on the Chicago Board of Trade they remained essentially unchanged at 58.3m ounces.

The most noteworthy feature of the past month's activity, says the letter, is that a substantial increase in quotations has occurred from a base which was already considered by many observers to be extremely high, at a time when the future supply/demand pattern appeared to be pointing towards an improved availability of offerings to the market.

"Clearly the impetus for the rapid escalation in prices has been largely speculative, prompted initially by the news of higher than anticipated increases from the oil producing countries and further reinforced by the escalating tension in Afghanistan coupled with continued political and economic problems in Iran.

"Moreover, there has also been good consumer interest in Europe, which has assisted in steadying the market at times when profit taking might otherwise have precipitated a sudden decline in prices."

Sugar outlook. Brokers C. Czarnikow say in their annual sugar review that the world supply position will clearly be much tighter in 1980 than for several years.

Whether the supply tightness will ease in the second half of the year, as has been forecast in some quarters, will depend on many currently unknown factors of production and consumption.

Apart from government decisions in 1980 on whether to import or export, the United States Congress has yet to pass legislation enabling it to play its full part in the International Sugar Agreement, while the EEC has to decide on production policy for the next five years.

The size and timing of any further Soviet sugar purchases for 1980 arrival are also likely to have an important bearing on the world market, Czarnikow say.

The Soviet Union bought sugar in November and December and is unlikely to have completed purchases for 1980 arrival having come to the market so early in its producing season.

Wallace Jackson
Commodities Editor

Dissenting view of Dm issues

West Germany's success in resisting inflation over the years has provided a strong inducement for investors to purchase internationally distributed bonds denominated in Deutschemarks, *writes A.P. Dow-Jones.*

In the 1970s, investors in Deutschemark Eurobonds have consistently benefited from large real yields after the effects of inflation have been deducted.

From the point of view of *dollar-based investors*, the relatively inflation-free expansion of the German economy has brought with it considerable appreciation of the currency. The Deutschemark started the 1970s at about 25 cents and ended the decade at near 58 cents, representing an appreciation of 132 per cent.

Many analysts have argued that investment in Deutschemark Eurobonds will remain attractive during this decade because the German electorate's deep-seated fear of inflation will allow German politicians to take any unpleasant measures needed to keep prices from rising swiftly.

However, Eurobond analysts at Ross and Partners (Securities) have taken a dissenting view, arguing that a long-term rise in Deutschemark yields and decline in prices could develop in the coming years, along the way, the Deutschemark will lose its status as a "hard currency", these analysts assert.

Writing in Ross and Partners bond letter, Mr Perry Aldred and Mr Brian Scott Quinn contend that diversification out of the dollar and into Deutschemarks and other hard currencies will have run its course in the coming years. "We expect the movement back into the dollar and dollar securities to be early in the unchartered decade ahead

Euromarkets

rather than later", they said.

Their view of a reversal in fortune between the dollar and Deutschemark is based on the premise that the twin effects of monetary stringency and the doubling of oil prices last year will produce the worst recession since the 1930s.

They argue that a world slowdown will have a much greater adverse impact on Germany's trade than on US trade, given Germany's high unit labour costs and its relative inability to save on energy costs.

The US trade outlook is considered to be better because the US can over time substantially reduce its reliance on imported oil and at the same time replace imports of small cars with domestically built ones.

Therefore, Messrs Aldred and Scott Quinn foresee Germany piling up substantial deficits for current trade in goods and services at a time when the US current account is improving. They also point out that the Deutschemark is increasingly more widely held as a reserve currency and hence vulnerable to shifts in currency preferences.

In its November monthly report, the West German Federal Bank estimated that foreign holdings of Deutsche*mark assets in Germany totalled* the equivalent of about $108bn at the end of last year or about double the amount held five years earlier.

"If the example of the two traditional reserve currencies—sterling and the dollar—is anything to go by, then reserve currency status can very quickly move from causing a currency to remain overvalued to a rapid downward adjustment on the world's foreign exchanges, *the* Ross and Partners report said.

Moreover, recent figures suggest that Germany's current account has already begun to deteriorate. The West German Federal Bank reported last week that Germany's current account deficit for the first 11 months came to the equivalent of about $5.1bn in the first 11 months of last year whereas the latest available US figures show that the US recorded a small surplus of about $100m in the first nine months.

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

US STRAIGHTS	Offer Price	Redptn Yield
EEC 8¼ 1982	92⅞	12.23
Beatrice Foods 7¼ 1983	89⅞	11.81
J. C. Penny 8⅛ 1983	90⅞	11.87
Eurofima 7½ 1984	86⅞	11.82
Pepsico 9¼ 1984	93⅞	11.40
Norway 9⅞ 1984	93⅞	11.54
Penwalt 9⅞ 1984	92⅞	11.88
Dominion Bridge 10¼ 1984	95¼	11.64
Warner Lambert 9 1984	91⅞	11.45
ARBD 9⅞ 1984	92	11.96
Sweden 9⅞ 1984	95⅞	11.65
Export Development Corp 9⅞ 1984	93⅞	11.56
Australia 7⅞ 1984	86⅞	11.44
Denmark 8⅞ 1984	88⅞	11.85
SNCF 8¼ 1984	88	11.56
Finland 9¼ 1986	90	11.85
EDF 9⅞ 1986	91¼	11.67
Kennecott 9⅞ 1986	88	12.27
National Westminster Bank 9 1986	89¼	11.42
CNT 9¼ 1096	90⅞	11.59
Carter Hawley Hale 9⅞ 1986	90¼	11.96
GMAC 9¼ 1986	89⅞	11.69
Beneficial 9⅞ 1987	90⅞	11.61
Unilever 9¼ 1987	88⅞	11.62
EIB 8⅞ 1988	85	11.88
Dutch State Mines 8⅞ 1988	84¼	11.69
Manitoba, Prov 9⅞ 1989	88	11.68
ITT 9⅞ 1989	86⅞	11.91
Sweden 9⅞ 1989	89⅞	11.68

CANADIAN	Offer Price	Redptn Yield
Canadian Pacific 9⅞ 1989	90	11.83
Alcoa-Australia 10 1989	90	11.79
GTE 9⅞ 1989	88⅞	11.78
Statoil 9⅞ 1989	89⅞	11.19
Comalco 10¼ 1991	90⅞	11.71
Barclays O/S Finance 8¼ 1992	83¼	11.00
Ceca 9 1993	85⅞	11.11
Hudson Bay 10 1994	89⅞	11.53
Dow Chemical 9⅞ 1994	87⅞	11.50
New Brunswick E.P. Comm. 9⅞ 1994	86⅞	11.70
New Foundland Prov. 9⅞ 1994	89⅞	11.48
Dome Petroleum 10 1994	89⅞	11.46
Michelin 10 1994	88⅞	11.70
Quebec Hydro 10 1999	86⅞	11.74
FLOATING RATE NOTES		
American Express 14 11/16 1982	100⅞	14.63
Banco di Roma 15⅞ 1987	100⅞	15.75
Bank of Tokyo 16 3/16 1984	98⅞	16.45
Citicorp 15¼ 1985	100⅞	15.11
Int. Westminster Bank 14 11/16 1984	100	14.69
Lloyds 15⅞ 1983	99⅞	15.91
National Westminster Bank 14 5/16 1994	98⅞	14.59
Kingdom of Sweden 15 1991	97⅞	15.33
Williams and Glyns 15⅞ 1991	96⅞	13.42

US $ CONVERTIBLES	Offer Price	Conv Prem
Alco Standard 9⅞ 1994	93⅞	15.63
Beechams 6⅞ 1992	98	15.16
Beatrice Foods 6⅞ 1991	92	3.93
Boots 6⅞ 1995	89⅞	3.25
Canon Camera 6⅞ 1994	105⅞	−0.58
Charter 8⅞ 1994	80	15.99
Eastman Kodak 4⅞ 1988	74	54.43
Ford 4⅞ 1986	77⅞	35.22
Galveston-Houston 8⅞ 1994	110	0.00
Gulf and Western 5 1988	91⅞	1.03
Honda Motor 5⅞ 1989	105	−0.61
Imperial 6⅞ 1997	98	−1.10
Ina 6 1997	97	−1.48
Ito Yokado 5⅞ 1993	94⅞	8.30
Lear Petroleum 8 1989	99	8.28
Mitsubishi Corporation 6⅞ 1994	154	−0.89
J. P. Morgan 4⅞ 1987	86	−2.05
Matsushita 6⅞ 1990	166⅞	−1.46
Owens Corning Fibreglass 9⅞ 1987	105⅞	−0.14
Revlon 4⅞ 1987	110	−0.06
Reynolds Metals 5 1988	81	12.86
RCA 5 1988	69	71.53
Sperry Rand 4⅞ 1988	94⅞	1.73
Sumitomo Metals 6 1992	100⅞	1.31
Texas Airlines 7⅞ 1993	74	17.59
Roshiba 7⅞ 1994	98	7.74
Tyco 8⅞ 1988	125	−1.41
Union Carbide 4⅞ 1982	91	25.40
Warner Lambert 4⅞ 1987	70	71.21
Xerox 5 1988	68⅞	69.57

Source: Kidder Peabody Securities Limited.

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

	Latest price	prev week
Alb & Wilson 7½ Deb '85-90	70½	70½*
All Pty Hldgs 9½ Ln '92-97	67½	67½
All Brew 6¼ Deb '87-92	54½	53½
Do 7½ Ln '93-98	56	56
Ass Bis 7¼ Deb '90-95	74*	74*
AB Foods 5½ Ln '87-2002	19½p	19½p
Assoc Elec 6 '78-83	75½	76½
Do 6¼ Deb '86-91	56*	56*
BICC 7¼ Deb '90-95	65	65*
BLMC 6 '98-2003	34½	34
Do 7½ Ln '87-92	44	44½
Do 8 Ln '98-2003	45	44
BOC Int 5¼ Deb '81-86	79½	79½
Do 9 Tonnage 1988	83	83
Bank of Ireland 7 Ln '86-91	62½	62½
Barclays Bank 8¼ '86-93	62½	62
Barclays Int 7½ '86-91	61½	61½
Bass Char 3½ Ln '87-92	41	41
Do 7½ '92-97	57½	57
Do 8¼ Deb '87-92	64½	64
Beecham 6¼ Ln '78-83	73	73½
Do 8½ Ln '84-94	62½	66½
Bibby 10¼ Deb '94-99	71	71*
Birmid Qual 7½ Ln '87-92	56½	56½
Blue Circle 7 Deb '88-93	58½	58½
Do 9 Deb '92-97	67½	67½
Boots 6 Ln '78-83	76	76*
Do 7¼ '88-93	59½	59½
Bridon 8 Deb '88-93	68	68*
Brit Am Tob 7 Ln '82-87	83½	83½
Brit Shoe 7 '80-82	82½	82½*
Brooke Bond 5½ Ln 2003-08	36	36*
Burmah Oil 6¼ Ln '78-81	87*	87
Do 8½ Ln '91-96	57½	60½
Do 7½ Ln '81-86	65*	66*
Burton Gp 9¼ Ln '98-2003	64	65
Cadbury-Schweppes 8¼ Ln '94-2004	57	57
Coats Patons 4½ Ln 2002-07	30½	30½*
Do 7½ '90-95	56½	56½*
Courage 6¼ Ln 2004-09	42½*	45½
Do 8 2nd Deb '89-94	63½	63½*
Courtaulds 6¼ '94-96	36½	46½
Do 7 '82-87	65	66½
Do 7¼ Deb '89-94	60	60½
Debenhams 6¼ 2nd Deb	50	50
Do 6¼ Ln '86-91	54½	54½
Do 7¼ Ln 2002-07	56*	56
Distillers 7¼ Ln '88-93	56	56
Dunlop 6¼ Deb '85-90	72½	72½
EMI 7 Ln '87-92	55	55
English Elec 6 Deb '80-85	76	76
Esso 6 Deb '77-80	92½	90
Fisons 6¼ 2nd Deb '84-89	57½	58
Gallaher 6 Ln '83-88	64	67½
GEC 7½ '87-92	55½	55½
Do 7½ '88-93	58½	60
Gen Acc 7½ '92-97	55	55*
Glaxo 7¼ '85-95	28p	28p
Glynwed 10¼ Ln '94-99	73	73
GUS 8½ Ln	34	34
Do 7½ Ln '93-98	69	69
Do 8½ Ln '93-98	57	57½
Hawker Sid 7¼ Deb '87-92	58½	58½*
ICI 5½ '94-2004	38½*	38½*
Do 7½ Ln '86-91	57	57½
Do 8 '88-93	58½*	59½
Imperial Gp 4 Ln '75-80	91	90½
Do 7½ 2004-09	51	51
Initial Services 8 Ln '88-93	68	68
Int Stores 7¼ Ln 2003-08	56	56
Laporte 10¼ Deb '94-99	81	81
Land Sec 8½ '92-97	59½	60
Lewis's Inv Trust 6¼ 2nd '85-90	58½	59½
Lucas Ind 7½ '83-88	65	65½
MEPC 8 Ln 2000-05	54½	54½
Metal Box 10½ '92-97	74½	73½
Midland Bank 10¼ Ln '93-98	74½	74½*
Nat West Bank 9 Ln 1993	64	65½*
Rank Hovis 6¼ Ln '76-81	85	85
Do 6¼ Ln '85-88	56½	56½
Reckitt & Col 6¼ Deb '85-90	61½	61
Rord Int 7½ Deb '90-95	38½*	58½*
Rugby Port Cem 6 '93-98	44	44*
Sainsbury (J.) 7½ Deb '87-92	66	66
Scot Newcastle 5¼ Deb	75½	75½
Do 7½ Deb '89-94	66½	66½
Slough Est 7½ Deb '85-90	71½*	71½
Smith (W. H.) 5½ Ln	34½	33½
Spillers 7 Deb '78-83	78½	77½
Do 7½ Deb '84-89	70½	70½
Tate & Lyle 7½ Deb '89-94	57½	57½
Thomson Org 5 Deb '84-94	63½*	63½*
Do 7½ '87-92	59	65*
Tilling (T.) 8½ Ln '89-94	60½	60
Tootal 4½ Perp Deb	32½	32½
Do 7½ '85-90	69	69*
Truman Ltd 7¼ Deb '88-93	58	58
Turner & Newall 8 Ln '87-92	58½	58½*
UDS 7½ Deb '85-90	70½	70½
Do 10½ Deb '89-94	76½	76½
Unigate 6½ Ln '91-96	49½	49
Do 7½ Deb '86-91	62½	62½*
Unilever 6¼ Deb '85-88	62	62½
Watney 7½ Ln '94-99	55½	55½
Do 8 Ln '90-95	59½	59½
Whitbread 7½ Ln '95-99	52½	52
Do 7½ Ln '96-2000	55½*	55½*
CONVERTIBLES		
Adwest 8 '89-94	255	255
AB Foods 7½ '94-2004	255	255
BPB 7¼ '89-94	175	175
Bowring C. T. 1981	119	119
Brit Petrol 6 '75-80	90½	90½*
Grand Met 10 '91-96	70	70
Guest Keen 6¼ 1985	74½	74½*
Ind & Gen 4½ '94-99	99½	99½
Lucas Ind 6½ 1980	94	94
MEPC 5 '89-94	122	122
Midland Bank 7½ '83-93	71	75*
Romney Tst 4¼ '73-98	75	75*
Stock Conv 5½ 1984	343	343
Temple Bar 6 '87-91	73	73*

*Ex dividend

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	17%
Barclays Bank	17%
BCCI Bank	17%
Consolidated Crdts	17%
C. Hoare & Co	*17%
Lloyds Bank	17%
London Mercantile	17%
Midland Bank	17%
Nat Westminster	17%
Rossminster	17%
TSB	17%
Williams and Glyn's	17%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 15%, up to £25,000 15¼%, over £25,000 15½%.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited
27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone: 01-638 8651

The Over-the-Counter Market

Capitalisation £000's	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E
4,278	Airsprung Group	74	−1	6.7	9.0	*4.4
950	Armitage & Rhodes	38	—	3.8	10.0	*2.5
6,721	Bardon Hill	220	+1	13.8	6.3	*6.5
6,351	Deborah Ord	92	—	5.0	5.4	10.1
706	Deborah 17½% CULS	353	—	17.5	5.0	—
2,900	Frank Horsell	91	+1	7.9	8.7	5.6
15,602	Frederick Parker	108	+1	12.8	11.8	*8.4
2,342	George Blair	110	—	16.5	15.0	*—
1,475	Jackson Group	59	—	5.2	8.8	*3.5
16,010	James Burrough	116	—	7.2	6.2	10.2
2,488	Robert Jenkins	244	—	31.3	12.8	*4.8
3,431	Torday Limited	223	—	14.3	6.4	*5.8
3,579	Twinlock Ord	16¾	−¼	0.8	5.0	*3.2
2,075	Twinlock 12% ULS	76	—	12.0	15.8	—
7,313	Unilock Holdings	56	—	2.6	4.6	11.9
10,485	Walter Alexander	83	—	4.4	5.3	5.5
4,294	W. S. Yeates	184	−1	11.5	6.3	7.1

*Accounts prepared under provision of SSAP15

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

FT Index change on week 413.9−3.9(0.9%)

Authorised Unit Trusts

Prev W'end Offer	Ch'ge on Week	Trust	Bid	Current Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Insurance Bonds and Funds

Prev W'end Offer	Ch'ge on Week	Trust	Bid	Current Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Offshore and International Funds

Prev W'end Offer	Ch'ge on Week	Trust	Bid	Current Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

See also "The London & Manchester Group

e Ex dividend. * Not available to the general public. † Guernsey gross yield. ‡ Previous days price. a Ex all. c Dealings suspended. e Sub-divided. f Cash value for £100 premium. g Ex bonus. h Estimated yield. k Yield before Jersey tax. p Periodic premium. s Single premium. Dealing or valuation days—(1) Monday. (2) Tuesday. (3) Wednesday. (4) Thursday. (5) Friday. (8) Jan 16. (10) Jan 12. (10) Jan 31. (14) Feb 1. (15) Jan 10. (16) Jan 7. (18) Jan 7. (20) 25th of month. (21) 2nd Thursday of month. (22) 1st and 3rd Wednesday of month. (23) 20th of month. (24) 3rd Tuesday of month. (25) 1st and 3rd Thursday of month. (26) 4th Thursday of month. (27) 1st Wednesday of month. (28) Last Thursday of month. (29) 3rd working day of month. (30) 16th of month. (31) 1st working day of month. (32) 20th of month. (33) 1st day of Feb. May. Aug. Nov. (34) Last working day of month. (35) 15th of month. (36) 24th of month. (37) 21st of each month. (38) 3rd Wednesday of month. (39) 2nd Wednesday of month. (40) Valued monthly.

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Dec 28. Dealings End, Jan 11. § Contango Day, Jan 14. Settlement Day, Jan 21

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

BRITISH FUNDS

Not long-standing	Stock	Price Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only	Gross Red Yield	Gross Yield
1000m	Treas Cnv 9%	1980	98 1/16	..	9 135	19 858
1100m	Treas 9¼%	1980	97¾	-1/16	8 706	15 734
262m	Treas 3¾%	1977-80	98½	+¼	3 643	12 852
400m	Fund 5½%	1978-80	96½	-¼	5 461	14 648
500m	Exch 13%	1980	99 3/16	-3/16	13 267	14 861
600m	Treas 11½%	1981	96¾	-1/16	11 876	14 928
493m	Treas 3½%	1979-81	90¾	-¼	3 851	12 586
750m	Treas 9¾%	1981	93¾	-¼	10 386	15 345
800m	Exch 8¼%	1981	91¼	-¼	8 981	14 740
800m	Exch 9½%	1981	97¾	-¼	10 342	14 887
600m	Exch 3%	1981	85¾	-¼	3 487	13 052
600m	Exch 12¼%	1981	99¾	-3/16	13 282	15 147
450m	Treas 8½%	1980-82	88½	-¼	9 562	15 101
400m	Treas 3%	1982	82¾	-1½	3 624	12 574
1100m	Treas 14%	1982	98¾	-¼	14 268	15 016
850m	Treas 9¾%	1982	87¾	-¼	9 467	14 605
1000m	Exch 9¾%	1982	87¾	-¼	10 581	15 067
800m	Exch 9¼%	1983	86	-1/16	10 166	14 675
600m	Exch 3%	1983	76¾	-¼	3 919	12 165
1550m	Treas. 12%	1983	93¾	-3/16	13 007	15 137
900m	Treas 9¾%	1983	85¾	-¼	10 835	14 722
900m	Exch 10%	1983	88 1/16	-1/16	11 594	14 738
500m	Fund 9¾%	1982-84	78¾	-¼	7 186	13 130
1100m	Exch 11¼%	1984	88 1/16	-1/16	12 758	15 307
1900m	Exch 3%	1984	68½	..	4 270	11 921
1050m	Treas 12%	1984	90 1/16	-¼	13 330	14 977
1000m	Treas 13%	1985	102	-¼	14 950	14 885
700m	Exch 12¾%	1985	91½	-¼	13 674	14 962
600m	Treas 9¾%	1984-86	80	-¼	10 824	13 163
500m	Exch 13¾%	1987	92	+½	14 319	15 008
550m	Fund 9¾%	1985-87	72¾	-¼	9 086	12 554
500m	Treas 7¾%	1985-88	72¾	-¼	10 581	13 255
1044m	Treas 3%	1979-89	57	-¼	5 267	10 917
600m	Treas 11¾%	1989	96½	-¼	13 755	14 841
601m	Treas 5%	1986-89	69¾	-¼	8 390	12 177
600m	Treas 13%	1990	91	-¼	14 245	14 709
600m	Treas 8¾%	1987-90	78¾	-¼	11 767	13 718
900m	Treas 11¾%	1991	83½	-¼	14 055	14 814
800m	Exch 11½%	1991	81¾	-¼	13 862	14 716
400m	Fund 5¾%	1987-91	61	-¼	9 668	12 570
600m	Treas 13¾%	1992	88¾	-¼	14 375	14 771
600m	Treas 10%	1992	78¾	-¼	13 429	14 526
800m	Exch 12¾%	1992	89¾	-¼	14 396	14 867
1100m	Treas 12½%	1993	86½	-¼	14 407	14 815
600m	Fund 6%	1993	58¾	-¼	10 670	12 377
1250m	Treas 13¾%	1993	94¾	-¼	14 805	14 956
600m	Treas 14¼%	1994	102¾	-¼	14 924	14 881
1000m	Exch 12¾%	1994	90¾	-¼	14 531	14 863
900m	Treas 9%	1994	70¾	-¼	12 953	13 895
1000m	Treas 12%	1995	89¾	-¼	13 171	13 490
214m	Gas 3%	1990-95	45¾	-¼	8 708	10 223
500m	Exch 10¼%	1995	74	-¼	13 779	14 435
900m	Treas 12¾%	1995	88¾	-¼	14 900	14 725
900m	Treas 9%	1992-96	71¼	-¼	13 158	13 836
1350m	Treas 15¾%	1996	103¾	-¼	15 089	15 044
800m	Exch 13¾%	1996	92½	-¼	14 639	14 800
41m	Rdmptn 3%	1986-96	44¾	-¼	6 927	10 876
1500m	Treas 13¾%	1997	90¾	-¼	14 625	14 774
900m	Exch 10¼%	1997	79	-¼	14 002	14 471
900m	Treas 8¾%	1997	69¾	-¼	13 118	13 827
1000m	Treas 6¾%	1995-98	57¾	-¼	12 051	13 135
1100m	Treas 15¾%	1998	107	-¼	15 090	15 037
900m	Exch 12%	1998	86¾	-¼	14 456	14 658
600m	Treas 9½%	1998	70½	+¼	13 441	13 922
2000m	Exch 13¾%	1998	87¾	-¼	14 515	14 678
1100m	Treas 10½%	1999	76¾	-¼	13 961	14 200
900m	Exch 12%	1999-02	82½	+¼	14 467	14 397
600m	Treas 13¾%	2000-03	92¾	+¼	14 733	14 775
900m	Treas 11½%	2001-04	83¾	-¼	14 396	14 812
441m	Fund 3½%	1999-04	35	+¼	9 987	11 462
949m	Treas 12½%	2003-05	87¾	-¼	14 111	14 385
600m	Treas 8%	2002-06	62¾	-¼	13 156	13 420
1500m	Treas 11¾%	2003-07	81¾	-¼	14 383	14 444
1000m	Treas 5¾%	2008-12	45¾	-¼	12 518	12 790
900m	Treas 7¾%	2012-15	56¾	-¼	13 206	13 327
1000m	Exch 12%	2013-17	89¾	-¼	14 024	14 028
341m	Consols 4%		28¾	+¼	13 495	..
1000m	War Ln 3½%		28¾	-3/16	12 114	..
228m	Conv 3½%		34½	-¼	10 317	..
34m	Treas 3%		23	-¼	13 499	..
273m	Consols 2½%		21½	-¼	11 844	..
452m	Treas. 2½%	Act 75	19¾	-¼	13 457	..

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

Not long-standing	Stock	Price Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only	Gross Red Yield	Gross Yield
20m	Aust	81½	81-82	83	..	6 719	15 353
10m	Aust	8½	81-83	76¾	-¼	7 863	14 148
14m	Aust	7½	79-81	88¾	+¼	8 008	16 018
4m	S Africa	5¾	77-82	72¾	..	7 951	16 874
—	German	4½	1970	410	..	..	..
—	Hungary	7½	1924	50	..	..	..
—	Ireland	7½	81-83	79¾	..	..	..
—	Japan Ass	4½	1910	230	..	..	..
—	Japan	6½	83-88	67	-5	..	..
1m	Kenya	5½	78-82	81	..	6 323	17 232
1m	Malaya	7½	78-82	84¾	..	9 171	16 442
12m	N Z	6½	76-80	100¾	+¼	8 097	16 881
14m	N Z	7½	85-92	98	..	12 288	14 489
11m	N Z	7½	82-86	75¾	..	10 431	14 356
3m	N Rhd	6½	78-87	91¼	+¼	6 559	15 413
1m	Nigeria	6½	78-81	91¼	+¼	6 559	15 413
—	Port	6½	Ass	150	..	..	..
5m	S Africa	5½	79-81	90	..	..	..
20m	S Rhd	3½	65-70	107	-¼	..	..
8m	S Rhd	4½	87-92	80	-5	..	..
7m	S Rhd	6½	78-81	140	-5	..	..
—	Spanish	4½		36	..	..	..
4m	Tans	5¾	78-82	82¾	..	7 162	17 201
—	Uruguay	3½		50	..	..	..

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Not long-standing	Stock	Price Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only	Gross Red Yield	Gross Yield
26m	L C C	3¾	1920	21¼	-¼	14 530	..
25m	L C C	5½	80-83	75	-1	6 634	14 983
15m	L C C	5½	77-81	85¾	-¼	6 451	15 734
30m	L C C	5½	82-84	70¾	-1¼	7 772	14 542
25m	L C C	5½	85-87	63½	..	9 868	14 114
23m	L C C	6¾	88-90	61½	..	10 956	13 779
40m	G L C	6¾	90-92	59½	..	11 853	14 355
25m	G L C	8½	80-82	86¾	..	11 010	13 775
75m	G L C	12½	1982	94	-½	13 289	13 597
100m	G L C	12½	1983	91¼	-1¼	13 684	15 742
16m	Lond	8½	80-82	81¾	+1	7 883	15 524
17m	Ag Mt	7¾	81-84	79½	+½	10 124	14 990
20m	Ag Mt	7¾	91-93	61	-½	13 191	14 915
12m	Ag Mt	6¾	85-90	58¾	-¼	11 785	14 983
10m	Belfast	8½	77-80	92	+¼	7 064	17 186
15m	Cardiff	6¾	78-81	85½	-¼	7 894	16 019
20m	Glasgow	9¾	80-82	85½	-¼	10 814	15 726
30m	Liverpool	13½	1981	97	-¼	13 906	15 810
27m	Met Water B	3¾	03-05	25¾	-¼	12 125	14 044
20m	N I	7¾	82-84	74¾	+½	9 425	15 309
8m	N I Elec	6½	81-83	77¾	..	8 336	15 714
10m	Swark	6¾	83-86	68½	..	9 991	14 362
12m	Surrey	6½	78-80	87¾	+¼	8 136	17 424

Capitalization £	Company	Price Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
	FOREIGN STOCKS					
1,384.5m	Bayer	232½	..	153	4.7	13.9
—	Commerzbank	246¾	-¼	43.3	0.9	50.4
337.8m	Cp Fn Paris	225½	-¼	148	5.8	8.4
294.7m	EBES	132	-½	301	9.4	..
273.1m	Ericsson	210¾	-¼	61.0	5.7	14.4
—	Finnfoor	4	..	..	..	..
52.1m	Granges	47¾	+2 3/16	..	..	..
—	Hoechst	330	..	22.8	7.1	10.7
—	Montecatini E	2½	+1½	..	..	..
—	Robeco fl.5	390	-4	18.7	4.8	23.3
427.7m	Rollnco Subs fl 5	330	-6	..	..	40.8
14.6m	Sata Viscosa	34	..	..	..	..
—	Volkswagen	247	-6	..	..	..
	DOLLAR STOCKS					
198.8m	Brascan	188p	..	60.2	7.2	3.6
—	BP Canada	£14¾	-¼	..	..	..
1,057.0m	Can Pac Ord	£14¾	..	66.2	4.5	7.5
230.2m	El Paso	£9½	-¼	41.7	4.4	17.8
—	Exxon Corp	£23½	-1¼	..	..	..
517.7m	Fluor	$22	+1 1/16	54.5	2.5	16.0
—	Hollinger	£17¾	-¼	..	..	..
706.8m	Hud Bay Oil	£38¾	-1¼	30.5	9.5	40.5
—	Husky Oil	£26½	-3/16	..	..	..
784.2m	INCO	£10½	..	19.7	1.9	27.7
150.6m	IU Int	£4¾	-¼	42.0	8.9	32.6
331.7m	Kaiser Alum	$20 1/32	..	31.7	6.2	..
80.3m	Massey-Ferg	440	-20	..	..	7.6
380.2m	Norton Simon	57	-¾	47.39	6.8	6.0
—	Pan Canadian	£23	-1¼	..	..	..
—	Steep Rock	£36	-2	..	..	..
—	Trans Can P	£9¾	-¼	..	..	..
—	US Steel	£8½	+½	..	..	..
164.1m	Zapata Corp	$11¾	-1 1/16	21.4	1.8	59.5
	BANKS AND DISCOUNTS					
8,986.0m	Alexs Discount	184	-6	22.9	12.4	46.6
6,372.9m	Allen H & Ross	313	-10	30.6	9.8	14.5
26.2m	Allied Irish	168	-2	8.0	7.4	4.5
7,504.0m	Anglbacher H.	13½	-¼	..	..	..
13.3m	Arb-Latham	184	+2	15.1	8.2	15.4
262.6m	ANZ Grp	268	-5	11.7	4.3	8.4
1,867.1m	Bank America	£11¾	-¼	63.9	5.5	8.8
141.7m	Bk of Ireland	326	+6	24.7	7.5	3.3
137.8m	Bk Leumi Israel	9	..	0.4	4.2	6.7
3,090.0m	Bk Leumi UK	100	..	12.2	12.2	5.3
315.1m	Bk of NSW	142	+2	8.4	5.9	6.1
82.5m	Bk of Scotland	287	-5	19.1	6.8	4.3
194.7m	Bnks Trst NY	$18¼	..	1.53	8.4	6.1
970.3m	Barclays Bank	£12	-½	23.6	5.6	3.9
15.9m	Brown Shipley	277	..	18.6	6.7	9.2
11.8m	Cater Ryder	274	-3	27.2	9.9	..
545.0m	Chase Man	317	-¾	120	7.1	6.4
1,216.8m	Citicorp	$19¾	-¾	$7.2	5.6	5.4
9,653.0m	Clive Discount	63	-3	7.8	12.3	8.9
116.5m	Com Bk of Aust	132	-7	9.2	6.9	4.7
82.4m	Com Bk of Syd	152	+3	8.3	6.8	4.0
110.0m	CC De France	£19	..	139	7.3	13.5
12.4m	First Nat Fin	10	-¼	..	..	0.7
30.5m	Gerrard & Nat	234	-6	14.5	7.1	6.1
13.6m	Gibbs A.	71	-4	3.3	4.6	34.1
8,237.9m	Gilliat Bros	192	-3	28.3	13.2	25.4
43.5m	Grindlays Hldgs	128	-5	4.5	3.5	3.8
38.1m	Guinness Peat	88	-1	3.9	10.1	9.9
11.0m	Hambros £10	£27½	..	171	6.2	..
48.0m	Do Ord	282	-7	17.1	6.1	8.5
48.8m	Hill Samuel	75	-2	7.6	10.1	6.6
1,164.0m	Hongk K & Shang	168	+2	6.3b	3.8	12.6
8,117.0m	Jessel Toynbee	62	-2	6.6	20.7	..
3,496.0m	Joseph L.	133	..	12.0	9.0	6.6
32.8m	Keyser Ullmann	64	-3	1.9	3.0	12.9
3,400.0m	King & Shaxson	60	-4	5.6	9.3	8.1
65.6m	Kleinwort Ben	122	-2	8.6b	7.0	7.5
495.8m	Lloyds Bank	298	-12	16.8	5.7	3.9
63.4m	Mercury Secs	140	..	8.6	5.8	5.9
595.2m	Midland	333	-10	34.9	5.5	3.7
16.5m	Minster Assets	46½	-1	3.6	11.5	8.6
176.2m	Nat of Aust	142	+1	8.6	6.1	8.7
790.7m	Nat Westminster	338	-15	39.2	5.7	4.2
27.5m	Ottoman	£35	-9½	210	5.6	12.0
5,611.0m	Rea Bros	61	-2	2.6	3.9	13.4
571.7m	Royal of Can	£15¾	-½	91.3	5.8	10.1
184.3m	Ryl Bk Scot Grp	62	-1	4.4	5.4	5.8
31.1m	Schroders	308	..	18.9	4.7	7.3
2,730.0m	Secrombe Mar	195	-10	22.0	11.3	12.0
10.3m	Smith St Aubyn	96	-4	9.4	9.7	..
407.7m	Standard Chart	472	+5	35.7	7.6	6.2
34.8m	Union Discount	345	..	26.4	7.6	19.2
6,001.0m	Winterut	71	-1	4.2b	5.9	7.7
	BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES					
465.3m	Allied	78	+½	7.1b	9.0	6.8
532.4m	Bass	196	-3	11.1	5.9	6.5
81.7m	Bell A.	176	-2	7.6	4.3	6.7
23.1m	Boddingtons	103	..	4.7	4.5	11.2
21.7m	Brown M.	128	-2	7.3	5.7	8.3
25.9m	Bulmer HP Ht£gs	156	+1	4.9	3.1	9.2
27.7m	C of Lon Dfd	58	..	5.6b	8.7	16.8
7,208.0m	Devenish	201	+1	10.5	5.2	8.1
708.1m	Distillers	195	+1	13.9	7.1	5.9
82.7m	Greenall	160	..	7.5	4.7	9.0
37.3m	Greene King	369	-5	14.3	3.9	11.7
161.8m	Guinness	184	+1	14.0	7.6	5.3
9,000.0m	Hardys & H'sons	225	-1	13.4	6.0	10.9
36.5m	Highland	141	h -5	3.0	2.1	16.3
44.0m	Invergordon	226	-1	3.5	1.5	11.7
36.7m	Irish Distillers	80	-1	3.6	4.5	7.9
27.1m	Marston	106	..	4.1	3.8	10.4
170.2m	Scot & Newcastle	60½	-1	5.8	9.5	7.1
618.2m	Seagram	£17¾	-½	43.5	2.5	7.7
257.3m	SA Breweries	116	+5	7.3	6.3	5.2
10.4m	Tomatin	134	..	4.9	2.5	18.4
41.4m	Vaux	133	-1	8.8	6.6	5.8
200.6m	Whitbread 'A'	128	+1	7.3	5.7	6.7
14.2m	Do B	130	+1	7.3	5.6	6.7
22.7m	Whitbread Inv	186	-2	7.0	6.5	22.8
43.2m	Wolverhampton	268	-2	22.1	4.5	7.8

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

Not long-standing	Capitalization £	Company	Price Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
		A — B					
	16.5m	AAH	217	-2	10.0	8.5	7.6
	840.000	AC Cars	42	..	0.7	1.6	7.5
	17.0m	AGB Research	155	-3	6.3b	4.1	17.1
	2,145.000	AI Ind Prod	22	-1	3.3	15.2	2.1
	45.9m	APV Hldgs	166	-15	9.4b	5.7	4.0
	15.5m	Aaronson Bros	59	-2	5.3	9.0	4.9
	53.3m	Acrow	87	-1	4.3	4.9	5.7
	23.3m	Do A	38	-2	4.3	11.3	2.5
	39.1m	Adwest Group	188	-2	9.6	5.1	7.4
	8,493.000	Aeron't & Gen	222	..	4.0	1.8	21.1
	1,940.000	Aero Needles	29	..	3.6	12.0	9.9
	5,453.000	Airflix Ind	21	-1	5.2	24.9	3.3
	—	Akzo	£56½	-½	29.3	4.4	..
	38.9m	Alcan Alum UK	88	..	14.1	16.1	5.1
	5,960.000	Do 10¼%	£74½	..	1030	14.1	..
	1,412.000	Allen W. G.	36	..	4.2	11.1	3.8
	56.4m	Allied Colloids	122	-2	3.6	2.8	21.0
	4,205.000	Allied Plant	29	-2	2.3	7.8	6.7
	11.6m	Alpine Hldgs	105	-6	5.3	5.0	10.3
	16.9m	Amal Metal	270	..	12.8	4.7	8.4
	9,036.000	Amal Power	68	-1	8.6	13.0	1.7
	5,863.000	Amber Day	28	..	4.0	10.3	3.8
	887.000	Amber Ind Hldgs	34	..	0.9	2.7	4.9
	2,448.000	Anchor Chem	86	-3	7.0	8.2	9.4
	21.6m	Anderson Strath	57	•-1	4.3	7.5	6.3
	7,642.000	Anglia TV 'A'	60	-2	4.8	7.9	4.8
	211.8m	Anglo Amer Ind	788	-25	56.7	6.4	7.0
	4,878.000	Appleyard	61	-6	5.9b	14.6	3.3
	4,536.000	Aquascutum 'A'	27	-1½	2.7	9.9	5.6
	5,295.000	Arenson Hldgs	37	•-3	2.5	6.4	4.4
	4,756.000	Arlington Mtr	106	•-6	12.9	12.1	4.0
	14.8m	Armitage Shanks	46½	-1	5.2	11.1	5.6
	23.3m	Armst Equip	45½	-3	3.7	8.2	2.9
	53.4m	Ass Biscuit	79	-1	6.1	7.7	7.2
	7,984.000	Ass Book	218	..	8.6	3.9	5.7
	304.8m	Ass Brit Food	85	-2	4.1b	4.9	8.1
	61.3m	Ass Comm 'A'	113	-4	11.4	10.1	6.6
	87.0m	Ass Engineer	72	•+1½	8.6	11.8	5.2
	5,787.000	Ass Fisheries	50	-1	0.4	0.7	..
	21.3m	Ass Leisure	81½	-1½	6.5	8.0	8.7
	76.3m	Ass News	251	+1	9.2e	3.7	9.1
	4,461.000	Ass Paper	34	-3	5.9	14.6	2.2
	908.000	Ass Tooling	52	..	4.9	9.4	13.8
	3,503.000	Astbury & Midley	81	..	3.1	3.4	6.2
	1,536.000	Atkins Bros	48	-1	6.3	13.2	5.4
	817.000	Audiotronic	7	-1	0.1	1.0	..
	8,055.000	Ault & Wiborg	41	+2	3.1	7.6	4.3
	11.2m	Aurora Hldgs	53	-5	3.5	10.1	3.4
	1,452.000	Austin E.	137	•..	6.7	4.9	5.9
	34.2m	Automotive Pd	61	..	3.2	5.3	4.0
	8,363.000	Avon Rubber	126	-3	15.5	12.3	5.7
	786.2m	B A T. Ind	236	-4	24.3	10.3	3.8
	38.5m	Do Dfd	228	-3	..	..	..
	23.9m	BBA Grp	41	-1	3.3	8.1	4.3
	175.6m	BET Dfd	139	-6	10.8	9.1	6.7
	147.8m	BICC	99	..	11.5	11.6	6.4
	208.3m	BL Ltd	18	+1	..b	..	..
	199.3m	BOC Int	58½	+½	6.0	10.3	5.2
	137.7m	BPB Ind	154	-1	12.1	7.9	5.4
	11.1m	B P C	28½	..	8.2	18.3	7.7
	1,190.000	BPM Hldgs 'A'	85	-2	4.1	4.8	3.7
	17.5m	BSG Int	26½	-2	3.5	13.0	3.1
	28.5m	BSR Ltd	32	-1	7.6	23.8	3.8
	292.2m	BTR Ltd	280	-6	14.3b	5.1	11.0
	107.9m	Babcock Int	100	-4	9.8	9.8	4.1
	1,720.000	Baggeridge Brk	43	•-3	5.4	12.5	3.4
	3,841.000	Bailey C.H. Ord	7½	+¼	0.8	7.6	9.5
	25.5m	Baird W.	155	-4	17.5	11.3	3.9
	27.9m	Baker Perkins	84	+2	9.2b	11.0	3.7
	17.8m	Bambers Stores	75	-4	2.1	2.8	8.6
	2,791.000	Banro Cons	32	-2	3.8	6.3	5.3
	6,586.000	Barker & Dobson	24½	-1	..e	..	..
	368.0m	Barlow Rand	240	•+23	21.9	6.4	4.9
	1,546.000	Barr & Wallace	116	-5	9.8	8.3	4.7
	5,079.000	Do A	114	-5	9.6	8.5	4.8
	40.7m	Barratt Devs	108	-2	14.7	13.6	2.2
	7,236.000	Barrow Hepbn	30	-1	2.9b	9.5	12.0
	9,041.000	Barton & Sons	41½	-1	4.4b	10.5	3.3
	8,683.000	Bassett G	72	•-2	9.4	13.1	12.9
	5,905.000	Bath & P'land	38	-5	5.2	13.2	2.4
	1,227.000	Beales J.	32	+1	..e	..	..
	7,703.000	Bemison Clark	136	-2	12.0b	8.8	2.3
	1,495.000	Beauford Grp	46	-4	5.6	12.2	2.8
	7,130.000	Beckman A.	70	..	8.2	11.7	6.8
	771.3m	Beecham Grp	118	-1	3.0	2.6	8.8
	41.9m	Bejam Grp	57	-1	3.1b	5.4	9.0
	8,684.000	Bellway	67	-1	10.0	14.9	3.0
	5,616.000	Bemrose Corp	50	-1	4.7	9.3	2.6
	4,224.000	Benn Bros	63	-1	4.3	6.8	11.8
	33.2m	Berec Grp	81	-2	6.8	8.4	5.9
	134.7m	Berisf'd S & W	151	-8	6.3	4.1	5.0
	3,280.000	Berisfords	81	..	4.7	5.8	3.1
	23.9m	Bestobell	182	-6	15.7b	8.6	6.5
	6,300.000	Bett Bros	42	-2	3.1	7.3	6.0
	31.9m	Bibby J.	130	+2	8.6	6.6	3.1
	3,159.000	Bifurcated Eng	42	..	4.6	11.0	4.0
	3,500.000	Birm'gham Mint	173	-3	12.4	7.1	8.1
	10.8m	Black & Edg'n	56	-1	7.1b	12.3	6.5
	31.1m	Blackwd Hodge	39½	-½	3.8b	9.1	3.9
	1,680.000	Blackwood Mt	21	-3	0.9e	4.4	12.3
	12.3m	Blagden & N	118	-2	9.6b	8.3	7.4
	194.5m	Blue Circle Ind	240	-2	15.7	6.6	4.8
	5,286.000	Blundell Perm	83	-2	5.2	6.3	5.8
	2,455.000	Boardman K. O.	11½	-1	0.7	6.2	5.8
	7,085.000	Bodycote	90	-2	3.4	3.8	8.7
	79.7m	Booker McConn	206	-14	15.7b	6.1	5.0
	5,415.000	B'ser & Hwkes	138	..	8.1	5.9	8.0
	5,574.000	Bont H.	105	..	..	..	..
	577.9m	Boots	185	-2	9.1	5.7	7.4
	24.3m	Borthwick T.	84	•-2	9.3	11.1	6.4
	5,954.000	Boulton W.	54½	..	1.9	13.3	8.5
	223.7m	Bowater Corp	144	-10	13.7	10.9	6.1
	34.8m	Bowthrpe Hldgs	87	-4	3.2	3.6	10.5
	4,747.000	Brady Leslie	47	-3	7.2b	15.3	3.1
	362.000	Brady Ind	60	..	4.3	7.2	13.8
	1,276.000	Do A	42	-2	4.3	10.2	9.1
	2,263.000	Braham Millar	18	•-1	1.2	6.6	6.3
	1,710.000	Brad Grp	28½	-2	2.2	7.8	4.3
	2,293.000	Braithwaite	85	-1	8.1	9.5	8.1
	31.9m	Brammer H.	127	-1	7.1	5.6	7.3
	2,760.000	Bremner	50	-3	6.4	12.7	10.5
	26.1m	Brent Chem Int	208	-4	5.7	2.7	17.5
	9,277.000	Brent Walker	73	-5	2.0	2.7	11.3
	5,384.000	Brickhouse Dud	38	-2	4.1	11.3	3.0
	7,316.000	Brit Car Auctn	52½	+2	4.1	7.8	11.3
	233.3m	Brit Home Strs	228	-3	20.6	4.

The who's who of what's where
THE TIMES

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Property

More shops and offices on the way

The new year opens with work well advanced on a number of new developments, and others planned. In Newhaven, Sussex, the foundation stone has just been laid for a central shop and office precinct just off High Street, a development being carried out by Ridgetown Properties, of Brighton.

The first phase, due for completion by the summer, will involve the construction of a 27,000 sq ft supermarket for International Stores, with 14 other shops totalling about 12,000 sq ft, offices of 6,000 sq ft and a multi-storey park for 200 cars.

A second phase of about 5,000 sq ft of shops and 5,000 sq ft of offices is due to be started in the autumn. The site is two acres and the cost is about £2.5m. Architects are Gamble, Cook and Warner, of Worthing, and letting is through Hillier Parker May and Rowden of London.

One of the features is the closing of the remaining part of High Street to traffic. The upper end was converted into a pedestrian precinct in 1978 and will now be linked to the new development.

Also in Sussex, Tarmac Properties are about to start building Times House in Perrymount Road, Haywards Heath. The scheme will provide about 42,000 sq ft of offices on lower ground, ground and four upper floors, and on-site parking for 150 cars will be provided. The building is a short walk from the railway and bus terminals.

When completed in the autumn of 1981, the development is expected to have an investment value of more than £4m. Letting is through Jones Lang Wootton and Geering and Colyer. Recent office lettings in Haywards Heath have been priced at over £5.50 a sq ft.

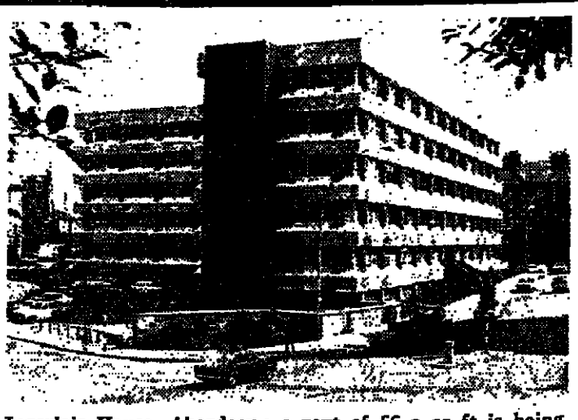
In London, Haslemere Estates have entered into a development agreement with Charrington to buy the freehold of 46 and 47 Aldgate High Street, EC3. These are the only remaining seventeenth century timber-framed group of buildings of their kind in the City, and have a grade two listing as being of special architectural or historic interest. No 47 was formerly the Hoop and Grapes public house.

With the GLC Superannuation Fund, represented by Hillier Parker May and Rowden, Haslemere will carry out an extensive restoration with a new extension behind No 46. The scheme will provide 8,000 sq ft of offices. Part will be leased back to Charringtons to continue the life of the Hoop and Grapes.

In London's West End, Brent Walker is to submit detailed plans to Westminster City Council, after approval in principle, for the conversion into a hotel of the former Debenham and Freebody department store in Wigmore Street, W1.

The leisure and property group bought the freehold for about £3.5m last year, subject to such approval being given. Conversion of the listed building is expected to cost a further £8m. Architects are G. R. Stone and Associates, of Warwick, and the scheme provides for a five-star hotel of 250 rooms which may be open in two years.

The 24-storey office building being built for Baring Brothers and Co, at 8-10 Bishopsgate, EC2, was topped out shortly before the end of last year and is due for completion in the spring of 1981. The scheme is being carried out by Barings in association with Electricity Supply Nominees and will provide about 145,000 sq ft of offices.



Inverlair House, Aberdeen: a rent of £6 a sq ft is being asked for third floor offices.

About 70,000 sq ft is likely to be surplus to Baring's needs and will be marketed jointly by Hillier Parker May and Rowden, development managers, and Richard Ellis, advisers to the nominees.

In Scotland, a rent of £6 a sq ft is being asked for third floor offices in Inverlair House, Aberdeen. The third floor provides a total of 10,500 sq ft in two separate suites located off a central service core. In addition, there are 40 on-site parking spaces available.

The offices are being offered on a lease of 20 years at an initial annual rent of £63,000 with five-yearly reviews, and the parking spaces are available at £200 each a year. The property is at the junction of West North Street and King Street. Letting is on behalf of Legal and General Assurance (Pensions Management) and the agents are Richard Ellis, of Glasgow.

In the industrial field, an important development just announced is a scheme for an estate of some 18 acres off Olympic Way, Wembley, some six miles from central London. The site has been acquired by Clerical Medical and General Life Assurance Society, which will also be providing the development funding.

Project managers will be Arunbridge. Work is to start shortly and the plans provide for 320,000 sq ft of industrial and warehouse accommodation in units from 5,000 sq ft. The price of the site and the development cost amount to more than £12 million. In the sale of the site Michael Laurie and Partners acted with Knight Frank and Rutley for the vendors, and both agents have been retained for letting.

Work has started on a factory and warehouse scheme being carried out by Walter Lawrence Estates in Brewers Hill Road, Dunstable. The site was bought from the local authority. The development will provide eight units, totalling 65,000 sq ft, ranging from 6,400 sq ft up to 10,250 sq ft, which are due to be ready in the summer. The scheme is being funded by the Equitable Life Assurance Society. Letting is through King and Co, which advised the developers.

Koyo Bearings (UK) has sold its long lease on a warehouse of 70,000 sq ft on the Normanton industrial estate near Wakefield to National Panasonic for close to the asking price of £900,000. The sale was through Weatherall Hollis and Gale, and Walker Son and Packman acted for National Panasonic.

Gerald Ely

Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments also pages 5 & 21

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Further details of the post may be obtained from Miss A. E. Worsfold, Office Manager, Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals, 29 Tavistock Square, London WC1H 9EZ, telephone 01-387 9231.

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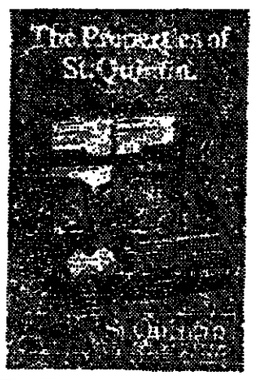

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PERSONAL CHOICE

Barbara Woodhouse and one of the four-legged stars of Training Dogs the Woodhouse Way (BBC 2, 6.45)

● Training Dogs the Woodhouse Way (BBC 2, 6.45), the first programme in a series of 10, does precisely what the title says it does. But there is more to it than that. Barbara Woodhouse, who has brought more than 17,000 dogs to heel during her years as a trainer, trains human beings, too, the owners of dogs. And those who walk on two legs give her more headaches than those who walk on four. They carry their hands in the wrong place as they walk their dogs (or " doggies " as Miss Woodhouse insists on their being called), hold the lead incorrectly, make a hash of their commands, are too tensed up. " *You're all of a fidget* ", Miss Woodhouse calls out to one dog owner. " Can't you calm yourself ? " She demoralizes another with the verdict : " Gosh ! I shan't enrol you in the Army ; you'll go straight into the enemy's tanks ". A formidable woman, then, but the dogs do exactly what she wants them to do, and, as a patter and tickler and flatterer (" there's a *good* dog, you must stress the *good* "), they probably think there is nobody quite like her.

● Given the success of John Craven's Newsround, the five-minute, weekday newsreel for youngsters (BBC 1, 5.00), it was inevitable that the programme should one day spread its wings, take off and land somewhere where its canvas would be bigger and its running time more generous. Hence the new series Newsround Africa (BBC 2, 6.00) in which the two presenters from the mini-Newsround, John Craven and Lucy Mathen, scour the Continent for good stories with a young person's angle to them. Eric Rowan, the producer, says the films are being shown outside normal children's television hours because it is thought they will appeal to a wider audience. In sentence, that is precisely what mini-Newsround does, too.

● Panorama (BBC 1, 8.10) is devoted to two big foreign stories, Rhodesia and India. Joshua Nkomo gave permission for a Panorama team, led by interviewer David Lomax, to accompany him to some of his secret camps to talk with his guerrilla commanders. And, with the two rounds in India's general election polling now complete, Jeremy Paxman talks to Mrs Gandhi in what could be the week of her great political come-back. The Radio 4 programme Today (6.30 am), which is becoming very adventurous these days, carries live reports from India today and tomorrow.

● Tonight, on Radio 3, is one of those occasions when, to the despair of those who prefer more electric programming, practically the whole night is given over to one work—Wagner's Siegfried (6.30, 8.25 and 10.00). Not a new production, true, but a good one, on records, by the Sadler's Wells/English National Opera, with Remedios, Hunter, Bailey, Hammond-Stroud et al.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN : † STEREO ; * BLACK AND WHITE ; (r) REPEAT.

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

TELEVISION

BBC 1

12.45 pm News and weather.

1.00 Pebble Mill at One: Including highlights from Donny MacLeod's films about his Russian journey which begin transmission on January 28

1.45 How Do You Do ? Children's story, The Special Pebble. *Closedown at 2.00.*

3.15 Songs of Praise: Among the canal people of Rugby (r).

3.55 Play School: Frances Lindsay's story Mr Bits and Pieces's Lucky Dip.

4.20 Touché Turtle : cartoon. A Whale of a Tale (r).

4.25 Jackanory : Joanna David (Rebecca in the television serial) reads Natalie Babbitt's mystery story, The Eye of the Amaryllis.

4.40 Playhouse: The Silver Fish. From the Jackanory stable, a play by John Tully about a man who claims to be a king's long-lost son.

5.00 John Craven's Newsround: *junior newsreel.*

5.05 Blue Peter: An artist's sketches provide a clue to the age of Scottish Highlands trees.

5.35 The Perishers: Very short comedy, with Leonard Rossiter.

5.40 News. 5.55 Nationwide: Includes Luke Casey's round-Britain legends hunt. Tonight: where *money grows on trees.*

6.45 A Question of Sport: Sports quiz. Contestants include yachtswoman Clare Francis and decathlete Daley Thompson.

7.15 Blake's Seven: New series of space adventures by Terry Nation. Much butchering on the planet Sarran. Same old cast, with the addition of Josette Simon as Danya, Earth-woman.

8.10 Panorama: Exclusive footage about Joshua Nkomo and his guerrilla forces. Also an interview with Mrs Gandhi (see Personal Choice).

9.00 News: with Angela Rippon.

9.25 Film: Thunderbolt and Lightfoot (1974). An early work by *Michael Cimino*, who made The Deer Hunter. Clint Eastwood, Jeff Bridges and George Kennedy are the partners who pull off a half-million dollar robbery—and then fall out.

11.15 Film 80: Barry Norman's movie programme, with excerpts from Peter Yates's film Breaking Away, and *the Alastair Maclean* thriller Bear Island. Also an interview with stunt motor-cycle rider Eddie Kidd.

11.42 Ancestral Voices: Lecture on early instruments, by the late David Munrow.

12.07 am Weather.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: Wales: 1.45 pm Pili Pala. 5.55 Wales Today. 6.45 Heddiw. 12.07 am News and weather. Scotland: 12.15 It's a Great Life. 12.40 News. 5.55 Reporting Scotland. 12.07 News and weather. Northern Ireland: 3.53 pm News. 5.55 Scene Around Six. 6.20 Land 'N' Larder. 12.07 am News and weather. England: 5.55 pm Regional Magazines. 12.15 am Close.

BBC 2

10.05 am It Figures: Re-run of the useful BBC 1 series in which Jimmy Young shows us how to improve our Maths.

10.30 Working with Young People: Another BBC 1 re-run. All about first-job problems.

11.00 Play School : Same as BBC 1, 3.55. *Closedown at 11.25.*

2.30 pm Roads to Conflict : The causes of the Arab-Israeli dispute. Less topical now than when first shown in 1978.

3.00 That's the Way the Money Goes : Playlet about a customer's rights. Closedown at 3.25.

5.40 Flash Gordon Conquers the Universe: Episode 3 of the good old serial. Walking Bombs.*

6.00 Newsround Africa: New series about the continent in the 1980s, by the John Craven Newsround team. Mr Craven and Lucy Mathen are the reporters (see Personal Choice).

6.30 Magic Sounds: Yugoslav cartoon.

6.45 Training Dogs the Woodhouse Way : New series. Hints for handling your pet. With Barbara Woodhouse (see Personal Choice).

7.10 News: with sub-titles for the hard of hearing.

7.20 Rock Goes to College: Lene Lovitch and her Band at Liverpool University.

8.10 An Evening with The Three Degrees: Well not quite an evening ..Highlights from the trio's Royal Albert Hall concert.

9.00 Solti Conducts Russian Music: Specifically, Sir Georg conducts the Chicago Symphony Orchestra in Shostakovich's Symphony No 1, Prokofiev's Classical Symphony and Mussorgsky's Prelude to Khovanschina.

10.00 Soul of a Nation : Part 2 of the documentary about the royal family of Thailand. We see King Bhumibol Adulyadej at work. Sir John Gielgud reads the narration.

11.30 The Light of Experience: Not a Child Any More. Singer Helen Shapiro, a star at 13—she is now 33—looks back on a life of see-saw fortunes.

11.45 News and weather.

12.00 Closedown: Richard Murphy's poem The Reading Lesson, read by Georgine Anderson.

THAMES

9.30 am The Legend of Haein-Sa: The story of an ancient Korean temple.

10.20 Film: The Love Boat (1976): comedy about a holiday cruise. The television movie that spawned *a mediocre television series.*

11.55 The Bubblies: cartoon. Fun at the Fair.

12.00 Jamie and the Magic Torch: cartoon. All Tied Up.

12.10 pm Rainbow: Puppet, songs and story show, with Snow and Ice as the theme.

12.30 Numbers at Work : Fred Harris's series about everyday Maths.

1.00 News: with Peter Sissons.

1.20 Thames News: with Robin Houston.

1.30 Heart to Heart: Interview with Anne Jones, head of a London comprehensive school.

2.00 Food, Wine and Friends: Robert Carrier is the presenter of this new series. Actress Joanna Lumley makes a pudding and there is a visit to a small French vineyard.

2.30 Film : The Blue Lagoon (1948). Jean Simmons and Donald Houston play the shipwrecked children who grow up to be lovers. Lovely to look at (filmed in Fiji).

4.15 Clapperboard: Chris Kelly interviews William Shatner who plays Captain Kirk in Star Trek: the Motion Picture.

4.45 The Ravelled Thread: episode 2 of this children's costume adventure story by John Lucarotti.

5.15 Money-Go-Round: Consumer quiz edition, with actor Paul Eddington and comedian Kenneth Williams.

5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News.

6.35 Crossroads: Into the 1980s with the long running motel series.

7.00 Give Us a Clue: The charades game that is putting the old game back into circulation. Michael Aspel is MC.

7.30 Coronation Street : Ivy Tilsley on the warpath.

8.00 Keep it in the Family: Part one of a six-part comedy series about two teenage daughters who move into their parents' home. Robert Gillespie and Pauline Yates play the parents, Stacy Dorning and Jenny Quayle the girls.

8.30 World in Action: Mr Benn's Secret Service. Long interview *with Tony Benn on why he thinks* the powers of civil servants should be curbed and why he believes the Government's " think tank " is subverting individual ministers.

9.00 Minder: Monday Night Fever. Another in the Dennis Waterman-George Cole comedy series. tonight, Mr Cole promises to make a star out of a would-be singer (Sheila White).

10.00 News.

10.30 Film: A Touch of Class (1972). Overrated sex comedy with George Segal and Glenda Jackson that is too smart for its own good. It did, however, win Miss Jackson an Oscar.

12.25 am Close : Reading by Richard Briers from Norman Habel's Hi !

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Week.
6.30 Today.
7.00, 8.00 News.
7.30, 8.30 Headlines.
8.45 Serial: The Great Railway Bazaar, by Paul Theroux (1).
9.00 News.
9.05 Start the Week.
10.00 News.
10.05 Money Box.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Little Women (concl).
11.00 News.
11.05 Man's Cousin: The Gorilla.
11.50 *Poetry Please !*
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.27 Lord Peter Wimsey.
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Listen with Mother.
3.15 Play: Magulre.
4.45 Story: The Silent Affair.
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.30 Give or Take.†
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Science Now.
7.45 Play: I Married You for Fun, by Natalia Ginzburg.
9.15 Pennine Portraits.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
11.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 The News Quiz.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime.
11.15 Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Music at Night.†
12.00 News.
12.15 am-12.23 Weather.
VHF
6.50 am Regional news, weather.
7.50 Regional news, weather.
5.50 pm Regional news, weather.
11.00-11.30 Study On 4: World Powers in the Twentieth Century (12).

Radio 3

6.55 am Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Records : Schubert, Haydn, Mendelssohn (Sym 5).†
8.00 News.
8.05 Records : Duparc, Franck, Durufl.†
9.00 News.
9.05 Bartok (incl Pno Conc 1).†
10.00 Fortepiano trios: Haydn (H XV 18 and 12).†
10.35 Interval reading.
10.40 Haydn (H XV 31 and 27).†
11.20 Bournemouth SO/Seaman: Bach, John Mayer.†
11.55 In Short: talk.
12.05 pm BSO: Brahms (Sym 1).†
1.00 News.
1.05 London Sinfonietta/Howarth (live from St John's): Mozart (K388), Schoenberg (Ch Sym 1).†
2.00 Organ (Rogg, Festival Hall): Bach.†
2.40 Matinée Musicale.†
3.40 New *Records :* Lawes, Weelkes, Arne, Elgar, Moeran.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Music for early evening.†
6.30 Opera: Siegfried, by Wagner (Hunter; Bailey/Remedios; ENO/Goodall) Act 1.†
8.10 Talk: Delacroix and Music.†
8.25 Siegfried Act II.†
9.45 Talk: The Poetry of Frances Cornford.
10.00 Siegfried Act III.†
11.55 News.
12.00-7.05 am Cricket: Australia v England.

Radio 2

5.00 am News, weather. 5.03 Steve Jones.† 7.32 Terry Wogan.† 10.3 Jimmy Young.† 12.15 pm Waggoners' Walk. 12.30 Pete Murray.† 2.15 Ray Moore.† 4.15 Much More Music.† 5.00 News. 5.05 Waggonners' Walk. 5.20 John Dunn.† 6.45 Sports Desk. 7.02 Music from the Movies.† 7.30 Alan Dell.† 9.02 Humphrey Lyttelton.† 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.02 The Law Game. 10.30 Star Sound. 11.02 Brian Matthew. 2.03 am-5.00 You and the Night *and the Music.†*

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 6.00 Dave Lee Travis. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.31 Paul Burnett. 2.00 pm Andy Peebles. 4.31 Kid Jensen. 7.00 Stayin' Alive. 8.00 Mike Read. 9.50 Newsbeat. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00-5.00 am As Radio 2.

VHF RADIOS 1 and 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times:
6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.45 Short Story. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Come Here. 8.30 Disco Fever. 9.00 World News. 9.09 British Press Review. 9.15 Theatre Call. 9.35 Book Choice. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Sounds that Sold a Million. 10.00 The Eloquent Masochist. 10.30 The Life and Times of the Orchestra. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 World Radio Club. 11.30 The Lady of the Camellias. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm Benny Green's Album Time. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 Book Programme. 2.00 Into the Eighties. 2.30 John Peel. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Book Choice. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty Four Hours. 9.15 Europa. 9.30 The Book Programme. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Round-up. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 The House at Pooh Corner. 11.30 Those Musical Islands. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 General William Booth. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Europa. 2.00 World News. 2.09 British Press Review. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 My Music. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Sports International. 4.00 Newsdesk. 4.30 Young Music-Makers. 5.45 The World Today.

WAVELENGTHS : Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909kHz or 433m/693kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 3 med wave 247m/1215kHz and 90-92.5 VHF. Radio 4 long wave 1500m/200kHz and 92-95 VHF. Greater London area only ; med wave 720kHz/417m. LBC 261m, 97.3 VHF. Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. World Service : med wave 648kHz (463m). BBC Radio London 206m, 94.9 VHF.

REGIONAL TV

HTV

As Thames except: Starts 9.35 am Kum Kum. 10.00 Guru. 11.50 Larry the Lamb. 1.20 pm Report West. 2.00 Film: Night to Remember (Kenneth More, Honor Blackman). 5.15 Dick Tracy. 5.20 Crossroads. 6.00 Report West. 10.35 Food, Wine and Friends. 11.05 Soap. 11.35 Twist in the Tale.
HTV CYMRU/WALES: As general service except: 1.20 pm Penawdau Newyddion Dydd. 1.25 Report Wales. 4.45 Ser. 6.00 Y Dydd. 6.30 Report Wales. 8.30 Yr Wythnos. 10.00 News followed by Report Wales.
HTV WEST: As general service.

Ulster

As Thames except: Starts 10.35 am Friends of Man. 10.55 Fireside Theatre. 11.45 Herbs. 1.20 pm Lunchtime. 2.00 Film: Broken Journey (Phyllis Calvert, Margot Grahame). 3.45 Food, Wine and Friends. 4.13 News. 5.20 Crossroads. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 10.30 Irish Factor. 11.00 Odd Couple. 11.30 Gardening Today. 12.00 Bedtime.

Grampian

As Thames except: Starts 9.25 am First Thing. 9.30 Search for the Persian Royal Road. 10.20 Film: Brothers O'Toole. 11.55 Animal Alphabet. 1.20 pm News. 2.30 Film: Fanny by Gaslight (Phyllis Calvert, James Mason, Stewart Granger). 5.15 Top Club. 6.00 North Tonight. 10.30 Film: Touch of Class (George Segal, Glenda Jackson). 12.15 am Reflections. 12.20 News.

Scottish

As Thames except: 9.30 am Maharajahs. 10.20 Ouch ! 10.45 Adventure World of Sir Edmund Hilary. 11.10 Kauri. 11.35 Friends of Man. 1.20 pm News. 2.00 Film: War Between the Tates. 3.45 Food, Wine and Friends. 5.15 Cartoon. 5.20 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 Searchd Laithean. 8.45 Crimedesk. 10.30 Late Call. 10.35 Open to Question. 11.05 Maude. 11.35 Pro-Celebrity Snooker.

Tyne Tees

As Thames except: 9.20 am The Good Word. 9.30 The Coral World. 10.20 Stars on Ice. 10.45 Animated Classics—" Master of the World ". 11.35 Clue Club. 1.20 pm North East News. 2.30 Film: Just Like A Woman (Wendy Craig). 5.15 Mork and Mindy. 6.00 North East News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 10.30 Northern Report. 11.00 North East News. 11.05 *Film: The Strange Possession of Mrs Oliver* (Karen Black). 12.30 am Epilogue.

Anglia

As Thames except: Starts 9.40 am Coral World. 10.30 World of Wizards. 11.20 Beachcombers. 11.45 Cartoon. 1.25 pm News. 2.00 Film: Exo-Man. 3.45 Food, Wine and Friends. 5.15 University Challenge. 6.00 About Anglia. 10.30 Brian Connell Interviews. 11.00 New Avengers. 12.00 Human Face of China. 12.30 am Reflection.

Granada

As Thames except: 9.30 am Sesame Street. 10.25 Untamed World. 10.50 Cartoon. 11.00 Outsiders. 11.45 Magic Ball. 1.20 pm Granada Reports. 2.00 Film: Broken Journey (Phyllis Calvert).* 3.35 Cartoon. 3.45 Food, Wine and Friends. 5.10 This is Your Right. 5.15 Crossroads. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.30 Happy Days. 10.30 Reports Politics. 11.00 Film: Strange and Deadly Occurrence (Robert Stack).

ATV

As Thames except: Starts 9.40 am Sesame Street. 10.40 Wilkie in Winter. 11.05 Kids at Play. 11.30 Bailey's Bird. 1.20 pm ATV Newsdesk. 2.00 Film: Bachelor of Hearts (Hardy Kruger, Sylvia Syms). 3.45 Food, Wine and Friends. 5.15 Mighty Micro. 6.00 ATV Today. 10.30 Left, Right and Centre. 11.00 News. 11.05 Barney Miller. 11.35 Beyond the Moon. 12.05 am Something Different.

Border

As Thames except: Starts 10.00 am Elephant Boy. 10.25 Chips. 11.10 Diary of Civilization. 1.20 pm News. 2.30 Film. Africa—Texas Style (John Mills). 5.15 University Challenge. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.15 Cooking with Tovey. 10.30 Film: Get Carter (Michael Caine). 12.15 am News.

Southern

As Thames except: 9.30 am Clue Club. 9.55 Coral World. 10.45 Rovers. 11.10 Young Ramsay. 1.20 pm News. 2.00 Wine, Food and Friends. 2.30 Film: Intruders. 5.15 Dick Tracy. 5.20 Crossroads. 6.00 Day by Day. 10.30 News. 10.35 Theatre in Camera. 11.30 Kaz. 12.00 Farm Progress. 12.30 am Weather, followed by Claire Rayner.

Yorkshire

As Thames except: 9.30 am Heritage. 10.20 Dynomutt. 10.45 Untamed Frontier. 11.10 Stars on Ice. 11.35 Paper Lads. 1.20 pm *News. 2.00 Film: The* Promise. 3.40 Cartoon. 3.45 Food, Wine and Friends. 5.15 University Challenge. 6.00 Calendar. 10.30 Pro-Celebrity Snooker. 11.15 What's on Next. 11.45 New Avengers.

Westward

As Thames except: Starts 9.40 am Sesame Street. 10.40 Beatles. 11.05 Survival Special. 12.27 pm Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 1.20 News. 2.00 Film: Matter of Life and Death (David Niven, Kim Hunter). 3.45 Food, Wine and Friends. 5.15 University Challenge. 6.00 Westward Diary. 10.36 *Westward* TV Darts Final. 11.50 Love Boat. 12.00 Faith for Life.

Channel

As Thames except: 1.20 pm Channel News. 2.00 Film: A Matter of Life and Death (David Niven). 3.45 Food, Wine and Friends. 5.15 University Challenge. 6.00 Channel News. 6.10 The Lone Ranger. 10.28 Channel News. 10.36 Alright Now. 11.05 The Love Boat. 12.00 News and Weather in French.

AUSTRALIA

Applications are invited for the following posts, for which applications close on the dates shown. SALARIES (unless otherwise stated) are as follows:— Professor $A34,119; Senior Research Fellow $A22,755-$A27,143; Research Fellow $A16,291-$A21,265; Research Officer (Grade 1) fixed point between $A13,549-$A18,939 (Grade 2) fixed point between $A17,591-$A20,919; Senior Lecturer $A21,858-$A25,477; Lecturer $A16,291-$A21,401; Further details, conditions of appointment for each post and application procedure may be obtained from the Association of Commonwealth Universities, (Appts), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.

The University of Sydney
CHAIR OF ECONOMIC STATISTICS
Applications are invited for the Chair of Economic Statistics which will become vacant on the retirement of Professor R. S. G. Rutherford. A Chair of Economics is currently being advertised also.
15 February, 1980.

The University of New South Wales Sydney
PROFESSOR OF PSYCHOLOGY
Applications are invited for appointment to a third Chair of Psychology in the Faculty of Biological Sciences. The other two chairs in the School of Psychology are held by Professors L. B. Brown and S. H. Lovibond. It is expected that the new professor will have well-developed interests in general psychology as well as a particular specialisation. Subject to the consent of the University Council, professors may undertake a limited amount of higher consultative work. The Council reserves the right to fill any chair by invitation.
31 March, 1980.

University of Queensland
SENIOR LECTURER/ LECTURER IN PSYCHOLOGY (SHORT TERM)
Applicants should have substantial teaching and research background in clinical psychology, a Ph.D qualification, and established research and publication record. Preference given to persons with extensive professional experience in applied settings.
31 January, 1980.

LECTURER IN EDUCATION (SHORT TERM)
Applicants should be well qualified in education psychology particularly cognition. Interests in adolescent development would be useful.
31 January, 1980.
Other Benefits: Travel expenses and a contribution towards removal expenses.

Monash University Melbourne
CHAIR OF PSYSIOLOGY
Monash University is seeking to fill the position of Professor of Physiology, which has become vacant on the resignation of Professor R. Porter, who is to take up the Directorship of the John Curtin School of Medical Research at the Australian National University. The Professor, on appointment, will be expected to become Chairman of the Department at least for a period of three years in the first instance.
The Department teaches extensively in the Faculties of Medicine and Science. There is a significant Honours programme and graduate school component of the Department's teaching activities. The present research interests of the Department are in brain structure, endocrinology, muscle physiology and neurobiology. However, ample space is available to enable the new Professor, who should be an established medical scientist, to develop research interests in the above or in new fields. The Department has recently moved into a new building providing 4,000 M2 of net space well equipped for teaching and research activities. *Detailed information about the* Department can be obtained from the Chairman, Professor Mollie E. Holman, and persons interested are invited to write to Professor Holman, in the University.
A pre-clinical loading of $A2,500 per annum will be paid to a medically qualified appointee. Superannuation. Travel and removal allowance. Temporary housing assistance. The Council reserves the right to make no appointment or to appoint by invitation at any stage.
31 January 1980.

The Australian National University
SENIOR RESEARCH FELLOW/RESEARCH FELLOW/RESEARCH OFFICER
(GRADE 1 or 2)
Department of Biogeography and Geomorphology
Research School of Pacific Studies
The Department will offer two or more appointments of two to five year duration with preference for the following fields: STRATIGRAPHY, MINERALOGY AND CHEMISTRY OF SALT LAKE DEPOSITS, GEOCHEMISTRY OF QUATERNARY DEPOSITS PARTICULARLY CORAL REEFS, POLLEN ANALYSIS IN THE STUDY OF VEGETATION DYNAMICS, MECHANISMS OF FOREST MAINTENANCE AND CHANGE, BIOLOGICAL STRATEGIES OF NATURALIZED PLANTS.
Appointments will be made as Senior Reserch Fellow or Research Fellow which are academic staff posts or as Research Officer. Applicants, who might include persons on leave from other posts, should expect to be *able to take up* appointment, if offered, during 1980.
Interested persons should obtain further information from Professor D. Walker, Department of Biogeography and Geomorphology, Research School of Pacific Studies.
Term of appointment: two to five years.
Other conditions: Reasonable appointment expenses are paid. Superannuation benefits are available for applicants who are eligible to contribute. Assistance with finding *accommodation* is provided for an appointee from outside Canberra. The University reserves the right not to make an appointment or to make an appointment by invitation at any time.
15 February, 1980.

LECTURER—DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
FACULTY OF ARTS
The successful applicant will be a person qualified to teach in the area of modern, mainland Southeast Asia. The position is available from mid 1980.
Term of appointment: Four years with possibility of re-appointment after review to age 65.
Other conditions: Reasonable appointment expenses are paid. Superannuation benefits are available for applicants who are eligible to contribute. Assistance with finding *accommodation* is provided for an appointee from outside Canberra. The University reserves the right not to make an appointment or to make an appointment by invitation at any time.
25 January, 1980.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

COLLEGE BURSAR
Manchester College Oxford, a small, long-established, mixed, independent, theological and liberal arts college, intends to appoint a new Bursar to succeed Mrs Frances Meadows, who is retiring after 34 years service. The position is full-time, and an appointment in June, 1980 is envisaged. The closing date for applications is 9th February, 1980.
For details please write to the Principal, Manchester College Oxford OX1 3TD.

LANGUAGE TUTORIAL *ASSISTANT*
Linguaphone Institute are seeking to fill the above position based in our Headquarters in Hammersmith. The Tutorial Department provides a correspondence service to home study language students.
DUTIES INCLUDE: Answering students queries and letters, supervision of study plans, some tutoring in one language, assisting with administrative/clerical work.
QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED: Degree or equivalent, good command of German and one other foreign language is essential.
Knowledge of language teaching methods and some understanding of adult learning problems is desirable. Typing ability would be an advantage. Previous office administrative experience is highly desirable.
SALARY: £4,500 - £5,500 according to age and experience.
BENEFITS: 45p per day Luncheon Vouchers. Free Life Assurance and contracted out Contributory Pension Fund. Annual Season ticket loan after one year's service. Flexible working hours (39 hours per week).
Application forms may be obtained from Personnel Department, Linguaphone Institute Ltd., Linguaphone House, Beaver Lane, London, W.6. Tel: 01-741 1655.

University of Oxford
DIRECTORSHIP OF THE LANGUAGE TEACHING CENTRE
Applications are invited for the post of Director of the new Language Teaching Centre. The successful applicant may also be appointed to a non-stipendiary university lectureship in Applied Linguistics, and will be *required to play an active* part in determining both technical and organisational aspects of the new centre, which will include the integration of existing language classes given by a variety of university bodies. Applicants should be expert in the sphere of language teaching. Stipend on the university lecturer scale, at present £4,333—£9,581 (interim scale effective from 1 October 1979), and the successful candidate may be offered a non-stipendiary college fellowship. Appointment to be taken up from 1 October 1980 or earlier if possible. Further details from the Secretary of Faculties, University Offices, Wellington Square, Oxford, OX1 2JD, to whom completed applications (4 typed copies) should be sent by 8 February 1980.

University of Aberdeen
LECTURESHIP
IN DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC LAW
Applications are invited for a post of LECTURER within the Department of Public Law. An interest in Constitutional and Administrative Law would be an advantage.
Salary on scale £4,333 to £8,993 per annum (under review) with appropriate placing. *Further particulars from The* Secretary, The University, Aberdeen, with whom applications (two copies) should be lodged by 31 January, 1980.

PART-TIME TUTOR required, Politics/British Constitution. 607 8810.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALE EXECUTIVE.
Late thirties: seeks interesting and absorbing career, experienced P.A., at board room level, representative & managerial posts held. Good organiser, clean licence. Free *to travel. All replies answered.*
Box 0227F, The Times

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SHARE-A-FLAT (est. 1958) for professionals. 175 Piccadilly. 493 1265.
PROF. MAN REQUIRED for own room, flat, Highgate, £63 p.c.m. incl. c.h. Phone: 348 8405 after 6 p.m.
W.8.—Own room superb flat. 3 months only. £30 p.w. 937 3400. evenings.
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MAX FLATSHARE Agency, Old Bond St. 01-629 5551.
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VERY comfortable s/c bed-sit. own k. & b. in friendly family house nr. Wandsworth Common. Victoria 20 mins. £28 p.w. 01-672 1141.
FLATMATES, 313 Brompton Rd. Selective sharing.—589 5491.
MAX FLATSHARE Agency, Old Bond St.—01-629 5551.

RENTALS

CHELSEA.—Attractive studio flat with sep. kitchen and bathroom, suitable for single person. C.H., C.H.W. inc., £60 p w. Heycock & Co., 584 6863.

CHURCH BROS. & PARTNERS, London's leading furnished rental and management agents.—01-439 0589, 7953.

BELGRAVIA, S.W.1.—Fully furn. luxury maisonette. 3 bed., lounge, dining room, fully fitted kit., bath, extra w.c., £195 p.w. Harvey & Wheeler. 01-730 6211.
FURNISHED 1st and 2nd floor maisonette, quiet, Montagu Square, W1, Marble Arch, short or long let. 3 twin beds. 2 bath. good lounge, C.H., roof garden, £195 pw. Tel.: Egham 36020.
CHELSEA.—Furn. Flat. Lounge, 2 double bedrooms, k. & b., c.h., £110-£145. Long let.—Tel. 730 8932.
W.2.—Luxury maisonettes to let in the Colonnades. 2-3 bedrooms. £160 p.w.—N. J.J. & Associates. 948 3631.
RICHMOND.—Balcony overlooking river. Luxury flat, 2 beds., large recept., k. & b. Fully equipped. £100 p.w. Good reduction for long let.—Alexander & Co., 948 1737.
KENSINGTON.—Well furnished newly decorated 2 bedrooms, large recept., dinette, kit., bath., roof terrace, £110 p.w.—Crouch & Lees, 493 9941.
KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Newly decorated 2nd floor Flat in Mansion block. 2 bedrooms, recept. room, kitchen, bathroom; central heating. Available furnished now for 6-12 months. Rent £150 per week. Recommended by Harrods Estate Offices. Tel. 01-589 1490 (Ext. 2817/8).
S.E.19 PENTHOUSE.—1 dble., bed., recept., k & b., c.h. and gdn. £55 p.w.—Hunter & Co., 837 7365.
W.14.—Nice 2 bed flat, suit 2, £70 p.w.—N.J.J. & Associates. 948 3631.
UNFURNISHED FAMILY HOUSE, N.1. 4 beds., recept., large kit. & 2 baths., garden: gas c.h., £120 p.w. This and others available now.—Kate Witcombe & Co., 487 5925.
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SALARIED WOMEN'S Postal Loans Ltd., 175 Regent St., W.1. 734 1795. Loans from £30. No security.
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HAVE YOU GOT min. rough haired dachshund bitch. Owner of male wants pick of his litter.—Tel. 01-402 8742 evenings.
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SEEK.—Old gold chain for very special young lady.—01-488 1062.
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AMERICAN university students (male/female) require short-let accommodation from January to May. S/C flats or sharing preferred, in areas convenient to Gloucester Road. References available. Please call Housing Officer, Ithaca College. 370 1166 between 10.00 am and 4.00 pm.—Thank you.
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Tel : 01-723 8818
January Sale: Big reductions, all makes.

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FREEZERS/FRIDGES, Washing machines, dishwashers. Best our prices.—B. & S. Ltd., 229 1947/8468 or 743 4049 any time
OLD YORK PAVING STONES.—Seager, Chelmsford 59045.
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CARTIER WRIST WATCH, 1976. Need [illegible] £1,350. Take £950 01-[illegible] after 6 p.m.
OLD MASTER TYPE Unmounted portraits in oils taken from photographs. Price £300. No need to purchase if not delighted. Tel : Havant 450505.

(continued on page 24)

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COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES AND SERVICES TO THE BUSINESS WORLD 22
CONTRACTS AND TENDERS 5
ENTERTAINMENTS 8, 9
FLAT SHARING 23
LEGAL NOTICES 5
PROPERTY 17
PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS .. 16, 23
PUBLIC NOTICES 5
RENTALS 23
SECRETARIAL AND NON-SECRETARIAL APPOINTMENTS .. 5, 21, 22
SERVICES 23
SITUATIONS WANTED 23
THE TIMES READER SERVICES DIRECTORY .. 21

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... our Saviour Jesus Christ, who hath abolished death, and hath brought life and immortality to light through the gospel.—2 Timothy 1: 10.

BIRTHS

BADENOCH.—On January 1 at St Thomas's Hospital to Marie-Therese (née Cabourn-Smith) and James a daughter (Isabel Grace).

DEANE.—On New Year's Eve, at St. Teresa's Hospital, Wimbledon, to Christine (née McEvoy) and Patrick—a son (James Peter Anthony) a brother for Lucy and Katie.

DRUDRURY.—To Minnie (née Sanitier) and Neil, on 29th December, 3 weeks early—a son, a brother for Daniel.

HERBERT.—On January 4th, at Cuckfield Hospital, West Sussex, to Susan and Peter, of Gravetye Manor—a daughter (Joanna Kate).

HEBDEN.—On 3rd January at St. Thomas's Hospital, to Joan (née Wilcox) and Michael—a son (Nicholas Anthony).

LOWNDES.—On Jan. 3 to Sheelagh (née Brooke) and Peter—a daughter, stillborn. No letters, please.

SHINE.—On 20th December, 1979, to Christine and Roger—a son (Jonathan James Alasdair), a brother for Benjamin.

SLATER.—On January 6th, to Susie and Guy—a son.

MARRIAGES

TRUMPER : HOLLER.—On December 28th in Sussex, Roy to Helga.

MARRIAGES

GOLDEN WEDDING

STIRLING-HAMILTON : SOUTHWELL.—On January 4, 1930 at the Cathedral Chichester by the Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Lewes (The Right Rev. H. M. Hordern) and the Archdeacon of Chichester (the Rev. B. C. Hoskyns) Lieutenant R. W. Stirling-Hamilton, Royal Navy to Eileen, daughter of Bishop and Mrs. Southwell, Purlton Lodge, Hambrook, Chichester.

DEATHS

BARCLAY-SMITH.—On Wednesday, 2nd January, peacefully, Phyllis Barclay-Smith, CBE, of 5 Eton Ave., London, NW3, Secretary of The International Council for Bird Preservation for over 40 years. Funeral St Marylebone Crematorium, East End Road, London, N2, Friday, 11th January at 2 pm. Flowers to William Beckett (undertakers), 9 Archway Road, London, N19.

BARRINGER.—On Friday, 4th January, 1980, Gladys Winifred, dearly beloved wife of Robert Eric, late of Mansfield at Mickleborough Hill, nr. Newark. Funeral private. No flowers or letters please.

BUCHER. — On Saturday, 5th January. Peacefully in a York nursing home after a short illness, General Sir Roy Bucher (Francis Robert) K.B.E., C.B., M.C., D.L., aged 84 years. Dearly loved father and grandfather. Funeral private.

DALGETY.—On Friday, 4th January, 1980, at Lochmaben Hospital, after a long illness, Christopher Thomas Dalgety, FRGS, of Carlesgill, Langholm, Dumfriesshire. Loved husband, father and grandfather. Funeral private. Memorial Service at East Tytherley on Tuesday, 15th January, at 11 am.

FROST.—On January 1st, 1980, peacefully at her home Bonhurst Court, Leigham Court Rd., SW16, Joyce Doreen Catherine (nee Wooding), aged 63 years. Widow of Ronald Henry Frost, beloved mother of Sally, George and David. Cremation Service at the South London Crematorium, Rowan Rd., Streatham Vale, on Thursday, January 10th at 2.30 pm. (Principal Chapel). no flowers by request but donations if desired c/o Miss G. Baker, Medical School, Westminster Hospital, SW1.

HUTBER.—On January 3rd, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Patrick Hutber, aged 51 years, beloved husband of Josephine and loving father of Judith, Margaret, Seraphina, and Christopher. Private Funeral at Holy Trinity, Drayton Parslow, 2.30 pm Friday, January 11th. Date of a Memorial Service to be announced later. Flowers or donations if desired to the Administrator, St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Cheques payable to Barts Research Trust.

JARVIS.—On 22nd December 1979, at Norwich Hospital, Lieutenant-Colonel John Basil Jarvis of Southwold, late the 43rd and 52nd Light Infantry, aged 79 years. Beloved husband of Joan (nee King Farlow), much loved stepfather and grandfather. Cremation has already taken place. By his direction there will be no memorial service.

LESLEY.—On January 4th at his home in Switzerland, Cole Lesley, peacefully in his sleep. Family funeral 10.00 a.m. Tuesday January 8th at St John's English Church, Territet, Montreux. If desired flowers may be sent Monday, to Chambre Mortuaire, Cimetière de Clarens, Montreux, Switzerland.

LEWIS.—On January 3rd, 1980, at home, Clifford Lewis, CBE, of 41, Chancellor House, Tunbridge Wells, dearly beloved husband of Olive, father of Robert and Philip. Cremation at Tunbridge Wells on Thursday, 10th January, at 3.30 pm. Flowers and enquiries please to W. & F. Groombridge. Tel.: Tunbridge Wells 22310.

MORECROFT.—On January 4th, 1980, at Brentwood District Hospital, William, aged 60. Requiem at St Helen's Catholic Cathedral, Brentwood, on Thursday January 10th at 3.00 p.m. followed by private cremation. No flowers. Donations if desired to Imperial Cancer Research Fund, P.O. Box 123, Appeals Department, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, WC2.

PARSHALL.—On Thursday, 3rd January, peacefully, John Field Parshall, beloved husband of Jennifer and father of Peter and David. Funeral at Old Church, Mawnan, Cornwall, 2.30 p.m. Flowers to J. P. Paget, Mawnan Smith, NR. Falmouth, Cornwall.

SIMPSON.—On December 29th, in Capetown, South Africa, after a long illness bravely borne, David, much loved husband of Zoë.

SUMMERS.—On Friday, 4th January, Raymond William of The Lunways Inn, Micheldever, nr Winchester, Hants (late of Horne Bay), beloved husband of Ann, father of Juliet, John and James. No flowers, donations to Cancer Research please.

TENNANT, DR. WILLIAM, PEACEFULLY ON January 3rd at 55 Wooley Hill, Selly Oak (Birmingham) aged 72 years. Sadly missed by all his family. Interment Lodge Hill Cemetery on Thursday, January 10th at 2 pm. Family flowers only please.

WILLETT.—On January 1st, in hospital at Ulverston, Dr. Knowlden Campbell Willett, of 4 Hillside Rd., Ulverston, lately of Wonersh Park, Surrey. Dearly loved by all his family. No flowers or letters please.

WEBSTER.—On January 3rd at Charing Cross Hospital, Susan Beatrice (S. B. Pearse) aged 101 years, of Broomvilla, Broomhouse Road, London, SW6, and Nottingham Fee Studio, Blewbury, Oxon, widow of W. E. Webster. Funeral Service at St. Michael's Church, Blewbury, on Wednesday, January 9th at 2.30 pm.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

CRAWFORD.—A memorial service for Mr. Thomas Alan Crawford will be held on Wednesday, 9th January, 1980, at St. Mary's Church, Lower Higham, Kent, at 12.00 noon.

HOW, F. W.—A memorial service for Mr. F. W. How will be held in Eton College Chapel at 2.30 p.m. on Friday, 1st February.

MCNIDDER.—A thanksgiving service for the life of Robert McNidder, LL.B., will be held on Wednesday, 16th January, at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, at 12 noon.

IN MEMORIAM

MOYSE.—On the 7th January, 1961, Mary Adelaide Moyse, died aged 78, the widow of Arthur Moyse, seaman, and the mother of their only son. She spent her life upon her knees cleaning the houses of the mighty and her glory was her life. You who read this salute her.

IN MEMORIAM

WRIGHT, A. DICKSON, M.S., F.R.C.S.—Died January 6th, 1976. "Medicine was in his blood, surgery in his hands, almost everything in his head and warm generosity in his heart". Remembered always. Olive.

WRIGHT, R.B.D. (DOUGLAS), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S. (London).—Died September 22nd, 1977. To the everlasting memory of my adored husband on this his birthday. Without him there is no perfect day. My love always. Olive.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

JANE HALKIN.—Fabric Sale Now On, 45 Sloane Ave., S.W.3.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

WESTMINSTER ABBEY CHOIR VOICE TRIAL

Boys with musical ability who are aged between 8 and 9 on Wednesday, 13 February, 1980, are eligible for a voice trial on this date.

As boarders in the Abbey Choir School (IAPS), successful candidates will be given a full preparatory school education. Present fee £150 per term.

Write (stating date of boy's birth) for prospectus and application form to:

The Headmaster
Westminster Abbey Choir School
Room C1
Dean's Yard
London SW1P 3NY

CANCER RESEARCH CAMPAIGN

where more of your money goes on research. The campaign has one of the lowest expenses-to-income ratios of any charity, and is the largest supporter in the U.K. of research into all forms of cancer. Please help—with a legacy, donation, interest free loan or gift "In Memoriam".

CANCER RESEARCH CAMPAIGN
DEPT. TX3,
2 CARLTON HOUSE TERRACE,
LONDON SW1Y 5AR.

MOUNT ST. MARY'S COLLEGE

The Annual Dinner of The London O.M. Association will be held on Tuesday, 12th February, at the Laws Society Hall, Chancery Lane. The Guest of Honour will be His Eminence Cardinal Basil Hume, O.S.B. Tickets from Henry Broadbent, 34 Beaufort Road, Kingston upon Thames.

A DRINKING PROBLEM? If you drink too much too often . . . And this threatens your home, job or occupation . . . then, for confidential assistance, phone the Conservation of Manpower Unit, 01-626 4949 and ask for the Advisor.

JOIN A CONTACT GROUP of volunteers, taking out elderly housebound people. Contact needs drivers with cars one Sunday afternoon a month.—01-240 0630.

ANTIQUE FURNITURE and Fine Art. — A most interesting job available in London.—See General Vacancies.

HAVE YOU GOT min. rough-haired dachsund.—See Animals & Birds.

DEAREST RICHARD, thanks for the Happiest Christmas and New Year ever. Fondest love.—Fay.

I WISH KNOWN that my wife and I are totally opposed to the basing of Cruise and Pershing Missiles in England. We believe in conciliation, not confrontation.—Peter and Julie Wells, Ferndown, Dorset.

HAVE YOU been faced with having to pay your partner to leave your home? Researcher would like to hear your story.—01-788 3030.

ENGLISH TUITION, Camb. Hons. grad.—See Reader Service Directory.

PIANO SALE.—Now in progress at Fisher's of Streatham (Piano Specialists). All leading makes including new miniatures and reconditioned Bechstein, Bluthner, Steinway, Uprights and grands. All at greatly reduced prices, all guaranteed.—Fisher's, 57 Streatham Hill, SW2. 01-671 8402 and 01-674 1074.

CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE GASLIGHT of St. James's. London's more experienced businessmen's club, for unforgettable quality evening entertainment. Warm, friendly Edwardian ambience with reasonable prices for drinking or dining. Two bars, restaurant, dancing, cabaret spots. No membership required for out of town or overseas visitors. Open Monday-Friday, 8 p.m. to 2 a.m. Saturday 9 p.m. to 2 a.m. 4 Duke of York Street, St. James's, S.W.1. Tel: 01-930 1648.

YOUNG CHELSEA BRIDGE School, 18-35 age group. 373 1665.

YACHTS AND BOATS

150 TON "La Dame de Serk". Laying London, £35,000. 01-488 1062.

SPORT AND RECREATION

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UK HOLIDAYS

COTTAGE & FARMHOUSE Holidays. VFB (Rural Britain), 15, Rodney Road, Cheltenham.

CHUG THROUGH the Chilterns.—Bridgewater Boats, Berkhamsted 3615.

PERTHSHIRE HIGHLANDS. Our luxury log cabins offer superb spring autumn or summer holidays—touring, sporting, or just relaxing—in glorious surroundings. Each sleeps up to 8; fully furnished and equipped inc. colour TV. From £85 p.w. Brochure: Butterstone Log Cabins (T), Dunkeld, Perthshire. Tel. (03504) 234/205.

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COTSWOLD Super Farm Cottages. 2/R. All dates.—Burford 2132.

PORTMADOC. Harbour flat vacs Dec/Jan. From £30. (0244) 870677.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

This is to affirm that Mr Alex Shouelry is not a Director of Faymos Corporation, Nassiryah, Saudi Arabia, and has no authority to act as a representative of this Corporation. Any debts incurred by him are not the responsibility of this Corporation.

FAYMOS CORPORATION
NASSIRYAH RIYADH
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♥ HEART ♥ RESEARCH

New Year's Resolution

To do something I've been meaning to do for ages—send a donation towards heart research, because it has already saved the lives of so many people suffering heart attacks and children born with "problem" hearts and will save so many more in the future.

British Heart Foundation
57/6NY Gloucester Place,
London W1H 4DH.

SEASONAL SALES

Take Advantage of Fortnum & Mason

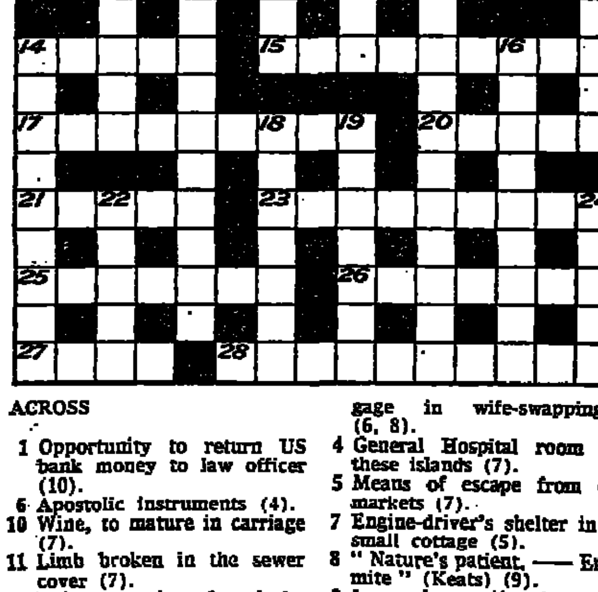
Our 1980 New Year Sale is now on—with prices reduced by up to 50% to make way for new stock. All the merchandise is standard Fortnum & Mason product lines—including food, wines, china, glass and fashion.

Fortnum & Mason 1980 New Year Sale

Fortnum & Mason Ltd., Piccadilly, London W1A 1ER. Telephone: 01-734 8040.

GREY FLANNEL Menswear. Sale continues. 7 Chiltern St., W.1.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,115



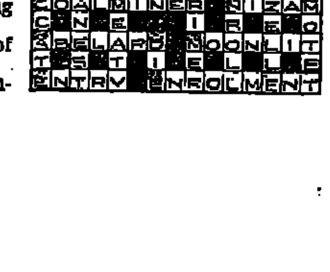
ACROSS

1 Opportunity to return US bank money to law officer (10).
6 Apostolic instruments (4).
10 Wine, to mature in carriage (7).
11 Limb broken in the sewer cover (7).
12 Ruin reputation of study by one great mistake (9).
13 Rising generation said to have risen so early? (3-2).
14 She heads the record—one with amorous eyes (5).
15 Withdraw from fighting—or return the ring? (9).
17 Absent-minded Pole absorbed by seizure (9).
20 Retreats if cornered (5).
21 Beefy peer (5).
23 Various uses pa can put them to on the range (9).
25 Game found in more versions (7).
26 Was Adam, so occupied, a gentleman? (7).
27 Wit of international discussions (4).
28 Alleges that drummer is indignant (10).

DOWN

1 Detectives held up young Archer (5).
2 They organize scores of things (9).
3 Would broking firm engage in wife-swapping? (6, 8).
4 General Hospital room in these islands (7).
5 Means of escape from eg markets (7).
7 Engine-driver's shelter in a small cottage (5).
8 "Nature's patient, —— Eremite" (Keats) (9).
9 In a housewife do they cause irritation? (4, 3, 7).
14 Conceit by poet—a cheeky adornment (9).
16 In our time, no share of love (9).
18 Animate by breathing action (7).
19 Boanerges' father (7).
22 Confuse composer (5).
24 Subscribes to gin concoction on board (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,114



PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 23

THE TIMES NEWSPAPER

The Times Newpaper deeply regrets the inconvenience and reduction in service to its classified advertisers. This is caused by severe staff shortages in the Telephone Sales Department. Whilst everything possible is being done to improve the situation, we would ask advertisers to continue sending advertisements and notices in writing to The Times, Room N315, P.O. Box 7, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1X 8EZ. If you require any further help, please ring 01-837 3311, we apologise should there be a delay in getting through.

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SWISSJET.—Daily to Zurich & Geneva from £60.—01-930 1138.

SOUTH AMERICA.—For lowest fares, LAB Airlines, 01-930 1442.

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We have weekly Sunday flights for ski holidays in Italy, Austria, France, Spain and Switzerland. Contact us now for brochure and latest availability.

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Imagine magnificent North African sunshine and miles of golden Mediterranean beaches touching the warm blue sea. Add the comforts of first class hotels with their splendid amenities and entertainments. This is Tunisia—unrivalled for the holiday of your lifetime.

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TRANS-AFRICA to Nairobi, 13 wks., £830, Feb. 24. Tracks 01-937 5964.

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Page 6 Summed '80
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TRAVEL consultants req. If you are either a graduate, widely travelled, or have travel agency experience, (although full training given), contact Mike Gooley, Trailfinders Travel Centre, 46 Earls Court Road, London W8 6EJ. 01-937 9631.

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HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

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FALCON SKI HOLIDAYS 1980
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San Cassiano, Avoriaz, La Plagne, Tignes, Verbier, Zermatt	£119	£179
Courchevel 1850 (1 wk only), Meribel, Val d'Isere	£129	£189
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Prices are per person and include flights from Gatwick, coach transfers and insurance. No currency or fuel surcharges. Contact us now—we're open daily from 9 a.m.-6 p.m., and Saturdays from 9.30 a.m.-1 p.m. Or ring for our brochure (only) on 01-589 0818 (24 hrs).

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